

DAIS ANALYTIC CORP  
Form 10-K  
March 31, 2014

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2013

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT 1934

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number: 000-53554

## DAIS ANALYTIC CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York  
(State or Other Jurisdiction of  
Incorporation or Organization)

14-1760865  
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

11552 Prosperous Drive, Odessa,  
Florida  
(Address of Principal Executive  
Offices)

33556  
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (727) 375-8484

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12 (g) of the Act: Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.  
Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes  No

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section 232.405) during the preceding 12 months. Yes x No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. x

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act): Yes  No x

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$3,381,907 as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, based upon the closing sale price on the OTC:BB reported for such date. Shares of common stock held by each officer and director and by each person who owns 10% or more of the outstanding common stock have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

As of March 28, 2014, the Registrant had 101,109,034 outstanding shares of its common stock, \$0.01 par value.

Documents incorporated by reference: none

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## DAIS ANALYTIC CORPORATION

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PART I

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Information contained or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report may include forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This information may involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, which involve assumptions and describe our future plans, strategies and expectations, are generally identifiable by use of the words “may,” “should,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “believe,” “intend” or “project” or the negative of these words or other variations on these words or comparable terminology.

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements, including statements regarding, among other things:

- our ability to continue as a going concern;
- our ability to achieve and maintain profitability;
- the price volatility of the common stock;
- the historically low trading volume of the common stock;
- our ability to produce, manage and fund our growth;
- our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel;
- unanticipated litigation;
- our ability to do business overseas;
- our ability to compete with current and future competitors;
- the ability of our licensees to sell our products;
- our ability to obtain additional financing;
- general economic and business conditions;
- other risks and uncertainties included in the section of this document titled “Risk Factors”; and
- other factors discussed in our other filings made with the Commission.

These statements may be found under “Management’s Discussion and Analysis” and “Description of Business,” as well as in other sections of this Annual Report generally. Actual events or results may differ materially from those discussed in forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including, without limitation, the risks outlined under “Risk Factors” and matters described in this Annual Report generally. In light of these risks and uncertainties, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report will in fact occur. We have no obligation to publicly update or revise these forward-looking statements to reflect new information, future events, or otherwise, except as required by applicable Federal securities laws, and we caution you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

## ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Dais Analytic Corporation is a nano-structure polymer technology materials company that has developed and is commercializing applications using its materials. The first commercial product is called ConsERV™, a fixed plate energy recovery ventilator which we believe is useful in meeting building indoor fresh air requirements while saving energy and lowering emissions for most forms of Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) equipment. We are developing other nano-structure polymer technology applications including (i) “NanoAir”, a water based packaged heating and cooling system and (ii) “NanoClear”, a water clean-up process useful in the creation of potable water from sea, brackish or waste water. We further believe that our nano-structure polymer technology may be useful in developing an ultra-capacitor, a device that may be capable of greater energy density and power per pound than traditional capacitors or batteries.

### Formation History

We were incorporated as a New York corporation on April 8, 1993 as Dais Corporation. We subsequently changed our name to Dais Analytic Corporation on December 13, 1999. We were formed to develop new, cost-effective polymer materials for various applications, including providing a lower cost membrane material for Polymer Electrolyte Membrane (“PEM”) fuel cells. We believe our research on materials science has yielded technological advances in the field of selective ion transport polymer materials.

In December 1999, we purchased the assets of Analytic Power Corporation, which was founded in 1984 to provide fuel cell and fuel processor design and consulting services, systems integration and analysis services to develop integrated fuel cell power systems, and we were re-named Dais Analytic Corporation. Analytic Power Corporation developed a portfolio of fuel cell and related fuel cell component technologies, including fuel cell stack designs, a membrane electrode assembly process, and natural gas, propane, diesel and ammonia fuel processors for use in creating integrated fuel cell systems.

In March 2002, we sold substantially all of our fuel cell assets to a large U.S. oil company for a combination of cash and the assumption by such company of certain of our obligations. After we sold a substantial portion of our fuel cell assets, we focused on expanding our nano-structured polymer platform, having already identified the Energy Recovery Ventilator (“ERV”) application as our first commercial product.

### Recent Developments

#### Securities Purchase Agreement with Soex (Hong Kong) Industry & Investment Co., Ltd.

On January 21, 2014, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with an investor, Soex (Hong Kong) Industry & Investment Co., Ltd., a Hong Kong corporation (“SOEX”), pursuant to which we agreed to sell 37.5 million shares of our common stock, \$0.01 par value per share (the “Common Stock”), for \$1.5 million, at \$0.04 per share pursuant to Regulation S. We received the \$1.5 million from SOEX on March 3, 2014 and have issued the 37.5 million shares of Common Stock to the Investor.

We will use the proceeds from the sale of the Common Stock for working capital, business development and as registered capital in an entity, which we are expected to be the majority owner (the “China Subsidiary”), to be incorporated in China with SOEX. Upon formation of this entity, SOEX shall provide additional funds to the China Subsidiary, to be negotiated and agreed upon between the Company and SOEX and as needed to fund the China Subsidiary including, but not limited to funds to secure and pay personnel and build the required facilities and infrastructure to sell our ConsERV and Aqualyte materials products in China.

#### Initial ConsERV™ Order on Installation in China

The Company received an initial order for its ConsERV™ cores and systems useful in most forms of HVAC equipment built around Aqualyte™ nano-materials from a specialty engineering service company in Beijing, China. The deployment of the ConsERV™ technology is at the first building of a 45-building complex. Installation in the first building has been completed and the customer reports approximately 20% savings in energy usage. We believe sales in China are our best route to increased sales and profitability.

## License and Supply Agreement with MG Energy LLC

In October of 2012, we entered into a License and Supply Agreement with MG Energy LLC (“MGE”). Pursuant to the agreement, effective October 26, 2012, we licensed certain intellectual property and improvements thereto to MG Energy, for use in the manufacture and sale of energy recovery ventilators (“ERV”) and certain other HVAC systems for installation in commercial, residential or industrial buildings in North America and South America. MG Energy also agreed to purchase its requirements of certain products including, but not limited to, our ConsERV™ energy recovery ventilator cores from us for MG Energy’s use, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the agreement. As a result of this agreement, we expected both revenue and costs of goods sold to decrease beginning in the first quarter of 2013. Energy recovery ventilators are mechanical equipment, of which an energy recovery ventilator air to air exchanger core is a component, that assists in the recovery of energy from the exhaust air expelled by an HVAC system for the purpose of pre-conditioning the incoming outdoor air's components prior to supplying the conditioned air to a residential or commercial building, either directly or as part of an air-conditioning system. Under the agreement, MG Energy retired the US \$2,000,000 Secured Promissory Note, dated July 13, 2012, including all interest accrued thereon, issued by the us to Michael Gostomski (the “Investor”), who assigned the Secured Promissory Note. This retirement is nonrefundable and noncreditable. Pursuant to this Agreement, MG Energy has also agreed to pay a royalty on the net sales price on products sold using our intellectual property. MG Energy then entered into a sublicense with Multistack, LLC. Michael Gostomski, one of the Company’s shareholders with approximately 2,500,000 shares at December 31, 2013, has an ownership interest in both MG Energy and Multistack, LLC. For the year ended December 31, 2013, Multistack, LLC, accounted for approximately 83% of the Company’s revenue. At December 31, 2013, amounts due from Multistack, LLC were approximately 63% of total accounts receivable.

## Technology

We use proprietary nano-technology to reformulate thermoplastic materials called polymers. Nano-technology involves studying and working with matter on an ultra-small scale. One nanometer is one-millionth of a millimeter and a single human hair is around 80,000 nanometers in width. Polymers are chemical, plastic-like compounds used in diverse products such as Dacron, Teflon, and polyurethane. A thermoplastic is a material that is plastic or deformable, melts to a liquid when heated and to a brittle, glassy state when cooled sufficiently.

These reformulated polymers have properties that allow them to be used in unique ways. We transform polymers from a hard, water impermeable substance into a material which water and similar liquids can, under certain conditions, diffuse (although there are no openings in the material) as molecules as opposed to liquid water. Water and similar liquids penetrate the thermoplastic material at the molecular level without oxygen and other atmospheric gases penetrating the material. It is believed this selectivity is dependent on the size and type of a particular molecule.

## Products

### ConsERV™

We currently have commercialized the ConsERV™ product. ConsERV™ is an HVAC energy conservation product which should, according to various tests, save an average of up to 30% on HVAC ventilation air operating costs, lower CO2 emissions and allow HVAC equipment to be up to 30% smaller, reducing peak energy usage by up to 20% while simultaneously improving indoor air quality. This product makes HVAC systems operate more efficiently and results, in many cases, in energy and cost savings. ConsERV™ attaches onto existing HVAC systems, typically in commercial buildings, to provide ventilation within the structure. It pre-conditions the incoming air by passing through our nano-technology polymer which has been formed into a heat exchanger core. The nano-technology heat exchanger uses the stale building air that must be simultaneously exhausted to transfer heat and moisture into or out of the incoming air. For summer air conditioning, the “core” removes some of the heat and humidity from the incoming air, transferring it to the exhaust air stream thereby, under certain conditions, saving energy. For winter heating, the “core”



transfers a portion of the heat and humidity into the incoming air from the exhaust air stream thereby often saving energy.

Our ConsERV™ product has been the primary focus of our resources and commercialization efforts. When compared to similar competitive products, we believe based on test results conducted by the Air-Conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI), a leading industry association, ConsERV™ maintains an industry leading position in the management of latent heat. We expect ConsERV™ to continue to be our focused commercial product through 2013 with a growing emphasis on moving components of our Nano Clear and NanoAir technologies towards commercialization.

#### Polymer Membrane

Commercially available polymer resin in flake form and industrial grade solvents are mixed together using a proprietary process involving heat, industrial mixers, and solvents. The resin and the solvents are commercially available from any number of chemical supply houses, or firms such as Dow and Kraton (formerly Shell Elastomers then part of Royal Dutch Shell). Our process changes the molecular properties of the starting polymer resins into a liquid material which we believe gives the attribute of being selective in what molecules it will allow through the plastic, which includes water molecules. This process, called ‘sulfonation’, is done at facilities around the world known as Toll Houses. These are firms which specialize in making small lot (by industry standards) runs of specialty chemicals.

#### Plastic Based Sheet Good

A thin coating of the liquid polymer material is applied on one side of the sheet good by a ‘tape casting’ firm of which there are many in the United States. The coated sheet good is heated in a process designed to bond the polymer solution and rolled sheet good together. The resulting ‘modified sheet good’ is then re-coiled into rolls and shipped to us. Currently one vendor provides the sheet good to us. We have not sought additional vendors for this component. However, we have identified other entities making similar types of products and believe such entities and products may provide alternatives should one be required. As noted above the Company is working on this project to lower its exposure.

#### The “Core”

The modified sheet good is cut into defined dimensions and glued to a PVC formed spacer. This ‘spacer/glued modified sheet good’ is a single layer. Multiple layers are stacked one on top the other until a certain height is achieved. Once the proper height is achieved, these layers are then fitted with a galvanized sheet metal plate on the top and bottom of the stack along with galvanized sheet metal ‘Y’ shaped bracket on each of the four corners of the assembly. This assembly is called a ‘core’. The galvanized sheet metal is a world-wide commodity material formed to our specifications by local and out-of-town sheet metal forming companies. We have no long term contractual relationships with firms making the PVC spacers, supplying the glue, supplying rivets to hold the structure together, and the sheet metal firms making the top and bottom plate as well as the side rails.

#### Completion

For the complete ConsERV™ system, one or more cores are placed inside of aluminum or steel boxes built by a vendor, our licensees or us. The box may or may not also be fitted with an electric motor, fan, electric relay, and electrical disconnect. Inclusion or exclusion of the electric motor and fan is dictated by the customers’ needs and current HVAC system. Once outfitted with cores, the energy recovery ventilator is complete. We have no long term contractual relationships with firms providing the aluminum or steel parts used to build the box, the motors, the fans, the relays, or the electrical disconnects.

#### NanoAir™

Water Based packaged HVAC system or “NanoAir”: We expect this application, when development is completed, would function to dehumidify and cool air in warm weather, or humidify and heat in cold weather. This NanoAir application may be capable of replacing a traditional refrigerant loop based heating/cooling system. The Company has a small prototype showing fundamental heating, cooling, humidification, and dehumidification operation of this evolving product. The NanoAir product is in the middle stage of prototype development. On January

23, 2013, the U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Department of Energy approved an ARPA-E grant of up to \$800,000 to the Company for the funding of a project to developing an energy-efficient, compact dehumidification system utilizing a polymer membrane that allows moisture to pass through. The grant is conditioned upon the Company contributing \$200,000 of the proposed total project cost of \$1,000,000 and the project will be completed on April 30, 2014.

NanoClear™

Water Clean-up or “NanoClear”: We expect that this application, when development is completed, would function to remove quantities of salt and other impurities from water to produce potable water using an environmentally friendly design that would use less energy and be less expensive than most other current methods. We have developed a series of functional demonstration units which highlight the basics of how this system works using the Company’s nano-structured materials to produce potable water from a number of types of contaminated water streams. The information accumulated from the demonstration units was used as the basis for the product’s next inflexion point: the buildup of a pilot plant installed at a local County waste water treatment facility. The pilot plant is operational, and the NanoClear application is currently in beta stage where it is being subject to further testing and scaling.

### NanoCap™

Ultra-capacitor: Based on initial material tests conducted by two third parties, we believe that by applying a combination of our nano-materials we may be able to construct a device which stores energy similar to a battery with projected increases in energy density and lifetimes. We believe the key application for such a device would be in transportation. We have not invested significant resources to date in the development of this application beyond the prototype stage.

### Other

The Company has identified other potential products for our materials and processes as well as accumulating basic data to support the needed functionality and market differentiation of these products based on using our nano-technology based inventions. Such applications may include immersion coatings and performance fabrics. These other products are based, in part, upon the known functionality of the Company's materials and processes.

### Patents

We own the rights to eleven U.S. patents, one Chinese patent, one U.S. patent applications, two divisional applications and four Patent Cooperation Treaty ("PCT") applications. National stage applications based on one of the PCT applications have resulted in a patent being issued in both the U.S. and China with further applications pending in Europe and Hong Kong. National stage applications based on the second and third PCT applications have been filed in the U.S. and China and a national stage application based on the fourth PCT application has been filed in the U.S.. Divisional applications based on one of the above mentioned PCT applications have been filed in China and Hong Kong. In addition, we co-own one PCT application with Aegis Biosciences LLC, a biomaterials drug delivery technology company. National stage applications based on the co-owned PCT application has resulted in one U.S. patent with applications pending in China and Hong Kong. These patents relate to, or are applications of, our nano-structured polymer materials that perform functions such as ion exchange and modification of surface properties. The polymers are selectively permeable to polar materials, such as water, in molecular form. Selective permeability allows these materials to function as a nano-filter in various transfer applications. These materials are made from base polymer resins available from a number of commercial firms worldwide and possess what we believe to be some unique and controllable properties, such as:

**Selectivity:** Based on our research, we believe that when the polymer is made there are small channels created that are 5 to 30 nanometers in diameter. There are two types of these channels: hydrophilic (water permeable), and hydrophobic (water impermeable). The channels can be chemically tuned to be selective for the ions or molecules they transfer. The selectivity of the polymer can be adjusted to efficiently transfer water molecules from one face to the other using these channels.

**High transfer rate:** Based on in-house testing protocols and related results, we have found that the channels created when casting the materials into a nano-structured membrane have a transfer rate of water, or flux, greater than 90% of an equivalent area of an open tube. This feature is fundamental to the material's ability to transfer moisture at the molecular level while substantially allowing or disallowing the transfer of certain other substances at a molecular level.

**Unique surface characteristic:** The materials offer a surface characteristic that we believe inhibits the growth of bacteria, fungus and algae and prevents adhesives from attaching.

### Intellectual Property

As stated above, we own eleven U.S. patents, one Chinese patent and co-own one additional U.S patent. Said patents include patents covering the composition and structure of a family of ion conducting polymers and membranes and certain applications of the polymer. We believe some of these patents make reference to applications relating to the materials we are developing. Please see the “Risk Factors” Section. A list of our existing patents follows:

1. Patent No. 6,841,601– Cross-linked polymer electrolyte membranes for heat and moisture exchange devices. This patent was issued on January 11, 2005 and expires on or about March 12, 2022.
2. Patent No. 6,413,298 – Water and ion-conducting membranes and uses thereof. This patent was issued on July 2, 2002 and expires on or about July 27, 2020.
3. Patent No. 6,383,391 – Water and ion-conducting membranes and uses thereof. This patent was issued on May 7, 2002 and expires on or about July 27, 2020.
4. Patent No. 6,110,616 – Ion-conducting membrane for fuel cell. This patent was issued on August 29, 2000 and expires on or about January 29, 2018.
5. Patent No. 5,679,482 – Fuel Cell incorporating novel ion-conducting membrane. This patent was issued on October 21, 1997 and expires on or about October 20, 2014.
6. Patent No. 5,468,574 – Fuel Cell incorporating novel ion-conducting membrane. This patent was issued on October 21, 1995 and expires on or about May 22, 2014.
7. Patent No. 7,179,860 – Cross-linked polymer electrolyte membranes for heat, ion and moisture exchange devices. This patent was issued on February 20, 2007 and expires on or about March 11, 2022.
8. Patent No. 7,990,679 – Nanoparticle Ultra Capacitor. This patent was issued on August 2, 2011 and expires on or about November 22, 2029.
9. U.S. Patent No. 8,222,346B2 -Novel Coblock Polymers and Method for Making Same. This patent was issued on July 17, 2012 and expires on or about September 28, 2027.
10. U.S. Patent no. 8500960B- Multi Phase Selective Transport Through A Membrane. This patent was issued on August 6, 2013 and expires February 23, 2030.
11. U.S. Patent No. 8586637- Stable and Compatible Polymer Blends. This patent was issued November 19, 2013 and expires October 28, 2029.
12. U.S. Patent No. 8470007- Enhanced HVAC Systems and Methods. This patent was issued June 25, 2013 and expires September 25, 2027.
13. China Patent No. ZL2008009211.4- Multi Phase Selective Transport Through a Membrane. This patent was issued March 27, 2013 and expires January 22, 2028

We have provisional and patent applications in the following areas: Anionic Exchange Electrolyte Polymers, Energy Storage Devices, Enthalpy Core Applications and Construction, and Water Treatment and Desalination.

The following is a partial list of the patent applications publicly visible:

1. WO 2011/085917 - Energy Storage Devices Including a solid Multilayer Electrolyte
2. WO/2008/089484 - Multiphase Selective Transport Through a Membrane
3. WO2011/085186 - Anionic Exchange Electrolyte Polymer Membranes
4. WO/2009/002984 - Stable and Compatible Polymer Blends\*
5. WO2012/033827 A1 - Fluid Treatment Systems and Methods of Using Selective Transfer Membranes

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\* Patent applications jointly owned with Aegis Biosciences, LLC.

Patents may or may not be granted on any of the above applications. As noted above, some of these applications are jointly owned with Aegis Biosciences, LLC. We also seek to protect our proprietary intellectual property, including intellectual property that may not be patented or patentable, in part by entering into confidentiality agreements with our current and prospective strategic partners and employees.

### Manufacturing

We do not have long term contractual relationships with any of our manufacturers or vendors. The only product or service which we could not have purchased elsewhere and used in the ConsERV™ business is the plastic based sheet good. In progress is a project aimed at lessening the Company's exposure in this sheet good area. Purchases to date of raw materials and related services have been on a purchase order basis using non-disclosure agreements. Our manufacturing process is described below.

### Licensing

In October of 2012, we entered into a License and Supply agreement with MGE Energy LLC ("MGE") owned by a shareholder of the Company. Pursuant to the agreement, we granted MGE a license to use certain technology to manufacture, sell, lease and distribute certain products for use in energy recovery ventilators installed in commercial and residential buildings in North and South America. We are to receive a royalty based on MGE, and any sub-licensee's sales. In addition, as part of the license agreement, MGE and any sublicensees are to purchase certain energy recovery ventilator products from us. While we have earned licensing revenue under agreements licensing our technology in the past, we may not receive material revenue from these agreements, including the one described above, in the near or foreseeable future.

### Customers and Suppliers

We are dependent on third parties to manufacture the key components needed for our nano-structured based materials and value added products made with these materials. Accordingly, a supplier's failure to supply components in a timely manner, or to supply components that meet our quality, quantity and cost requirements or our technical specifications, or the inability to obtain alternative sources of these components on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to us, would create delays in production of our products or increase our unit costs of production. Certain of the components contain proprietary products of our suppliers, or the processes used by our suppliers to manufacture these components are proprietary. If we are required to replace any of our suppliers, while we should be able to obtain comparable components from alternative suppliers at comparable costs, this would create a delay in production.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, one customer, Multistack LLC, accounted for approximately 83% of the Company's revenue. At December 31, 2013, amounts due from this customer were approximately 63% of total accounts receivable. For the year ended December 31, 2012, four customers accounted for approximately 60% (four customers represented the following percentages of sales 6%, 7%, 8%, and 39%) of the Company's total revenue. At December 31, 2012, amounts due from these customers was approximately 57% of total accounts receivable.

### Research and Development

Expenditures for research, development, and engineering of products are expensed as incurred. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company incurred research and development costs of approximately \$676,100 and \$521,100, respectively. The Company accounts for proceeds received from government grants for research as a reduction in research and development costs. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company recorded approximately \$181,000 and \$67,200, respectively, in grant proceeds against research and development expenses on the statements of operations.

### Key Relationships

We have strategic relationships with leaders in the energy industry who have entered into sales, marketing, distribution and product development arrangements with us and, in some cases, hold equity in our Company. They include:

#### ConsERV™ – Sales and Marketing Strategies

In October of 2012, we entered into a License and Supply agreement with MGE Energy LLC ("MGE"). Pursuant to the agreement, we granted MGE a license to use certain technology to manufacture, sell, lease and distribute certain

products for use in energy recovery ventilators installed in commercial and residential buildings in North and South America. As a result of this agreement, we expected both revenue and costs of goods sold to decrease starting with the first quarter of 2013. We are to receive a royalty on any sale by MGE and its sublicensees of product containing our technology in energy recovery ventilators. In addition, as part of the license agreement, MGE and any sublicensees are to purchase certain energy recovery ventilator components from us. In February 2013, MGE's sublicensee commenced marketing, manufacturing and selling ConsERV™ in North and South America. We are currently supplying ConsERV™ cores to them in accordance with the License and Supply Agreement.



We also have secured and continue to discuss relationships with other leading industry HVAC manufacturers, HVAC product distributors, energy service companies and ERV manufacturers outside of North and South America. In addition, aside from our relationship with SOEX, we are discussing relationships for use of our ConsERV™ products in other applications outside of energy recovery ventilation world-wide.

#### Future Products – Sales and Marketing Strategies

Our intended sales and marketing strategy will require us to create alliances with companies having strong, existing channel presence in the target industries. We intend to bring industry seasoned executive talent into the Company at the appropriate time to influence the product’s feature set, and to then to establish and grow the market development and revenue generation of the NanoAir, and NanoClear product. We believe working with Original Equipment Manufacturer's ("OEM") who are industry leaders during development allows us to better address the market’s needs and possibly accelerate the time to market cycle.

#### Competition and Barriers to Entry

We believe the efficacy of our value-added products and technology has the ability to decrease sales of competing products, thus taking business away from more established firms using older technology. We believe that our ConsERV™ product may become a functional component of newer, more efficient OEM products. A key challenge is to educate channel decision makers of the benefits of products made using our materials and processes to overcome the strength of the current product sales.

There are a number of companies located in the United States, Canada, Europe and Asia that have been developing and selling technologies and products in the energy recovery industry, including but not limited to: Semco, Greenheck, Venmar, Bry-Air, dPoint, Renewaire and AirXchange.

We will experience significant competition regarding our products because certain competing companies possess greater financial and personal resources than us. Future product competitors include, but are not limited to:

Products	Current and Future Competitors
ConsERV	Semco, Greenheck, Venmar, Bry-Air, dPoint, Renewaire and AirXchange.
NanoClear	Dow, Siemens, GE
NanoAir	AAON, Trane, Carrier, York, Haair, Mitsubishi, LG
Ultracapacitor	Maxwell, Ioxus, B&D

We believe that the combination of our nano-material platform’s characteristics (high selectivity, high flux rate, manufacturability, et al.), growing patent position, are competitive advantages, which may allow us time to execute our business plan. The majority of our competitors may experience barriers to entry in these markets primarily related to the lack of similarly performing proprietary materials and processes.

#### Government Regulation

We do not believe the sale, installation or use of our current nano-structured products will be subject to any government regulation, other than perhaps adherence to building codes, and water safety regulations. We do not believe that the cost of complying with such codes and regulations, to the extent applicable to our products, will be prohibitive.

We do not know the extent to which any existing or new regulations may affect our ability to distribute, install and service any of our products. Once our other products reach the commercialization stage and we begin distributing them to our target markets, federal, state or local governmental entities may seek to impose regulations.

We are also subject to various international, federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to, among other things, land use, safe working conditions, and environmental regulations regarding handling and disposal of hazardous and potentially hazardous substances and emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere. Our business may expose us to the risk of harmful substances escaping into the environment, resulting in potential personal injury or loss of life, damage to or destruction of property, and natural resource damage. Depending on the nature of any claim, our current insurance policies may not adequately reimburse us for costs incurred in settling environmental damage claims, and in some instances, we may not be reimbursed at all. To date, we are not aware of any claims or liabilities under these existing laws and regulations that would materially affect our results of operations or financial condition.

#### Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we employed approximately 25 employees. None of the employees are subject to a collective bargaining agreement. We consider our relations with our employees to be good.

#### Principal Offices

Our principal office is located at 11552 Prosperous Drive, Odessa, FL 33556.

## ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

You should carefully consider the risks described below. Our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows could be materially adversely affected by any of the events or circumstances described in these risks. The valuation for the Company could also decline due to any of these events or circumstances, and you may lose all or part of your investment. This document also contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of several factors, including the risks faced by us described below and elsewhere in this Annual Report. In assessing these risks, you should also refer to the other information contained in this Annual Report, including our financial statements and related notes.

### Risks Related to Our Business

Our independent registered public accounting firm has issued an unqualified opinion with an explanatory paragraph to the effect that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Our independent registered public accounting firm has issued an unqualified opinion with an explanatory paragraph to the effect that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. This unqualified opinion with an explanatory paragraph could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources” and Footnotes to our financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013, included elsewhere in this filing.

We have no committed sources of capital and do not know whether additional financing will be available when needed on terms that are acceptable, if at all. This going concern statement from our independent registered public accounting firm may discourage some investors from purchasing our stock or providing alternative capital financing. The failure to satisfy our capital requirements will adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Unless we raise additional funds, either through the sale of our securities or one or more collaborative arrangements, we will not have sufficient funds to continue operations. Even if we take these actions, they may be insufficient, particularly if our costs are higher than projected or unforeseen expenses arise.

We have a history of operating losses, and we expect our operating losses to continue for the foreseeable future. If we fail to obtain financing we will be unable to execute our business plan and/or we may not be able to continue as a going concern.

We have incurred substantial losses since we were funded in 1993 and have achieved profitability in only one year to date. We have developed a family of nano-structured polymers and processes and are marketing our first product application, ConsERV™. In October of 2012, we entered into a License and Supply agreement with MGE Energy LLC (“MGE”). Pursuant to the agreement, we granted MGE a license to use certain technology to manufacture, sell, lease and distribute certain products for use in energy recovery ventilators installed in commercial and residential buildings in North and South America. We are to receive a royalty on any sale by MGE and its sub-licensees of product containing our technology in energy recovery ventilators (“ConsERV™ Products”). In addition, as part of the license agreement, MGE and any sublicensees are to purchase ConsERV™ Products from us. In January 2013, MGE’s sub-licensee commenced marketing, manufacturing and selling products under the license. We are currently supplying ConsERV™ cores to this sublicensee in accordance with the License and Supply Agreement. We also have sales relationships with entities outside of North and South America for use our ConsERV™ products in energy recovery ventilators in commercial and residential buildings and are actively discussing similar relationships with additional entities. In

addition, we are discussing relationships for use of our ConsERV™ products in other applications outside of energy recovery ventilation. However, prior to October of 2012, the majority of our efforts were centered on the North American market and therefore revenues from sales outside of North America have not been material. Thus, we anticipate, least the near future, to be dependent on sales to and royalty payments from the above licensee for the majority for our revenues. The other listed applications in this document may take at least 12 to 36 months to develop. Thus, we expect our operating losses to continue for the foreseeable future as we continue to expend substantial resources to expand the ConsERV™ business while working to bring the other identified applications to the market including research and development, design and testing, obtaining third party validations, identifying and securing collaborative partnerships, executing to enter into strategic relationships, or selling materials or value-added components. Furthermore, even if we were to sell a greater number of ConsERV™ products in 2014, we anticipate that we will continue to incur losses until we can cost-effectively produce and sell our products to a wider market.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company generated a net loss of \$2,121,478 and the Company has incurred significant losses since inception. As of December 31, 2013, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$40,073,305, negative working capital of \$515,494 and a stockholders' deficit of \$3,749,512. The Company used \$650,184 and \$1,167,650 of cash in operations during 2013 and 2012, respectively, which was funded by proceeds from debt and equity financings. There is no assurance that such financing will be available in the future. In view of these matters, there is substantial doubt that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company did, however, sell 37,500,000 shares of its common stock in March 2014 for \$1,500,000. The Company is currently pursuing the following sources of short and long-term working capital:

Even if we are successful in raising additional equity capital to fund our operations, we will still be required to raise an additional substantial amount of capital in the future to fund our development initiatives and to achieve profitability. Our ability to fund our future operating requirements will depend on many factors, including the following:

- ability to obtain funding from third parties;
- progress on research and development programs;
- time and cost required to gain third party approvals;
- cost of manufacturing, marketing and distributing our products;
- cost of filing, prosecuting and enforcing patents, patent applications, patent claims and trademarks;
- status of competing products; and
- market acceptance and third-party reimbursement of our products, if successfully developed.

There are no assurances that future funding will be available on favorable terms or at all. If additional funding is not obtained, we will need to reduce, defer or cancel development programs and planned initiatives, to the extent necessary. The failure to fund our capital requirements would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 could have a material adverse effect on our business and operating results. In addition, current and potential stockholders could lose confidence in our financial reporting, which could have a material adverse effect on our stock price.

Effective internal controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, our operating results could be harmed. We are required to document and test our internal control procedures in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which requires annual management assessments of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting. During the course of our testing, we may identify deficiencies which we may not be able to remediate in time for compliance with the requirements of Section 404. In addition, if we fail to maintain the adequacy of our internal controls, as such standards are modified, supplemented or amended from time to time; we may not be able to ensure that we can conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Failure to achieve and maintain an effective internal control environment could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a material adverse effect on our stock price.

If we or our independent registered public accounting firm identifies deficiencies in our internal controls that are deemed to be material weaknesses, the market price of our stock could decline and we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by SEC or other regulatory authorities, which would entail expenditure of additional financial and management resources.



In the event the lease on our corporate office and production space is terminated, we may not be able to acquire a lease on another suitable property, or a lease on a suitable property at a comparable cost.

Ethos Business Ventures, LLC is our landlord. Our CEO, Mr. Tangredi, is a principal owner of this entity. We note that under the terms of our lease agreement for our corporate office and production space, the lease may be terminated upon 30 days prior written notice by landlord and 90 days prior written notice by us. If this lease is terminated, or if for any reason Mr. Tangredi should become unable to continue to lease this space to us, we may not be able to acquire another lease for another suitable property or a lease on a suitable property at a comparable cost in a timely manner, which could materially disrupt our operations. Even if we are able to relocate into another suitable property at a comparable cost in a timely manner, we would incur significant moving expenses.

Any future indebtedness could adversely affect our financial health.

In the past we incurred a significant amount of indebtedness to finance our operations and growth. All debt associated with promissory notes has been satisfied. However, in the future, we may need to incur debt to finance our operations and growth and any such indebtedness could result in negative consequences to us, including:

- increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- requiring a portion of our cash flow from operations be used for the payment of interest on any debt we may incur, thereby reducing our ability to use our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures and general corporate requirements;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing to fund future working capital, capital expenditures and general corporate requirements;
- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business;
- placing us at a competitive disadvantage to competitors who have less indebtedness; and
- if our assets are pledged under any such debt, the failure to meet the terms and conditions of any such debt instruments, could result in us having no access to our technology.

The economic downturn has affected, and is likely to continue to adversely affect, our operations and financial condition potentially impacting our ability to continue as a going concern.

The economic downturn has resulted in a reduction in new construction and less than favorable credit markets, both of which may adversely affect us. Certain vendors from which we currently secure parts for our ConsERV™ products have and may continue to either reduce or eliminate payment terms. Hence, more capital is required to secure parts necessary to produce our products. In addition, our products are often incorporated in new construction which has experienced a marked down turn in project starts over the past number of years and such trend may continue in 2014. Although the portion of new construction most affected is home sales, which represents a minority of our sales, commercial construction has also experienced a reduction in starts with some projects being delayed and possibly eliminated. If the commercial construction market stagnates or decreases in volume or project size, our operations and financial condition could be negatively impacted. Various measures by the federal and state governments appear to have targeted energy products. ConsERV™ may qualify under said programs and we may potentially benefit. However, when and if we will experience any increase in sales or investment due to these programs is uncertain. As noted above, we intend to continue to finance operations, primarily through license and supply agreements and private sales of debt and equity securities. In light of the recent economic downturn we may not be able to secure additional financing on acceptable terms, if at all. Unfavorable terms for a financing transaction would adversely impact our business, financial condition and/or results of operations. In the event we are unable to secure additional financing our business may fail.





We are dependent on a few customers and if these customers do not purchase our products, we will not generate a profit.

We are dependent on third parties to manufacture the key components needed for our nano-structured based materials and value added products made with these materials. Accordingly, a supplier's failure to supply components in a timely manner, or to supply components that meet our quality, quantity and cost requirements or our technical specifications, or the inability to obtain alternative sources of these components on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to us, would create delays in production of our products or increase our unit costs of production. Certain of the components contain proprietary products of our suppliers, or the processes used by our suppliers to manufacture these components are proprietary. If we are required to replace any of our suppliers, while we should be able to obtain comparable components from alternative suppliers at comparable costs, this would create a delay in production.

If we fail to successfully address the challenges, risks and uncertainties associated with operating as a public company, our business, results of operations and financial condition would be materially harmed.

We have and will continue to incur a significant increase in costs as a result of operating as a public company, and our management has and will be required to devote substantial time to new compliance initiatives. Until November of 2008 we had never operated as a public company. In preparation for and since reporting as a public company, we have and expect to continue to incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a non-reporting company. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act"), as well as new rules subsequently implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and various stock exchanges, has imposed many new requirements on public companies, including requiring changes in corporate governance practices. Our management and other personnel have and will continue to devote a substantial amount of time to these new compliance procedures.

These rules and regulations could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified independent members of our Board of Directors. Additionally, we have found these rules and regulations make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance. We have, and may be required once again, to accept reduced policy limits and/or coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage.

Our ConsERV™ products are in small volume production, we have no long term experience manufacturing our products on a commercial basis and may not be able to achieve cost effective large volume production.

Our ability to expand commercial production of our ConsERV™ products is subject to significant uncertainties, including: completion of necessary product automation, developing experience in manufacturing and assembly on a large commercial scale; assuring the availability of raw materials and key component parts from third party suppliers; and developing effective means of marketing and selling our product. We are assembling our ConsERV™ products at our facility in Odessa, Florida. Initial production costs of these products are high with no or a lower than desired profit margin. As a result, we believe we will need to reduce unit production costs, including the nano-structured materials themselves made to our specifications by third parties, over time in order to offer our products at a profitable basis on a commercial scale. Our ability to achieve cost reductions in all areas of nano-structured materials and value added products depends on entering into suitable manufacturing relationships with component suppliers, as well as increasing sales volumes so that we can achieve economies of scale. A failure to achieve a lower cost structure through economies of scale and improvements in engineering and manufacturing in a timely manner would have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results. There can be no assurance that we will obtain higher production levels or that the anticipated sales prices of our products will ever allow an adequate profit margin.



We may not be able to meet our product development and commercialization milestones.

We have established internal product and commercialization milestones and dates for achieving development goals related to technology and design improvements of our products. To achieve these milestones we must complete substantial additional research, development and testing of our products and technologies. Except for our ConsERV™ product, we anticipate that it will take at least 12 to 36 months to develop and ready our other products for scaled production. Product development and testing are subject to unanticipated and significant delays, expenses and technical or other problems. We cannot guarantee that we will successfully achieve our milestones. Our business strategy depends on acceptance of our products by key market participants and end-users.

Our plans and ability to achieve profitability depend on acceptance by key market participants, such as vendors and marketing partners, and potential end-users of our products. We continue to educate designers and manufacturers, including those of HVAC equipment, with respect to our ConsERV™ product. More generally, the commercialization of our products may also be adversely affected by many factors that are out of our control, including:

- willingness of market participants to try a new product and the perceptions of these market participants of the safety, reliability and functionality of our products;
- emergence of newer, possibly more effective technologies;
- future cost and availability of the raw materials and components needed to manufacture and use our products;
- cost competitiveness of our products; and
- adoption of new regulatory or industry standards which may adversely affect the use or cost of our products;
- ability of our licensees to market and sell sufficient quantities of our ConsERV™ product in their respective territories

Accordingly, we cannot predict with any certainty that there will be acceptance of our products on a scale sufficient to support development of mass markets for those products.

#### Our Expansion into New Products, Services, Technologies and Geographic Regions Subjects Us to Additional Business, Legal, Financial and Competitive Risks

We may have limited or no experience in our newer market segments. These offerings may present new and difficult technology challenges, and we may be subject to claims if customers of these offerings experience disruptions or failures or other quality issues. In addition, profitability, if any, in our newer activities may not exist or be lower than in our other activities, and we may not be successful enough in these newer activities to recoup our investments in them. If any of this were to occur, it could damage our reputation, limit or curtail our growth and negatively affect our operating results.

We are dependent on third party suppliers and vendors for the supply of key components for our products.

We are dependent on third parties to manufacture the key components needed for our nano-structured based materials and value added products made with these materials. Accordingly, a supplier's failure to supply components in a timely manner, or to supply components that meet our quality, quantity and cost requirements, technical specifications, or the inability to obtain alternative sources of these components on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to us, would create delays in production of our products or increase unit costs of production. Certain of the components contain proprietary products of our suppliers, or the processes used by our suppliers to manufacture these components are proprietary. If we are required to replace any of our suppliers, while we should be able to obtain comparable components from alternative suppliers at comparable costs, this would create a delay in production. If we experience such delays or our third party suppliers and vendors fail to supply us with components that meet our quality, quantity, or cost standards, we may lose our customers or be subject to product liability claims. Our

applications require extensive commercial testing and will take long periods of time to commercialize.

Our nano-structured materials and associated applications need to undergo extensive testing before becoming commercial products. Consequently, the commercialization of our products could be delayed significantly or rendered impractical. Moreover, much of the commercial process testing will be dependent on the efforts of others. Any failure in a manufacturing step or an assembly process may render a given application or our nano-structured materials unsuitable or impractical for commercialization. Testing and required development of the manufacturing process will require the expenditure of funds and take time and effort.

We have not devoted any significant resources towards the marketing and sale of our products, we expect to face intense competition in the markets in which we do business, and we have and expect to continue to rely, to a significant extent, on the marketing and sales efforts of third parties that we do not control.

To date, we primarily focused on the sale of ConsERV™ product. We expect that the marketing and sale of the ConsERV product will continue to be conducted by a combination of independent manufactures representatives, licensees, third-party strategic partners, distributors, or OEMs. Consequently, commercial success of our products will depend to a great extent on the efforts of others. We have and intend to continue to enter into additional strategic marketing and distribution agreements or other collaborative relationships to market and sell our nano-structured materials and value added products. However, we may not have identified or established appropriate relationships or be able to identify or establish appropriate relationships in the future. To the extent we have or will in the future enter into these types of relationships, we cannot assure you that the distributors, licensees or OEMs with which we have or will form relationships will focus adequate resources on selling our products or will be successful in selling them. In addition, our chosen third-party distributors, licensees or OEMs have or may require us to provide volume price discounts and other allowances, customize our products or provide other concessions which could reduce the potential profitability of these relationships. To the extent any strategic relationships that we have or may establish in the future are exclusive, we may not be able to enter into other arrangements at a time when the distributor, licensee or OEM with which we have or will form a relationship is not successful in selling our products or has reduced its commitment to marketing our products. Failure to develop sufficient distribution and marketing relationships in our target markets will adversely affect our commercialization schedule and, to the extent we have entered or enter into such relationships, the failure of our distributors, licensees and other third parties to assist us with the marketing and distribution of our products or to meet their monetary obligations to us may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We will face intense competition in the markets of our product applications for our nano-structured materials and value-added products. We will compete directly with currently available products, some of which may be less expensive. The companies that make these other products may have established sales relationships and more name-brand recognition in the market than we do. In addition, some of those companies may have significantly greater financial, marketing, manufacturing and other resources.

Our future results could be harmed by economic, political, regulatory and other risks associated with international sales and operations.

We have begun and intend to continue marketing, distributing and servicing our products on an international basis and expect to derive a significant portion of our revenue in coming years from international sales. If we fail to successfully sell our products internationally, our ability to increase our future revenue and grow our business would be impaired. We have limited experience developing, and no experience manufacturing, our products to comply with the commercial, regulatory and legal requirements of international markets. Our success in those markets will depend on our ability to secure relationships with foreign resellers, establish and operate subsidiaries, or secure joint venture agreements and our ability to manufacture products that meet foreign regulatory and commercial requirements. We anticipate that it will be costly to establish, develop and maintain any international operations should they be required. Any international operations may not be profitable at a given time or from time to time. In addition, our planned international operations could be harmed by a variety of factors, including but not limited to:

- increased costs associated with maintaining international marketing efforts;
- compliance with potential United States Department of Commerce export controls;
- increases in duty rates or other adverse changes in tax laws;
- trade protection measures and import or export licensing requirements;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates;

political and economic conditions including but not limited to, any instability in foreign countries; difficulties in securing and enforcing intellectual property rights, foreign (where filed and obtained) or domestic, and time and complexities of vetting and establishing relations with foreign resellers or licensees including, but not limited to, designing, validating and marketing a product geared specifically to a particular market segment; government regulation, other restrictive governmental actions (such as trade protection measures, including export duties and quotas and custom duties and tariffs), nationalization and restrictions on foreign ownership;

restrictions on sales or distribution of certain products or services and uncertainty regarding liability for products and services, including uncertainty as a result of less friendly legal systems, local laws, lack of legal precedent, and varying rules, regulations, and practices regarding the products and enforcement of intellectual property rights;

business licensing or certification requirements;

limitations on the repatriation and investment of funds and foreign currency exchange restrictions and fluctuation;

limited fulfillment and infrastructure;

shorter payable and longer receivable cycles and the resultant negative impact on cash flow;

laws and regulations regarding restrictions on pricing or discounts;

lower levels of use of the products;

difficulty in staffing, developing and managing foreign operations as a result of distance, language and cultural differences;

different employee/employer relationships and the existence of workers' councils and labor unions;

laws and policies of the U.S. and other jurisdictions affecting trade, foreign investment, loans and taxes; and geopolitical events, including war and terrorism

Local companies may have a substantial competitive advantage because of their greater understanding of, and focus on, the local customer, as well as their more established local brand names. We may not be able to hire, train, retain, and manage required personnel, which may limit our international growth.

Unless and until we establish a predictable sales record for our products, we expect our revenue and operating results to vary significantly from quarter to quarter. As a result, quarterly comparisons of our financial results are not necessarily meaningful and you should not rely on them as an indication, in any manner, of our future performance. In addition, due to our stage of development, we cannot predict our future revenue or results of operations accurately. As a consequence, our operating results may fall below the expectations of investors, which could cause the valuation of our company to decline.

We expect to make significant investments in all areas of our business, particularly in research and product development and in expanding in-house or outsourced manufacturing capability. Because the investments associated with these activities are relatively fixed in the short-term, we may be unable to adjust our spending quickly enough to offset any unexpected shortfall in our revenue growth. In addition, because we are in the early stages of commercializing the ConsERV™ application and anticipate that it will take at least an additional 12 to 36 months to develop our other products for commercial sales, we expect our order flow to be uneven from period to period.

We depend on our intellectual property and failure to protect it could enable competitors to market products with similar features that may reduce demand for our products.

We currently have eleven United States patents and one Chinese patent, ten patent applications and co-own one patent and two patent applications, some of which apply to the composition and structure of a family of ion conducting polymers and membranes. These patents and patent applications often make reference to applications for, and in some instances, are application patents relating to materials we are developing. Our patent applications may or may not mature into issued patents.

Our success depends, to a significant extent, on the technology that is incorporated in our product. Although some of the inventions which we have obtained or applied for patent protection are no longer suitable for use with our planned products, we believe that some of the other inventions covered by the patents and patent applications are important to the success of our products. If we are unable to protect our intellectual property, competitors could use our intellectual property to market products similar to our products, which could reduce demand for our products. We may be unable to prevent unauthorized parties from attempting to copy or otherwise obtain and use our products or technology.

Policing unauthorized use of our technology is difficult, and we may not be able to prevent misappropriation of our technology, particularly in foreign countries where the laws may not protect our intellectual property as fully as those in the United States. Others may circumvent trade secrets, trademarks and copyrights that we own or may own. Any such infringements, or any alleged infringements, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.



Any of the United States patents or foreign patents owned by us or subsequently issued to us may be invalidated, circumvented, challenged or rendered unenforceable. We may not be issued any patents as a result of our pending and future patent applications and any patents we are issued may not have the claim coverage sought by us or necessary to prevent others from introducing similar products. Any litigation surrounding our patent rights could force us to divert significant financial and other important resources away from our business operations.

Some of our intellectual property is not covered by any patent or patent application. We seek to protect this proprietary intellectual property, which includes intellectual property that may not be patented or patentable, in part by confidentiality agreements with our distributors and employees. These agreements afford only limited protection and may not provide us with adequate remedies for any breach or prevent other persons or institutions from asserting rights to intellectual property arising out of these relationships. In addition, we cannot assure you that these agreements will not be breached, that we will have adequate remedies for any such breach or that the parties to such agreements will not assert rights to intellectual property arising out of these relationships.

Members of any scientific advisory board we had in the past or may have in the future have been or may be employed by entities other than us, some of which may compete with us. While we intend to enter into non-competition agreements with our scientific advisors, if any of them were to consult with or become employed by any of our competitors, our business could be negatively affected.

We have entered into agreements with various third parties that may affect our intellectual property rights.

We have entered into agreements with various third parties in connection with the development of various applications for our technology. In some instances such agreements provide that a third party will own any resulting intellectual property rights and for the grant of a license to us relating to those rights. We cannot assure you that the terms of any such licenses will not limit our ability to apply such rights to specific applications in competition with the relevant third party, which may adversely affect our business.

Our products employ technology that may unknowingly infringe on the proprietary rights of others, and, as a result, we could become liable for significant damages and suffer other harm.

We cannot assure you that our technologies and products do not or will not infringe on the proprietary rights of third parties or that third parties will not assert infringement claims against us in the future. We are aware of some patents in the nano-materials field held by potential competitors and other third parties. We cannot assure you that a third party will not claim infringement by us with respect to these patents, other patents or proprietary rights, or that we would prevail in any such proceeding. Any such infringement claim, whether meritorious or not, could:

- be time-consuming;
- result in costly litigation or arbitration and the diversion of technical and management personnel, as well as the diversion of financial resources from business operations;
- require us to develop non-infringing technology or seek to enter into royalty or licensing agreements; or
- require us to cease use of any infringing technology.

We may not be successful in developing non-infringing technologies. Royalty or licensing agreements, if required, may not be available on terms acceptable to us, or at all, and could significantly harm our business and operating results. A successful claim of infringement arising from the existence of a 'submarine patent' or another existing patent against us or our failure or inability to license the infringed or similar technology could require us to pay substantial damages and could harm our business. In addition, to the extent we agree to indemnify customers or other third parties against infringement of the intellectual property rights of others, a claim of infringement could disrupt or terminate their ability to use, market or sell our products and we may be liable for the related losses that may incur which could

adversely affect our results financial condition and prevent us from growing or continuing the business.

Alternatives to our technology could render our systems obsolete prior to commercialization.

Our nano-structured materials and their identified uses are one of a number of products being developed today as potential answers to perceived market needs such as additional water sources, energy and emissions savings with regard to HVAC operation, alternative energy storage and “clean” power sources. Improvements are also being made to existing products. Technological advances in all fields and improvements in key targeted application areas with existing or different new technology may render our nano-structured material approach obsolete before or during commercialization.

We may not be able to control our warranty exposure, which could increase our expenses.

We currently offer and expect to continue to offer a warranty with respect to certain ConsERV™ product and we anticipate offering a warranty with each of our future product applications. If the cost of warranty claims exceeds any reserves we may establish for such claims, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

We may be exposed to lawsuits and other claims if our products malfunction, which could increase our expenses, harm our reputation and prevent us from growing our business.

Any liability for damages resulting from malfunctions of our products could be substantial, increase our expenses and prevent us from growing or continuing our business. Potential customers may rely on our products for critical needs, such as backup power. A malfunction of our products could result in warranty claims or other product liability. In addition, a well-publicized actual or perceived problem could adversely affect the market’s perception of our products. This could result in a decline in demand for our products, which would reduce revenue and harm our business. Further, since our products are used in devices that are manufactured by other manufacturers, we may be subject to product liability claims even if our products do not malfunction.

Our key employees are critical to our success and the loss of any key employees could impair our ability to execute our strategy and grow our business.

Our future success depends, to a significant extent, on the continued service of our executive officers and other key technical, sales and management personnel and their ability to execute our growth strategy. All of our personnel have non-compete agreements with us however such agreements may not withstand court review if litigation were to occur. The loss of the services of certain management or other key employees could harm our business. Our future performance will depend, in part, on our ability to retain key management personnel and for our executive officers to work together effectively. Our executive officers may not be successful in carrying out their duties or running our business. Any dissent among executive officers could impair our ability to make strategic decisions.

We have, when required, reduced the salaries of our employees. Such salary reductions may have an adverse effect on our ability to retain key employees.

Our future success will depend in part on our ability to attract and retain highly qualified individuals, including researchers, engineers, sales and marketing personnel and management. Competition for these individuals may become intense, and it may become increasingly difficult to attract, assimilate and retain these highly qualified persons. Competitors and others may attempt to recruit our employees. Should we experience attrition or need to augment our staff, the cost of securing personnel may be significantly higher than currently experienced and thus negatively impact our financial position.

Our failure to manage our growth could harm our business.

We may grow in the number of our employees, the size of our physical facilities and the scope of our operations. In addition, we intend to focus greater resource on ConsERV™ margins, channel expansion, and marketplace education. Any expansion would likely place a significant strain on our senior management team and other internal and external resources. Furthermore, we may be required to hire additional senior management personnel. Our ability to manage growth will depend in part on our ability to continue to enhance our operating, financial and management information systems. Our personnel, systems and controls may be unable to support any growth we may experience and as a result, our financial results would suffer.

If our products fail to meet certain technical standards, we could be subject to claims, fines or other penalties and we may be curtailed from conducting our business operations.

Our nano-structured membrane products are designed for specific applications with specific technical objectives and standards. If these membranes, or the hardware device(s) used to make the membranes work, fail to meet those technical objectives and/or standards, we could be liable for potential personal injury, loss of life and damages (including consequential damages). Depending on the nature of the claim, our current insurance policies may not adequately reimburse us for costs incurred by reason of said claims, including, but not limited to, environmental damage claims, and in certain instances, we may not be reimbursed at all. Our business may be or become subject to numerous federal, state and local laws, regulations and policies that govern environmental protection. These laws and regulations have changed frequently in the past and may continue to do so in the future. Our operations may not comply with such changes and we may be required to make significant unanticipated capital and operating expenditures to comply with such changes. If we fail to comply with any such applicable environmental laws and regulations, governmental authorities may seek to impose fines or other penalties on us or to revoke or deny the issuance or renewal of certain permits issued to us. Accordingly, we might be subject to damage claims or penalties, and we may be curtailed from conducting our business operations.

We could become liable for environmental damages resulting from our research, development and manufacturing operations.

Our business may expose us to the potential risk of harmful substances escaping into the environment, resulting in potential personal injury or loss of life, damage to or destruction of property, and natural resource damage. Depending on the nature of the claim, our current insurance policies may not adequately reimburse us for costs incurred in settling environmental damage claims, and in certain instances, we may not be reimbursed at all.

Future government regulation may impair our ability to market and sell our products.

Our current and planned products are potentially subject to federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations governing, among other things, emissions to air as well as laws relating to occupational health and safety. As these products are introduced commercially, it is possible that governmental authorities will adopt new regulations that will limit or curtail our ability to market and sell such products. We may also incur substantial costs or liabilities in complying with such new governmental regulations. Our potential customers and distributors, some of which operate in highly regulated industries, may also be required to comply with new laws and regulations applicable to products such as ours, which could adversely affect their interest in our products.

#### Risks Related to an Investment in Our Securities

Our common stock has traded only sporadically and is expected to experience significant price and volume volatility in the future which substantially increases the risk of loss to persons owning our common stock.

We cannot predict the extent to which an active public market for our common stock will develop or be sustained.

Our common stock has been quoted on OTC Market Group Inc.'s OTC Pink Market since November 15, 2005 and the Over the Counter Bulletin Board since November 24, 2008. The market price of our common stock has been and will likely continue to be subject to fluctuations. In addition, the stock market in general and the market for technology companies in particular, have from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have been often unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of such companies. These broad market and industry factors may cause our common stock to materially decline, regardless of our operating performance. Because of the limited trading market for our common stock, meaning that the number of persons interested in purchasing our

common shares at or near bid prices at any given time may be relatively small or non-existent, and the possible price volatility given our status as a relatively small company with a small and thinly traded “float”, you may not be able to sell your shares of common stock when you desire to do so. The inability to sell your shares in a rapidly declining market may substantially increase your risk of loss because of such illiquidity and because the price for our common stock may suffer greater declines because of its price volatility.

Volatility in our common share price may subject us to securities litigation.

The market for our common stock is characterized by significant price volatility, and we expect that our share price will continue to be volatile for the indefinite future. In the past, following periods of volatility in the stock market and the market price of a particular company's securities, securities litigation has often been instituted against that company. Litigation of this type could result in substantial legal fees and other costs, potential liabilities and a diversion of management's attention and resources.

We have not and do not intend to pay dividends on our common stock.

The payment of dividends upon our capital stock is solely within the discretion of our board of directors and dependent upon our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, restrictions contained in our future financing instruments and any other factors our board of directors may deem relevant. We have never declared or paid a dividend on our common stock and, because we have very limited resources, we do not anticipate declaring or paying any dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Rather, we intend to retain any future earnings for the continued operation and expansion of our business. It is unlikely, therefore, that the holders of our common stock will have an opportunity to profit from anything other than potential appreciation in the value of our common shares held by them.

Several shareholders have significant stock ownership, which may lead to conflicts with other shareholders over corporate governance matters.

As of March 28, 2014, SOEX owns 37,500,000 shares of our common stock, equal to 37.1% of our outstanding common stock. In addition, Green Valley International Investment Mgmt Co. Ltd. owns 19,491,430 shares of our common stock and warrants to purchase 4,872,858 shares of common stock, equal to 23% of our stock upon the exercise of its warrants. These shareholders would be able to significantly influence all matters that our shareholders vote upon, including the election of directors, mergers or other business combinations.

Unless an active trading market develops for our securities, shareholders may have difficulty or be unable to sell their shares of common stock.

We cannot predict the extent to which an active public market for our common stock will develop or be sustained.

Our common stock is currently quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "DLYT." However, currently there is not an active trading market for our common stock, meaning that the number of persons interested in purchasing shares of our common stock at or near ask prices at any given time may be relatively small or non-existent, and there can be no assurance that an active trading market may ever develop or, if developed, that it will be maintained. There are a number of factors that contribute to this situation, including, without limitation, the fact that we are a small development-stage company that is relatively unknown to stock analysts, stock brokers, institutional investors and others in the investment community that generate or influence sales volume, and even if we came to the attention of such persons, they tend to be risk-averse and would be reluctant to follow an unproven, development-stage company such as ours or purchase or recommend the purchase of shares of our common stock until such time we become more seasoned and viable.

As a consequence, our stock may be characterized by a lack of liquidity, sporadic trading, larger spreads between bid and ask quotations, and other conditions that may affect shareholders' ability to re-sell our securities. Moreover, there may be periods of several days or more when trading activity in our shares is minimal or non-existent, as compared to a seasoned issuer which has a large and steady volume of trading activity that will generally support continuous sales without an adverse effect on share price. Unless an active trading market for our common stock is developed and

maintained, shareholders may be unable to sell their common stock and any attempted sale of such shares may have the effect of lowering the market price of our common stock and a shareholder's investment could be a partial or complete loss.



Since our common stock is thinly traded, it is more susceptible to extreme rises or declines in price and shareholders may not be able to sell their shares at or above the price paid.

Since our common stock is thinly traded, its trading price is likely to be highly volatile and could be subject to extreme fluctuations in response to various factors, many of which are beyond our control, including:

- the trading volume of our shares whether large or small;
- the number of securities analysts, market-makers and brokers following our common stock;
- new products or services introduced or announced by us or our competitors;
- actual or anticipated variations in quarterly operating results;
- conditions or trends in our business industries;
- announcements by us of significant contracts, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- additions or departures of key personnel;
- sales of our common stock;
- general stock market price and volume fluctuations of publicly-quoted, and particularly microcap, companies that tend to have products or services in development or have yet to be tested in the market;
- material legal action.

Shareholders, including but not limited to those who hold shares as a result of the exercise or conversion of our convertible securities and warrants, may have difficulty reselling shares of our common stock, either at or above the price paid, or even at fair market value. The stock markets often experience significant price and volume changes that are not related to the operating performance of individual companies, and because our common stock is thinly traded it is particularly susceptible to such changes. These broad market changes may cause the market price of our common stock to decline regardless of how well we perform as a company. Price fluctuations in such shares are particularly volatile and subject to manipulation by market-makers, short-sellers and option traders.

Our common stock is currently and may in the future be subject to the “penny stock” regulations, which are likely to make it more difficult to sell.

The trading price of our common stock is currently below \$5 per share and therefore is currently subject to the “penny stock” rules. The SEC has adopted rules that regulate broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. These rules generally have the result of reducing trading in such stocks, restricting the pool of potential investors for such stocks, and making it more difficult for investors to sell their shares once acquired. Prior to a transaction in a penny stock, a broker-dealer is required to:

- deliver to a prospective investor a standardized risk disclosure document that provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market;
- provide the prospective investor with current bid and ask quotations for the penny stock;
- explain to the prospective investor the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction;
- provide investors monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in their account; and
- make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser’s written agreement to the transaction.

These requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for a stock that is subject to the penny stock rules. Since our common stock is subject to the penny stock rules, investors in our common stock may find it more difficult to sell their shares.



Shares eligible for future sale may adversely affect the market.

From time to time, certain of our stockholders may be eligible to sell all or some of their shares of common stock by means of ordinary brokerage transactions in the open market pursuant to Rule 144, promulgated under the Securities Act, subject to certain limitations. In general, pursuant to Rule 144, non-affiliate stockholders may sell freely after six months subject only to the current public information requirement (which disappears after one year). Affiliates may sell after six months subject to the Rule 144 volume, manner of sale (for equity securities), current public information and notice requirements. Of the 101,109,034 shares of our common stock outstanding as of March 28, 2014, only 20,478,257 shares are freely tradable without restriction. Any substantial sale of our common stock pursuant to a registration or exemption from registration may have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

As of March 29, 2014, the Company has issued options and warrants which could result in the issuance of up to 39,365,082 shares of common stock from time to time, consisting of 21,531,416 shares under options; and 17,833,666 shares under warrants. Assuming the sale of all shares issuable pursuant to options and warrants outstanding we will have approximately 140,474,116 shares of our common stock outstanding as of March 29, 2014. If these shares are issued and available for sale or actually sold in the public market, the market could be adversely impacted and the market price depressed.

If we cannot raise sufficient funds from a private offering of equity securities, we may not be able to achieve our business objectives.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to complete any private offering of equity securities. If we are unable to complete such a sale of equity securities, our ability to achieve our objectives could be adversely affected.

#### ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

#### ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

We currently lease a 7,200 square feet of combined office and production space located at 11552 Prosperous Drive, Odessa, FL 33556. We lease the site from Ethos Business Ventures, LLC, a limited liability company in which our Chief Executive Officer, Timothy N. Tangredi, has a controlling financial interest (See Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence).

The lease for our corporate headquarters began on March 18, 2005. The lease term will terminate upon 30 days' written notice from landlord or 90 days written termination from us. The current monthly rent is \$4,066, including sales tax. We also pay all taxes and utilities as well as most repairs relating to our office. Most of the Company functions are performed at this site including corporate, marketing, administration, on-going product and nano-structured polymer development, and product assembly and shipping. Key polymer synthesis and casting is out-sourced and not done at this facility.

We do not anticipate investing in real estate or interests in real estate, real estate mortgages, or securities of or interests in persons primarily engaged in real estate activities. We currently have no formal investment policy and do not intend to undertake investments in real estate as a part of our normal operations.

#### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, claims are made against us in the ordinary course of our business, which could result in litigation. Claims and associated litigation are subject to inherent uncertainties and unfavorable outcomes could occur, such as monetary damages, fines, penalties or injunctions prohibiting us from selling one or more products or engaging in other activities. The occurrence of an unfavorable outcome in any specific period could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for that period or future periods.

In November 2013, the Company's Chief Operating Officer resigned from the Company. The former Chief Operating Officer alleges that the resignation was for Good Reason, as defined in the former Chief Operating Officer's employment agreement, and filed a demand for arbitration in December 2013. The former Chief Operating Officer is seeking severance pay equal to \$60,000, which is 50% of her annual salary in effect as of the date of resignation.

In March 2014, the Company received notice of a lawsuit against the Company and one of its OEM customers for damages in connection with the installation of equipment by a contractor involved in a construction project. The contractor makes claims for breach or warranties, negligence and products liability. In the complaint, the contractor alleges that it paid \$180,000 to the general contractor of the project for damages, including consequential and incidental damages, allegedly caused by equipment manufactured by the Company and its customer.

For both matters, the Company intends to vigorously defend itself against these allegations and, at this stage, the Company does not have an estimate of the likelihood or the amount of any potential expense for this lawsuit.

#### ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE.

Not applicable.

## PART II

## ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Our common stock was traded from November 15, 2005 to November 23, 2008 on the Pink Sheets and from November 24, 2008 to present on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board under the trading symbol "DLYT." The following table sets forth the range of reported high and low sales prices of our common stock during the periods indicated. Such quotations reflect prices between dealers in securities and do not include any retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not necessarily represent actual transactions. Trading in our common stock should not be deemed to constitute an "established trading market."

	High	Low
For the year ending December 31, 2012:		
First Quarter	\$0.35	\$0.19
Second Quarter	\$0.245	\$0.095
Third Quarter	\$0.11	\$0.061
Fourth Quarter	\$0.12	\$0.081
For the year ending December 31, 2013:		
First Quarter	\$0.215	\$0.11
Second Quarter	\$0.21	\$0.09
Third Quarter	\$0.14	\$0.081
Fourth Quarter	\$0.10	\$0.03

## Transfer Agent

Our transfer agent is Clear Trust Transfer located at 17961 Hunting Bow Circle, Suite 102, Lutz, Florida 33558, telephone (813) 235-4490.

## Holders

As of March 28, 2014, there were 205 shareholders of record of our common stock.

## Dividend Policy

We have not declared or paid any dividends and do not intend to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future to the holders of our common stock. We intend to retain future earnings, if any, for use in the operation and expansion of our business. Any future decision to pay dividends on common stock will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements and other factors our board of directors may deem relevant.

## Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table sets forth information regarding our 2000 Incentive Compensation Plan (the “2000 Plan”) and the 2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the 2009 Plan”) under which our securities are authorized for issuance as of December 31, 2013:

Plan Category	(a) Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	(b) Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	(c) Number of Securities Remaining Available for future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders:	21,531,416	\$ 0.26	1,507,000

In June 2000 and November 2009, our board of directors adopted, and our shareholders approved, the 2000 Plan and 2009 Plan; respectively (together the “Plans”). The Plans provide for the grant of stock options, incentive stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units and bonus stock and other awards to eligible persons, as defined in said plans, including, but not limited to, officers, directors and employees of the Company. Certain awards under the Plans may be subject to performance conditions.

Number of Shares of Common Stock Available Under the Plans. As of December 31, 2007, our board of directors approved and made available 6,093,882 shares of common stock to be issued pursuant to the 2000 Plan. Subsequently, our board of directors approved and made available an additional 5,000,000 shares of our common stock for issuance under the 2000 Plan. The 2000 Plan permits grants of options to purchase common shares authorized and approved by the Company’s Board of Directors and shareholders for issuance prior to the enactment of the 2000 Plan. On November 5, 2009, our board of directors approved and made available a total of 15,000,000 shares of common stock to be issued pursuant to the 2009 Plan.

Administration of the Plans. The Plans are administered by a committee of two or more directors designated by the board of directors to administer the Plans (the “Committee”) or, in the absence of such Committee, by the board of directors. Currently, the Plans are administered by our board of directors. The board of directors has the authority to select the participants to whom awards under Plans will be granted, grant awards, determine the type, number and other terms and conditions of, and all other matters relating to, awards granted under the Plans and to prescribe the rules and regulations for the administration of the Plans. No option or stock appreciation rights granted under the Plans shall be exercisable, however, more than ten years after the date of the grant.

Exercise Price. The Plans require the Committee to grant qualified options with an exercise price per share not less than the fair market price of a share of common stock on the date of grant of the option.

Transferability. Awards granted under the Plans are generally not transferable by the optionee otherwise than by will or the laws of descent and distribution and generally exercisable during the lifetime of the optionee only by the optionee.

**Change in Control.** All awards granted under the 2000 Plan which were not previously exercisable and vested shall become fully exercisable and vested upon a change of control of the Company, which includes the consummation of a merger or consolidation of the Company with or into any other entity, sale of all or substantially all of our assets, replacement of a majority of our board of directors, acquisition by any person of securities representing 20% or more of the voting power of our then outstanding securities (other than securities issued by us) or any other event which the board of directors determines would materially alter our structure or ownership.

**Options Granted to Non-Employee Directors.** Non-employee directors of the Company are usually granted options each year, which generally become exercisable upon the date of grant, and generally expire on the earlier of ten years from the date of grant or up to three years after the date that the optionee ceases to serve as a director.

**Stand-Alone Grants**

Our board of directors may grant common share purchase options or warrants to selected directors, officers, employees, consultants and advisors in payment of goods or services provided by such persons on a stand-alone basis outside of any of our Plans. The terms of these grants may be individually negotiated.

## RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES

The Company did not issue any securities during the quarter ended December 31, 2013.

### Recent Repurchases of Common Stock

There were no repurchases of our common stock during 2013.

## ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

We are a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act 1934, as amended, and are not required to provide the information under this item.

## ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this Report. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. The actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including, but not limited to, those which are not within our control.

### OVERVIEW

We have developed and patented a nano-structure polymer technology, which is being commercialized in products based on the functionality of these materials. We believe the applications of our technology have promise in a number of diverse market segments and products.

The initial product focus of the Company is ConsERV, an energy recovery ventilator. Our primary focus is to expand our marketing and sales of our ConsERV products world- wide. We also have new product applications in various stages of development. We believe that three of these product applications, including an advanced air conditioning system which is projected to be more energy efficient and have lower emissions compared to current HVAC equipment, a sea-water desalination product and an electrical energy storage device, may be brought to market in the foreseeable future if we receive adequate capital funding.

We expect ConsERV™ to continue to be our focused commercial product through 2014 with a growing emphasis on moving the development of the NanoClear and NanoAir technologies towards commercialization. We also expect sales outside the United States to account for a greater percentage of our sales.

### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

#### DECEMBER 31, 2013 COMPARED TO DECEMBER 31, 2012

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain data derived from our Statements of Operations:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Revenues	\$ 1,742,595	\$ 3,656,080
Cost of goods sold	\$ (1,257,418)	\$ (2,434,610)



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Gross Margin	485,177	1,221,470
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ (2,108,629)	\$ (1,938,553)
Research and development expenses, net grant revenue	\$ (495,175)	\$ (453,927)
Impairment of equipment	\$ (2,672)	\$ (62,288)
Loss from Operations	(2,121,299)	(1,233,298)
Amortization of discount on convertible note payable	\$ -	\$ (358,555)
Interest expense, net	\$ (179)	\$ (278,026)
Other income	-	3,000
Change in fair value of warrant liability	\$ -	\$ 1,888,218
Net income (loss)	\$ (2,121,478)	\$ 21,339

## REVENUES

Total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were \$1,742,595 and \$3,656,080, respectively, a decrease of \$1,913,485, or 52.3%. We now generate our revenues primarily from the sale of our ConsERV™ cores. Sales of ConsERV™ cores increased but were more than offset by the decrease in MERV systems. We also occasionally license our technology to other strategic partners and sell various prototypes of other product applications that use our polymer technology. While sales of our products decreased, license and royalty fees increased from \$103,640 to \$215,606.

The decrease in revenues in the 2013 period is primarily attributable to transitioning ConsERV™ system sales in North and South America to MG Energy LLC. As a result of the License and Supply Agreement with MG Energy LLC, Multistack, LLC accounted for approximately 83% of the Company's revenue, for the year ended December 31, 2013. We expected both revenue and cost of goods sold to decrease beginning in 2013 as a result of the License and Supply Agreement.

We are also working to create license/supply relationships with HVAC or ERV OEMs having a dominant presence in existing direct related sales channels world-wide outside of North and South America. The Company received an initial order for its ConsERV™ cores and systems useful in most forms of HVAC equipment built around Aqualyte™ nano-materials from a specialty engineering service company in Beijing, China. The deployment of the ConsERV™ technology is at the first building of a 45-building complex. Installation in the first building has been completed and the customer reports approximately 20% savings in energy usage. We believe sales in China are our best route to increased sales and profitability.

## COST OF GOODS SOLD

Our cost of sales consists primarily of materials (including freight), direct labor, and outsourced manufacturing expenses incurred to produce our ConsERV™ products. Cost of goods sold was \$1,257,418 and \$2,434,610 for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The decrease of \$1,177,192 was a decrease of 48.4%, in line with the decrease in sales. The decrease was slightly lower due to the loss of efficiency due to the lower sales volume and loss on the write-off of approximately \$60,000 in inventory.

We are dependent on third parties to manufacture the key components needed for our nano-structured based materials and value added products made with these materials. Accordingly, a supplier's failure to supply components in a timely manner, or to supply components that meet our quality, quantity and cost requirements or our technical specifications, or the inability to obtain alternative sources of these components on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to us, would create delays in production of our products and/or increase our unit costs of production. Certain of the components contain proprietary products of our suppliers, or the processes used by our suppliers to manufacture these components are proprietary. If we are required to replace any of our suppliers, while we should be able to obtain comparable components from alternative suppliers at comparable costs, it would create a delay in production.

## GROSS MARGIN

Our gross margin decreased \$736,293 as a result of our decrease in sales and a slight decrease in gross margin percentage. Our gross margin percentage decreased from 33.4% for the year ended December 31, 2012 to 27.8% for the year ended December 31, 2013 as a result of the factors discussed above.



## SELLING, GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Our selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of payroll and related benefits, share-based compensation, professional fees, marketing and channel support costs, and other infrastructure costs such as insurance, information technology and occupancy expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$2,108,629 for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$1,938,553 for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$170,076 or 8.7%. This increase is primarily due to an increase in stock based compensation of approximately \$540,000, a decrease in front office payroll expenses of approximately \$250,000 and a decrease in professional fees of \$150,000.

Our selling, general and administrative expenses may fluctuate due to a variety of factors, including, but not limited to:

Additional expenses as a result of being a reporting company including, but not limited to, director and officer insurance, director fees, SEC reporting and compliance expenses, transfer agent fees, additional staffing, professional fees and similar expenses;

Additional infrastructure needed to support the expanded commercialization of our ConsERV™ products and/or new product applications of our polymer technology for, among other things, administrative personnel, physical space, marketing and channel support and information technology; and

The issuance and fair value of new share-based awards, which is based on various assumptions including, among other things, the volatility of our stock price

## IMPAIRMENT IN ASSETS

Loss on impairment of equipment was \$2,672 for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$62,288 for the year ended December 31, 2012. The impairment in 2012 was due to the disassembly of an early prototype unit that was no longer required.

## OTHER EXPENSES

**AMORTIZATION OF DISCOUNT ON NOTE PAYABLE:** Amortization of discount on note payable was zero for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$358,555 for the year ended December 31, 2012. During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company had recorded a discount and embedded beneficial conversion feature on a convertible note which was amortized over the life of the related note. These amounts were fully amortized in 2012.

**INTEREST EXPENSE:** Interest expense was \$179 for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared with \$278,091 for the year ended December 31, 2012 as we paid notes payable in 2012. On July 13, 2012, we paid in full all principal and interest due pursuant to the \$1.5 million Secured Note. On October 29, 2012, we paid in full all principal and interest due the \$1,000,000 2011 Convertible Note.

**CHANGE IN FAIR VALUE OF WARRANT LIABILITY:** The change in the fair value of warrant liability resulted in other income of \$1,888,218 for the year ended December 31, 2012. This was due to the change in the fair value of the underlying warrant liability based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The warrant liability was reduced to zero at December 31, 2012.

## NET INCOME (LOSS):

Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$2,121,478 compared to net income of \$21,339 for the year ended December 31, 2012. The loss in the year ended December 31, 2013 was a result of a \$736,293 decrease in gross

margin, a \$170,076 increase in selling, general and administrative expenses without any offset, such as income from the change in fair value of warrant liability, from which we benefitted in the year ended December 31, 2012.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We were able in 2012, 2013 and 2014 to move from debt financing to equity financing. We completed the following sales of unregistered equity securities:

In November of 2012, the Company issued, in connection with a private offering, 17,500,000 shares of common stock to Green Valley International Investment Management Company Limited (“GVI”) at \$0.10 per share for cash proceeds of \$1,750,000 and the Company recorded a common stock payable for \$19,255 related to 192,550 unissued shares at December 31, 2012. These shares were issued in 2013. In addition, under the terms of the private placement offering, GVI also received a warrant to purchase 4,375,000 shares of the Company’s common stock with an exercise period of five years from the date of issue at an exercise price of \$0.30 per share.

In March 2013, the Company received \$29,973 from GVI towards the purchase of common stock at \$0.10 per share. The Company issued 492,280 shares of common stock for the \$29,973 payment received in March and the \$19,255 common stock payable. The Company also issued GVI 1 warrants to purchase 123,070 shares of the Company’s common stock at \$0.30 per share. The warrants are exercisable for 60 months from the date of issuance.

In May 2013, the Company received \$149,915 from GVI towards the purchase of common stock at \$0.10 per share. The Company issued 1,499,150 shares of common stock with warrants to purchase 374,788 shares of the Company’s common stock at \$0.50 per share. The warrants are exercisable for 60 months from the date of issuance. All warrants issued to GVI are subject to standard anti-dilution adjustments for stock splits and other subdivisions.

In the third quarter of 2013, the Company issued, pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement with a limited liability company controlled by a person who subsequently was appointed a director of the Company, 2,850,000 restricted shares of the Company’s common stock at a purchase price of \$0.10 per share for a total of \$285,000. With the issuance of the common stock, the Company issued warrants to purchase 712,500 shares of the Company’s common stock at \$0.50 per share. The warrants are exercisable for 60 months from the date of issuance. The warrants are subject to standard anti-dilution adjustments for stock splits and other subdivisions.

On January 21, 2014, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with an investor, SOEX, pursuant to which we agreed to sell 37.5 million shares of our common stock, \$0.01 par value per share (the “Common Stock”), for \$1.5 million, at \$0.04 per share pursuant to Regulation S. We received the \$1.5 million from SOEX on March 3, 2014 and have issued the 37.5 million shares of Common Stock to the Investor and 3,750,000 shares to a foreign broker for this transaction. We will use the proceeds from the sale of the Common Stock for working capital, business development and as registered capital in an entity, which we are expected to be the majority owner (the “China Subsidiary”), to be incorporated in China with SOEX. Upon formation of this entity, SOEX shall provide additional funds to the China Subsidiary, to be negotiated and agreed upon between the Company and SOEX and as needed to fund the China Subsidiary including, but not limited to funds to secure and pay personnel and build the required facilities and infrastructure to sell our ConsERV and Aqualyte materials products in China.

We were able to use the equity financings and the sale of the license to MG Energy, LLC to pay off the following notes:

### Unsecured Note

In December 2009, the Company entered into a \$1,000,000 unsecured note payable with an investor which carried interest at 10% per annum. On March 22, 2011, the Company entered into a securities amendment and exchange agreement and an amended and restated convertible promissory note (collectively “Exchange Agreements”) with the investor. Pursuant to the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Exchange Agreements, the Company and the investor amended and restated the \$1,000,000 unsecured promissory note to, among other things, add a conversion

option and extend the maturity date (as amended and restated, the “2011 Convertible Note”). The initial conversion price is \$0.26 per share, which is subject to adjustment for standard anti-dilution provisions. Interest in the amount of 10% per annum, commencing on December 17, 2009 and calculated on a 365 day year, and the principal amount of \$1,000,000 was due in full on March 22, 2012, which was subsequently extended to May 7, 2012. The Company did not repay the 2011 Convertible Note by May 7, 2012 and on June 15, 2012, the Company entered into a forbearance agreement with the investor. On October 29, 2012, we paid in full all principal and interest due on this note.

#### Secured Note

Also, on March 22, 2011, the Company entered into a 10% note and warrant purchase agreement, secured convertible promissory note (the "Secured Note") and a patent security agreement ("Financing Agreements") with the investor. Pursuant to the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Financing Agreements, the investor provided a loan in the principal amount of \$1,500,000 to the Company, which was secured by all patents, patent applications and similar protections of the Company and all rents, royalties, license fees and "accounts" with respect to such intellectual property assets. The initial conversion price is \$0.26 per share, which is subject to adjustment for standard anti-dilution provisions. Interest in the amount of 10% per annum, calculated on a 365 day year, and the principal amount of \$1,500,000 was due and payable on March 22, 2012, subsequently extended to May 7, 2012. The Company did not repay the Secured Note by May 7, 2012 and on June 15, 2012, the Company entered into a forbearance agreement with the investor. On July 13, 2012, we paid in full all principal and interest due pursuant to this note.

#### 2012 Secured Convertible Promissory Note

On July 13, 2012, the Company issued a secured convertible promissory note and patent security agreement (collectively, the "Agreements") to an investor who is a shareholder of the Company. Pursuant to the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Agreements, the investor provided a loan in the amount of \$2,000,000 to the Company, which is secured by all current and future patents, patent applications and similar protections of the Company and all rents, royalties, license fees and "accounts" with respect to such intellectual property assets. Pursuant to the secured convertible promissory note (the "2012 Note"), interest in the amount of 6% per annum, calculated on a 365 day year, and the principal amount of \$2,000,000 and accrued interest will be paid on or before October 15, 2012, subsequently extended to October 26, 2012. The investor has the right to convert principal and accrued interest into the Company's common stock at \$0.26 per share. The initial conversion price may be adjusted pursuant to standard anti-dilution provisions. The proceeds of this 2012 Note were used in part to pay, in full, all outstanding principal and interest due pursuant to the Secured Note issued March 22, 2011.

On October 30, 2012, the Company and MG Energy LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("MG Energy"), entered into the License and Supply Agreement (the "Agreement"), effective October 26, 2012. As consideration for the Agreement, MG Energy agreed to retire the 2012 Note including all interest accrued thereon, issued by the Company to the investor, who assigned the 2012 Note to MG Energy, a company in which a shareholder of the Company holds a position. This retirement is nonrefundable and noncreditable. Coincident with the retirement of the 2012 Note, the related patent security agreement was terminated. In accordance with ASC Subtopic 470-50, Debt Modifications and Extinguishments, the Company determined the reacquisition price of the debt to be equal to the fair value of the debt as it was more clearly evident than the fair value of the License and Supply Agreement. The fair value of the debt approximated its carrying value and, accordingly, there was no gain or loss on the extinguishment of the debt.

While after the equity sale to SOEX, we should have enough cash to continue in business in 2014, we will need to raise additional funds until we complete our commercialization efforts.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company generated a net loss of \$2,121,478 and the Company has incurred significant losses since inception. As of December 31, 2013, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$40,073,305, negative working capital of \$515,494 and a stockholders' deficit of \$3,749,512. The Company used \$650,184 and \$1,167,650 of cash in operations during 2013 and 2012, respectively, which was funded by proceeds from debt and equity financings. There is no assurance that such financing will be available in the future. In view of these matters, there is substantial doubt that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company did, however, sell 37,500,000 shares of its common stock in March 2014 for \$1,500,000. The Company is currently pursuing the following sources of short and long-term working capital:

- 1.



We are currently holding preliminary discussions with parties who are interested in licensing, purchasing the rights to, or establishing a joint venture to commercialize certain applications of our technology.

2. We are seeking growth capital from certain strategic and/or government (grant) related sources. In addition to said capital, these sources may, pursuant to any agreements that may be developed in conjunction with such funding, assist in the product definition and design, roll-out, and channel penetration of our products.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is highly dependent on our ability to obtain additional sources of cash flow sufficient to fund our working capital requirements. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in its efforts to secure such cash flow. Any failure by us to timely procure additional financing or investment adequate to fund our ongoing operations, including planned product development initiatives and commercialization efforts, will have material adverse consequences on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The financial statements of the Company do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts and classifications of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Any future financing may result in substantial dilution to existing shareholders, and future debt financing, if available, may include restrictive covenants or may require us to grant a lender a security interest in any of our assets not already subject to an existing security interest. If we secure debt financing in the future, we may not be able to repay all or any of such debt when due without severely impacting our ability to continue operations and we may not be able to secure additional financing to repay such financing on acceptable terms, if at all. Should we be unable to repay or renegotiate any such financing, as an alternative, management could attempt to renegotiate the repayment terms and seek extension of the maturity dates. There is no guarantee that, if we should need to renegotiate any such future debt, any negotiated terms we may be able to secure would be favorable to the Company. To the extent that we attempt to raise additional funds through third party collaborations and/or licensing arrangements, we may be required to relinquish some rights to our technologies or products currently in various stages of development, or grant licenses or other rights on terms that are not favorable to us. Any failure by us to timely procure additional financing or investment adequate to fund our ongoing operations, including planned product development initiatives and commercialization efforts, will have material adverse consequences on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows as could any unfavorable terms.

#### Statements of Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2013 was \$27,125 compared to \$294,150 as of December 31, 2012. Cash is primarily used to fund our working capital requirements.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had a decrease in working capital of \$760,659, resulting in a working capital deficit of \$515,494 compared to \$245,365 of working capital as of December 31, 2012. During the year ended 2013, we used \$650,184 of cash to fund our operations, \$116,730 to purchase property and equipment and patent costs. These uses of cash are partially offset by approximately \$500,000 of proceeds received during 2013 in connection with the issuance of debt and common stock.

Net cash used in operating activities was \$650,184 for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to approximately \$1,167,650 for the same period in 2012. Although, there was a greater net loss in the year ended December 31, 2013, less cash was used by operating activities in 2013 as a result of non-cash charges that negatively affected net loss in the year ended December 31, 2013 and non-cash income that positively affected net income in the year ended December 31, 2012.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$116,730 for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$45,195 for the same period in 2012. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we increased our purchases of equipment by approximately \$82,000 and decreased our patent costs by approximately \$14,000.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$1,244,255 for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to approximately \$500,000 for the same period in 2013. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we received

approximately \$465,000 in proceeds from the issuance of common stock. During the year ended December 31, 2012, we received \$1,759,255 of net proceeds from the issuance of common stock and made payments of \$2,565,000 on related party notes, net of proceeds of \$2,050,000 from the issuance of such related party notes.

## ECONOMY AND INFLATION

We have not experienced any significant cancellation of orders due to the downturn in the economy and only a small number of customer requested delays in delivery or production of orders in process.

Our management believes that inflation has not had a material effect on our results of operations

## CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

We do not have any liabilities related to long-term contractual obligations as of December 31, 2013.

## OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We do not have any off balance sheet arrangements that are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, revenues, results of operations, liquidity or capital expenditures.

## CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the accompanying financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make judgments, assumptions and estimates that affect the amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements and the accompanying notes. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. When making these estimates and assumptions, we consider our historical experience, our knowledge of economic and market factors and various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Management has discussed the selection of critical accounting policies and estimates with our Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors has reviewed our disclosure relating to critical accounting policies and estimates in this annual report on Form 10-K. The following critical accounting policies are significantly affected by judgments, assumptions and estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements:

The significant accounting policies followed are:

### Revenue recognition

Generally, the Company recognizes revenue for its products upon shipment to customers, provided no significant obligations remain and collection is probable.

In certain instances, our ConsERV product may carry a warranty of up to two years for all parts contained therein with the exception of the energy recovery ventilator core which may carry a warranty of up to ten years. The warranty includes replacement of defective parts. The Company has recorded an accrual of approximately \$92,100 and \$92,800 for future warranty expenses at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Revenue derived from the sale of licenses is deferred and recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the life of the license, or until the license arrangement is terminated. The Company recognized revenue of \$189,100 and \$103,640, respectively, from license agreements for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. Royalty revenues are recognized when the royalty is earned. The Company recognized revenue of \$26,512 and \$0, respectively, from royalties for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

The Company accounts for revenue arrangements with multiple elements under the provisions of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 605-25, "Revenue

Recognition—Multiple-Element Arrangements," In order to account for these agreements, the Company must identify the deliverables included within the agreement and evaluate which deliverables represent separate units of accounting based on if certain criteria are met, including whether the delivered element has stand-alone value to the licensee. The consideration received is allocated among the separate units of accounting, and the applicable revenue recognition criteria are applied to each of the separate units.

#### Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable consist primarily of receivables from the sale of our ERV products. The Company regularly reviews accounts receivable for any bad debts based on an analysis of the Company's collection experience, customer credit worthiness, and current economic trends.

### Impairment of Long-Lived and Intangible Assets

Long-lived and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the book value of the asset may not be recoverable. The Company periodically evaluates whether events and circumstances have occurred that indicate possible impairment. When impairment indicators exist, the Company uses market quotes, if available, or an estimate of the future undiscounted net cash flows of the related asset or asset group over the remaining life in measuring whether or not the asset values are recoverable. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company recognized \$2,672 and \$62,288, respectively, in impairment costs.

### Stock-Based Compensation

The Company recognizes all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, as compensation expense in the financial statements based on their fair values. That expense is recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award, known as the requisite service period (usually the vesting period).

The value of each grant is estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option model with the following assumptions for options granted during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Dividend rate	0%	0%
	2.03% –	0.61% –
Risk free interest rate	2.20%	1.04%
Expected term	10 years	5 – 6.5 years
	135% –	123% –
Expected volatility	177%	125%

The basis for the above assumptions are as follows: the dividend rate is based upon the Company's history of dividends; the risk-free interest rate for periods within the expected term of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant; the expected term was calculated based on the Company's historical pattern of options granted and the period of time they are expected to be outstanding; and expected volatility was calculated based upon historical trends in the Company's common stock as well as a peer company's historical common stock activity.

Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Based on historical experience of forfeitures, the Company estimated forfeitures at 0% for the each of the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

### Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company does not use derivative instruments to hedge exposure to cash flow, market or foreign currency risk. Terms of convertible promissory note instruments are reviewed to determine whether or not they contain embedded derivative instruments that are required under ASC 815 "Derivative and Hedging" (ASC 815) to be accounted for separately from the host contract, and recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. The fair value of derivative liabilities, if any, is required to be revalued at each reporting date, with corresponding changes in fair value recorded in current period operating results.

Freestanding warrants issued by the Company in connection with the issuance or sale of debt and equity instruments are considered to be derivative instruments and are evaluated and accounted for in accordance with the provisions of ASC 815. Pursuant to ASC 815, an evaluation of specifically identified conditions is made to determine whether fair value of warrants issued is required to be classified as equity or as a derivative liability.

Taxes

Income taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the financial statements and consist of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes resulting from temporary differences. Such temporary differences result from differences in the carrying value of assets and liabilities for tax and financial reporting purposes. The deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the future tax consequences of those differences, which will either be taxable or deductible when the assets and liabilities are recovered or settled. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had no unrecognized tax benefits or related interest and penalties. We will include future interest and penalties associated with any unrecognized benefits within provision for income taxes on the Statements of Operations, if applicable. We do not anticipate any unrecognized benefits in the next 12 months that would result in a material change to our financial position.

#### RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

For a description of recent accounting standards, including the expected dates of adoption and estimated effects, if any, on our financial statements, see “Note 3: Significant Accounting Policies: Recent Accounting Standards” in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

#### ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

Our financial statements and the related notes begin on Page 52, which are included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

#### ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None.

#### ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

##### Disclosure Controls and Procedures

##### Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, we carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act. Management has assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013. Management's assessment was based on criteria set forth in Internal Control Integrated Framework (1992), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, at December 31, 2013, such disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

##### Limitations on the Effectiveness of Controls

Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of our disclosure control system are met. Because of inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues, if any, within a company have been detected. Based on their evaluation as of the end of the period covered by this report, management concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were sufficiently effective to provide reasonable assurance that the objectives of our disclosure control



system were met.

#### Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Internal control over financial reporting is a process, including policies and procedures, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Our management assessed our internal controls over financial reporting based on the Internal Control Integrated Framework (1992), issued by the COSO. Based on the results of this assessment, our management concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting were effective as of December 31, 2013.

#### Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of the Company's independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this Annual Report.

#### Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with our evaluation that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

#### ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

NONE

## PART III

## ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

The following table sets forth the names and ages of all of our directors and executive officers as of the date of this Annual Report. Also provided herein is a brief description of the business experience of each director and executive officer during the past five years and an indication of directorships held by each director in other companies subject to the reporting requirements under the Federal securities laws. All of the directors will serve until the next annual meeting of shareholders and until their successors are elected and qualified, or until their earlier death, retirement, resignation or removal. There are no arrangements or understandings between any director or executive officer and any other person pursuant to which the director or executive officer was selected.

Name	Age	Position
Timothy N. Tangredi	58	President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors
Peter DiChiara	50	Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer
Robert W. Schwartz	69	Director
Ira William McCollum, Jr.	69	Director
Thomas E. Turner	65	Director

## Directors and Executive Officers

The following are the Company's directors and executive officers:

Timothy N. Tangredi has been our Chief Executive Officer since 1996. Mr. Tangredi joined the Company in 1996, and was appointed a member of our board of directors in 1997. In 1999 and 2000, respectively, Mr. Tangredi initiated and executed the strategic purchases of the assets of Analytic Power and American Fuel Cell Corporation. From 1979 to 1990, Mr. Tangredi worked for AT&T, as a member of the Leadership Continuity Program working in technical marketing, network operations, and project management. Mr. Tangredi earned his BS from Siena College and MBA from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He is a founder and member of the board of directors of Aegis BioSciences, LLC ("Aegis"). Aegis, created in 1995, is a licensee of the Company's nano-structured intellectual property and materials in the biomedical and healthcare fields.

Peter DiChiara assumed the duties, as of December 1, 2013, of the Company's Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer as well as the Company's principal financial and accounting officer on a part-time basis. Mr. DiChiara will be paid \$4,000 per month and be reimbursed for travel expenses. Mr. DiChiara is currently Of Counsel for Sichenzia Ross Friedman Ference LLP and President of Chief Financial Resource Services LLC. He is been in that position since August 2012. In the last five years, he has been Counsel to Sichenzia Ross Friedman Ference LLP and Richardson & Patel LLP. Mr. DiChiara earned an B.B.A. in accounting from the University of Notre Dame and a J.D. from Pace University School of Law. Mr. DiChiara was initially licensed as a certified public accountant in New York State in 1989 and is currently renewing his registration. Mr. DiChiara started his career with Ernst & Young and was the Manager for External Reporting for Philip Morris Companies, now known as Altria, before working as an associate for Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft LLP, Paul Hastings LLP and Willkie Farr & Gallagher LLP.

## Non-Employee Directors

Robert W. Schwartz was appointed to our board of directors in 2001. Mr. Schwartz founded the Schwartz-Heslin Group (“SHG”) in 1985 and serves as one of its Managing Directors. Mr. Schwartz specializes in corporate planning, finance and development. Prior to starting SHG, he was a founder, President and Chief Executive Officer of a venture-funded high tech telecommunications company (WindsorSource, Inc.). In addition, he was the President and Chief Operating Officer of an AMEX listed company (Coradian Corporation). He was also the Chief Financial Officer of a major manufacturer of outdoor power equipment (Troy Built Products, Troy, NY). His earlier experience was with KPMG as a management consultant and with IBM. Mr. Schwartz received a Bachelor of Science from Cornell University in 1967 and attended graduate courses at the University of New York Albany. He currently serves on the boards of five corporations, including ours. Mr. Schwartz’s experience in financial planning and reporting provides assistance to us in these areas and he is considered to be a financial expert to the company.

Ira William McCollum, Jr. joined our board on March 25, 2013. In 2011, Mr. McCollum joined as a partner in Denton's Public Policy and Regulation practice. He joined the firm following his term as the 36th attorney general of the state of Florida. Mr. McCollum served as attorney general from 2007 to 2011. Prior to becoming the Florida Attorney General in 2007, McCollum was a partner with Baker & Hostetler's Government Policy practice from 2001-2007. Between 1981-2001, McCollum was a Member of the US House of Representatives representing Florida's 8th District where he served on the Judiciary, Banking and Financial Services, and Intelligence Committees. He also held a number of leadership positions, including Chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Vice Chairman for six years of the Banking and Financial Services Committee, ranking Member of the subcommittee overseeing the Federal Reserve, and Vice Chairman of the House of Republican Conference for three terms (one of eight House GOP leadership positions). Mr. McCollum’s expertise in federal and state government and regulations is an asset to the board.

Thomas E. Turner joined our board on December 20, 2013. Mr. Turner is currently the Chairman of Cabo Vida Group, a company that is developing a condominium community and constructing custom homes in Costa Rica. He also serves as a consultant to Golden Gate Capital. Mr. Turner also serves as a director of Qylur Security Systems and Host.net BroadbandOne, both private companies, and has served as a director for Pacinian, a private company. Mr. Turner also served as an executive of ADS Imaging from 2009 to 2011. During his career he has been President and/or CEO of Wang Canada Limited, Datamax Corporation, and Itronix. He has had senior management positions at The City of New York, Graphic Systems, Wang Laboratories, Symbol Technologies, WhereNet, and General Dynamics. Mr. Turner’s expertise in advising and operating small technology businesses will be an asset to the Board. Involvement in Certain Legal

The Board members serve for the latter of a period of one year or until the next annual meeting of Company’s shareholders. As a result of the Securities Purchase Agreement with SOEX, SOEX has the right to designate a nominee for election to our Board.

## Proceedings

During the last ten years, none of our officers, directors, promoters or control persons have been involved in any legal proceedings as described in Item 401(f) of Regulation S-K.

## Director Independence

We have determined that our board of directors currently has one member who qualifies as “independent” as the term is used in Item 407 of Regulation S-K as promulgated by the SEC and as that term is defined under NASDAQ Rule 4200(a)(15). As of the date of this report, our independent director is Robert W. Schwartz. On the basis of information solicited from Mr. Schwartz, he has no material relationship with us and is independent within the meaning of such rules. In making this determination, the board evaluated responses to a questionnaire completed by Mr. Schwartz regarding relationships and possible conflicts of interest between himself, the company and management. In its review of director independence, the board considered all commercial, industrial, banking, consulting, legal, accounting, charitable, and familial relationships any director may have with the company or management.

## Board Meetings and Committees; Annual Meeting Attendance

Although we intend to establish an audit committee and compensation committee, our board of directors has not adopted any committees to the board of directors. Our board of directors held three formal meetings during the most recently completed fiscal year. Other proceedings of the board of directors were conducted by resolutions consented to in writing by all the directors and filed with the minutes of the proceedings of the directors. Such resolutions consented to in writing by the directors entitled to vote on that resolution at a meeting of the directors are, according to the corporate laws of the State of New York and our bylaws, as valid and effective as if they had been passed at a meeting of the directors duly called and held.

At each annual meeting of shareholders, directors will be elected by the holders of common stock to succeed those directors whose terms are expiring. Directors will be elected annually and will serve until successors are duly elected and qualified or until a director’s earlier death, resignation or removal. Our bylaws provide that the authorized number of directors may be changed by action of the majority of the board of directors or by a vote of the shareholders of our Company. Vacancies in our board of directors may be filled by a majority vote of the board of directors with such newly appointed director to serve until the next annual meeting of shareholders, unless sooner removed or replaced. We currently do not have a policy regarding the attendance of board members at the annual meeting of shareholders.

## Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our officers, directors and employees in accordance with applicable federal securities laws. We have filed a copy of our code of ethics as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed on March 31, 2009. This document may be reviewed by accessing our public filings at the SEC’s web site at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov). In addition, a copy of the code of ethics will be provided without charge upon request to us. We intend to disclose any amendments to or waivers of certain provisions of our code of ethics in a Current Report on Form 8-K.

## Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires our executive officers and directors, and persons who own more than 10% of any publicly traded class of our equity securities, to file reports of ownership and changes in ownership of our equity securities with the SEC. Officers, directors, and greater than ten percent stockholders are required by SEC regulation to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16(a) forms that they file. Based solely on the reports received and on the representations of the reporting persons, we believe that these persons have complied with all applicable filing requirements of Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act during fiscal 2013.

## ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The table below summarizes the total compensation earned by or paid to our principal executive officer, our principal financial officer and each of our two other executive officers other than our principal executive officer and principal financial officer for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. The amounts represented in the “Options Award” column reflect the stock compensation expense recorded pursuant to the ASC Topic 718 and does not necessarily equate to the income that will ultimately be realized by the named executive for such awards.

## SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and principal position (3) (a)	Year (b)	Salary (\$) (c)	Bonus (\$) (d)	Option Awards \$(2) (f)	Total (\$) (j)
Timothy N. Tangredi Chief Executive Officer, President, and Chairman of the Board of Directors(1)	2013	\$ 200,000	—\$	534,523	\$ 734,523
	2012	\$ 200,000	—\$	19,325	\$ 219,325
David E. Longacre Vice President of Sales And Marketing	2013		\$ 10,000		\$ 10,000
	2012	\$ 125,000	\$ —	10,082	\$ 135,082
Judith C. Norstrud Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, and Treasurer	2013	\$ 66,000	—	—\$	\$ 66,000
	2012	\$ 72,000	—\$	28,987	\$ 100,987
Peter DiChiara Chief Financial Officer, Secretary, and Treasurer	2013	\$ 4,000	—\$	—\$	—
Joyce Conner Boyd Chief Operating Officer	2013	\$ 86,774	—\$	199,081	\$ 285,855

- (1) Mr. Tangredi received a salary of \$200,000 per year, effective September 14, 2011, and may receive a bonus in an amount not to exceed 100% of his salary, which bonus shall be measured by meeting certain performance goals as determined in the sole discretion of our board of directors. In 2013 and 2012, Mr. Tangredi was paid \$106,200 and \$170,000, respectively and has accrued unpaid salary of \$93,800 for 2013 and \$30,000 for 2012. Additional accruals have been made for the years prior to 2010. As of December 31, 2013, we owed Mr. Tangredi accrued compensation in the aggregate amount of \$1,179,184.
- (2) The amounts included in these columns are the aggregate dollar amounts of the grant date fair value of option awards granted in the indicated year as adjusted to disregard the effects of any estimate of forfeitures related to service-based vesting, in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 718, Compensation-Stock Compensation, for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. For information on the valuation assumptions used in calculating these dollar amounts, see Note 1 to our audited financial statements included in this Report for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. These amounts reflect our accounting expense for these awards and do not correspond to the actual value that may be recognized by the individuals upon option exercise.
- (3) Judith C. Norstrud resigned as of November 30, 2013 resulting in the appointment of Peter DiChiara on December 1, 2013. Effective as of March 11, 2013, Joyce Conner-Boyd entered into an employment agreement and served as our Chief Operating Officer. Ms. Conner-Boyd resigned as an executive officer before the end of the year.

## Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table

Timothy N. Tangredi. We are party to an employment agreement with Mr. Tangredi, our President, Chief Executive Officer, and director, which was amended and restated on September 14, 2011. Mr. Tangredi's employment agreement

provides for an initial term of three years commencing on September 14, 2011 with the term extending on the second anniversary thereof for an additional two-year period and on each subsequent anniversary of the commencement date for an additional year period. Mr. Tangredi's initial base salary is \$200,000. Mr. Tangredi's base salary shall be increased annually, if applicable, by a sum equal to his current base salary multiplied by one third of the percentage increase in our yearly revenue compared to our prior fiscal year revenue; provided however any annual increase in Mr. Tangredi's base salary shall not exceed a maximum of 50% for any given year. Any further increase in Mr. Tangredi's base salary shall be at the sole discretion of our board of directors or compensation committee (if applicable). In addition, Mr. Tangredi will be eligible for bonus compensation at the discretion of board of directors, as well as option-based compensation under our 2009 Plan. Among the option grants Mr. Tangredi is eligible to receive under this agreement is a grant to purchase up to 520,000 shares of common stock upon the successful completion of a secondary public offering. For a full description of the terms of our agreement with Mr. Tangredi, please refer to the section below entitled "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions —Employment Agreements."

#### Outstanding Equity Awards

The following table summarizes outstanding unexercised options, unvested stocks and equity incentive plan awards held by each of our name executive officers as of December 31, 2013.

## OUTSTANDING OPTION AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR-END

Name	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#) Exercisable	Option exercise price(\$)	Option expiration date
Timothy N. Tangredi (1)	825,000	\$ 0.26	9/24/2014
	150,000	\$ 0.10	5/10/2015
	120,000	\$ 0.10	10/1/2015
	40,000	\$ 0.30	5/2/2016
	110,000	\$ 0.55	11/1/2016
	140,000	\$ 0.55	2/20/2017
	300,000	\$ 0.21	8/18/2017
	350,000	\$ 0.21	1/30/2018
	75,000	\$ 0.30	8/4/2018
	100,000	\$ 0.42	11/12/2019
	3,540,058	\$ 0.42	11/12/2019
	400,000	\$ 0.30	6/25/2020
	125,000	\$ 0.30	1/18/2021
	100,000	\$ 0.40	4/5/2021
	45,000	\$ 0.35	10/7/2021
	200,000	\$ 0.115	11/30/22
	3,000,000	\$ 0.18	05/30/23

(1) The April 2008 warrant grant to Mr. Tangredi for 3,000,000 shares was made by the Board of Directors in recognition for Mr. Tangredi's achievement of the following goals: negotiating conversion of the convertible notes issued in the Additional Financing, securing a release with respect to the consulting agreement with Gray Capital Partners, Inc., securing and closing upon the Financing. All stock options issued to Mr. Tangredi prior to December 31, 2009 were issued under the 2000 Plan. The remaining options were issued under the 2009 Plan.

## Director Compensation

The following table sets forth the compensation awarded to, earned by or paid to the directors during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

Name	Option Awards (#)	Option Awards (\$)	Total (\$)
Robert Schwartz	200,000	30,060	30,060
Ira William McCollum Jr.	300,000	45,090	45,090
Thomas E. Turner	300,000	20,383	20,383

Our non-employee directors are currently compensated with the issuance of stock options, which generally become exercisable upon the date of grant, and which generally expire on the earlier of ten years from the date of grant or up to three years after the date that the optionee ceases to serve as a director. Non-employee directors are also reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses associated with attending to our business. Robert Schwartz was granted his annual option distribution, exercisable at \$0.15, on May 22, 2013. Ira William McCollum was granted his initial option distribution, exercisable at \$0.15, on May 22, 2013. Thomas E. Turner was granted his initial option distribution, exercisable at



\$0.07, on December 16, 2013.

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ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table sets forth information regarding our 2000 Incentive Compensation Plan (the “2000 Plan”) and our Long-Term Incentive Plan of 2009 (the “2009 Plan”) under which our securities are authorized for issuance as of December 31, 2013.

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	21,531,416	\$ 0.26	1,507,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	0	0	0

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners

The following table sets forth information as of the date of this prospectus as to each person or group who is known to us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our outstanding voting securities and as to the security and percentage ownership of each of our executive officers and directors and of all of our officers and directors as a group.

Beneficial ownership is determined under the rules of the SEC and generally includes voting or investment power over securities. The number of shares shown as beneficially owned in the tables below are calculated pursuant to Rule 13d-3(d)(1) of the Exchange Act. Under Rule 13d-3(d)(1), shares not outstanding that are subject to options, warrants, rights or conversion privileges exercisable within 60 days are deemed outstanding for the purpose of calculating the number and percentage owned by such person, but not deemed outstanding for the purpose of calculating the percentage owned by each other person listed. Except in cases where community property laws apply or as indicated in the footnotes to this table, we believe that each shareholder identified in the table possesses sole voting and investment power over all of the shares of common stock shown as beneficially owned by the shareholder.

Applicable percentage ownership in the following table is based on approximately 101,109,034 shares of common stock outstanding as of March 29, 2014 plus, for each individual, any securities that individual has the right to acquire within 60 days of March 29, 2014.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Common Stock Beneficially Owned Number of Shares of Common Stock	Percentage of Class
Timothy N. Tangredi (Officer and Chairman) (1) #	12,910,477	11.3%

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Peter DiChiara (Officer) #	32,300	*
Robert W. Schwartz (Director) (2) #	1,594,600	1.6%
Ira William McCollum Jr. (Director) (3) #	310,000	*%
Thomas E. Turner (Director) (4) #	3,872,500	3.8%
Executive officers, directors, as a group (5 persons)	19,866,627	16.8%
Mark Nordlicht (5)	10,324,740	9.99%
Leonard Samuels (6)	9,978,165	9.7%
Leah Kaplan Samuels (7)	2,879,696	2.8
Green Valley Investment Management Company Limited (8)	24,364,288	23.0%
Soex (Hong Kong) Industry & Investment Co., Ltd. #	37,500,000	37.1%

\* Less than 1%

# Address is Company's principal office at 11552 Prosperous Driver, Odessa, Florida 33556

- (1) Includes 9,620,058 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options and warrants and 3,283,358 shares beneficially owned by Mr. Tangredi's wife, Patricia Tangredi. 3,135,558 of Ms. Tangredi's shares are issuable upon the exercise of stock options.
- (2) Includes 1,594,600 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options.
- (3) Includes 300,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options.
- (4) Includes 300,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options. Also includes 2,850,000 shares and 712,500 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants owned by a limited liability company for which Mr. Turner is the natural person with voting power.
- (5) Includes 3,234,740 shares of common stock, and 7,000,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of certain outstanding warrants. The natural person with voting power and investment power on behalf of Platinum Montaur Life Sciences, LLC is Mark Nordlicht. Platinum Montaur Life Sciences, LLC holds warrants for the purchase of up to 7,999,000 shares of common stock. Among these warrants, excluded from the above table are 999,999 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of those warrants. The warrants as amended have certain limitations on exercise and conversion to the extent the shares resulting from such exercise, when aggregated with its other holdings, would result in Platinum Montaur Life Sciences, LLC holding in excess of 9.99% of all our common stock on a beneficially converted basis. These limitations on exercise of certain warrants may be waived by the holder. For purposes of this beneficial ownership table, we have assumed the exercise by Platinum Montaur Life Sciences, LLC of its warrants for the maximum number of shares it may acquire and hold at one time (9.99%). Address is 152 West 575th St. 4th Floor New York, NY 10019.
- (6) Includes 155,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of certain outstanding warrants. All of the foregoing warrants are held in the name of Leah Kaplan-Samuels and Leonard Samuels JTWROS. The natural persons with voting power and investment power on behalf of Leah Kaplan-Samuels and Leonard Samuels JTWROS are Leah Kaplan-Samuels and Leonard Samuels. Also includes 5,860,969 shares of common stock and 1,237,500 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of certain outstanding warrants issued to shareholder RBC Dain – Custodian for Leonard Samuels IRA. Address is 1011 Centennial Road Penn Valley, PA 19072.
- (7) Includes 155,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants. All of the foregoing warrants are held in the name of Leah Kaplan-Samuels and Leonard Samuels JTWROS. The natural persons with voting power and investment power on behalf of Leah Kaplan-Samuels and Leonard Samuels JTWROS are Leah Kaplan-Samuels and Leonard Samuels. Address is 1011 Centennial Road Penn Valley, PA 19072.
- (8) Includes 4,872,858 shares issuable upon the exercise of certain outstanding warrants. The natural person with voting power and investment power on behalf of Green Valley International Investment Management Company Limited is Fuying Yu. Address is 951 Old Country Road, Belmont, CA 94002.

### ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

We rent a building that is owned by an entity that is owned by two of our stockholders, one of which is the Chief Executive Officer. Rent expense for this building is \$4,066 per month, including sales tax. We recognized rent expense of approximately \$49,000 in each of the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, \$124,917 and \$82,195, respectively, were included in accounts payable for amounts owed to these stockholders for rent. This entity also lent us \$35,000 beginning on November 25, 2013 at an interest rate of 6%. This loan was repaid on March 17, 2014.

The Company also has accrued compensation due to the Chief Executive Officer and two other employees for deferred salaries earned and unpaid as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 of \$1,672,893 and 1,494,739, respectively. The Company determined that a portion of the accrued payroll, \$1,672,893 and \$1,484,739 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, is a long term liability, as the Company does not believe it will be repaid within the next year.

Timothy N. Tangredi, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, is a founder and a member of the board of directors of Aegis BioSciences, LLC (“Aegis”). Mr. Tangredi currently owns 52% of Aegis’ outstanding equity and spends approximately one to two days per month on Aegis business for which he is compensated by Aegis. Aegis has two exclusive, world-wide licenses from us under which it has the right to use and sell products containing our polymer technologies in biomedical and health care applications. As a result of a \$150,000 payment made by Aegis, the first license is considered fully paid and as such no additional license revenue will be forthcoming. Pursuant to the second license Aegis made an initial one-time payment of \$50,000 and is to make royalty payments of 1.5% of the net sales price it receives with respect to any personal hygiene product, surgical drape or clothing products (the latter when employed in medical and animal related fields) and license revenue it receives should Aegis grant a sublicense to a third party. To date Aegis has sold no such products nor has it received any licensing fees requiring a royalty payment be made to us.

In March 2013, the Company received \$29,973 from GVI towards the purchase of common stock at \$0.10 per share. The Company issued 492,280 shares of common stock for the \$29,973 payment received in March and the \$19,255 common stock payable. The Company also issued GVI 1 warrants to purchase 123,070 shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.30 per share. The warrants are exercisable for 60 months from the date of issuance.

In May 2013, the Company received \$149,915 from GVI towards the purchase of common stock at \$0.10 per share. The Company issued 1,499,150 shares of common stock with warrants to purchase 374,788 shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.50 per share. The warrants are exercisable for 60 months from the date of issuance. All warrants issued to GVI are subject to standard anti-dilution adjustments for stock splits and other subdivisions.

In the third quarter of 2013, the Company issued, pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement with a limited liability company controlled by a person who subsequently was appointed a director of the Company, 2,850,000 restricted shares of the Company's common stock at a purchase price of \$0.10 per share for a total of \$285,000. With the issuance of the common stock, the Company issued warrants to purchase 712,500 shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.50 per share. The warrants are exercisable for 60 months from the date of issuance. The warrants are subject to standard anti-dilution adjustments for stock splits and other subdivisions.

#### Employment Agreements

In addition we have the following employment agreements with our officers and significant employees:

Timothy N. Tangredi. We are party to an employment agreement with Mr. Tangredi, our President, Chief Executive Officer, and director. The employment agreement, as amended and restated on September 14, 2011, sets forth Mr. Tangredi's compensation level and eligibility for salary increases, bonuses, benefits, and option grants. Mr. Tangredi's employment agreement provides for an initial term of three years commencing on September 14, 2011 with the term extending on the second anniversary thereof for an additional two-year period and on each subsequent anniversary of the commencement date for an additional year period. Mr. Tangredi's initial base salary is \$200,000. Mr. Tangredi's base salary shall be increased annually, if applicable, by a sum equal to his current base salary multiplied by one third of the percentage increase in our yearly revenue compared to our prior fiscal year revenue; provided however any annual increase in Mr. Tangredi's base salary shall not exceed a maximum of 50% for any given year. Any further increase in Mr. Tangredi's base salary shall be at the sole discretion of our board of directors or compensation committee (if applicable). Additionally, at the discretion of our board of directors and its compensation committee, Mr. Tangredi may be eligible for an annual bonus, if any, of up to 100% of his then-effective base salary, if he meets or exceeds certain annual performance goals established by the board of directors. In addition to this bonus, Mr. Tangredi may be eligible for a separate merit bonus if approved by the board of directors, for specific extraordinary events or achievements such as a sale of a division, major license or distribution arrangement or merger. Mr. Tangredi is entitled to medical, disability and life insurance, as well as four weeks of paid vacation annually, an automobile allowance, reimbursement of all reasonable business expenses, automobile insurance and maintenance, and executive conference or educational expenses. Under his employment agreement, in addition to any other compensation which he may receive, if we complete a secondary public offering Mr. Tangredi will be granted an option under our 2009 Plan to purchase up to 520,000 shares of our common stock with an exercise price equal to the fair market value per share on the date of grant. This option will become vested and exercisable in thirds, with one third vested upon grant, another third at the one-year anniversary of the grant, and another third upon the second anniversary of the grant. The option shall have a term of ten years, shall be exercisable for up to three years after termination of employment (unless termination is for cause, in which event it shall expire on the date of termination), shall have a "cashless" exercise feature, and shall be subject to such additional terms and conditions as are then applicable to options granted under such plan provided they do not conflict with the terms set forth in the agreement.

If Mr. Tangredi's employment is terminated for any reason, we will be obligated to pay him his accrued but unpaid base salary, bonus and accrued vacation pay, and any unreimbursed expenses ("Accrued Sums").

In addition to any Accrued Sums owed, if Mr. Tangredi's employment is terminated by us in the event of his disability or without cause or by Mr. Tangredi for good reason, he shall be entitled to:

- (i) an amount equal to the sum of (A) the greater of 150% of the base salary then in effect or \$320,000 plus (B) the cash bonus and/or merit bonus, if any, awarded for the most recent year;
- (ii) health and life insurance, a car allowance and other benefits set forth in the agreement until two years following termination of employment, and thereafter to the extent required by COBRA or similar statute; and
- (iii) all stock options, to the extent they were not exercisable at the time of termination of employment, shall become exercisable in full.

In addition to any Accrued Sum owed, in the event of termination upon death, Mr. Tangredi shall be entitled to (i) and (iii) above.

In addition to any Accrued Sums owed, in the event that Mr. Tangredi elects to terminate employment within one year following a change in control, he shall receive a lump sum payment equal to the sum of (a) the greater of his then current base salary or \$210,000 plus (b) the cash bonus and merit bonus, if any, awarded in the most recent year. In addition, he will be entitled to (ii) and (iii) above.

The employment agreement also contains customary covenants restricting the use of our confidential information and solicitation of employees, which are similarly applicable to our other executive officers. In addition we are obligated to indemnify Mr. Tangredi for any claims made against him in connection with his employment with us, to advance indemnification expenses, and maintain his coverage under our directors' and officers' liability insurance policy.

Under the employment agreement, we and Mr. Tangredi have agreed that we will retain an independent compensation consultant, whose recommendations shall be obtained by January 31, 2012 which may modify the compensation program for Mr. Tangredi and other officers, subject to certain conditions including approval of the board of directors. Notwithstanding the recommendation and board consideration, Mr. Tangredi has the right to continue the current terms of the employment agreement. No amendment has been made as of the date of this filing.

Patricia K. Tangredi. We are a party to an employment agreement with Patricia Tangredi, wife of Timothy Tangredi, our Chief Executive Officer. The employment agreement, as amended and restated on April 8, 2011, sets forth Ms. Tangredi's compensation level and eligibility for salary increases, bonuses, benefits, and option grants. Ms. Tangredi's employment agreement provides for an initial term of four years with the term extending on the fourth anniversary thereof for an additional one year period and on each subsequent anniversary of the agreement for an additional year period. Ms. Tangredi's initial base salary is \$120,000, with an increase to \$150,000 per annum or such higher sum as our board of directors may set after the date on which we obtain \$10 million or more in equity or debt financing. Ms. Tangredi is entitled to, and we will pay 50% of her, medical, vision, dental, accidental death and travel insurance as provided under company plans. In addition, Ms. Tangredi is eligible to receive four weeks of paid vacation annually. In addition to any other compensation which she may receive under the agreement, Ms. Tangredi shall be granted options to purchase a minimum of 50,000 shares of our common stock which shall be issued at year end or upon the anniversary of this agreement, as the parties shall agree. These options shall be immediately exercisable, have a term of ten years, shall be exercisable for up to three years after termination of employment (unless termination is for cause, in which event they shall expire on the date of termination), and shall be subject to such additional terms and conditions as are then applicable to options granted under such plan provided they do not conflict with the terms set forth in the agreement.

If Ms. Tangredi's employment is terminated for any reason, we will be obligated to pay her accrued but unpaid base salary, bonus and accrued vacation pay, and any unreimbursed expenses ("Accrued Sums").



In addition to any Accrued Sums owed, if Ms. Tangredi's employment is terminated by us in the event of her disability or without cause or by Ms. Tangredi for good reason, Ms. Tangredi shall also be entitled to:

- (i) an amount equal to the greater of the base salary then in effect or \$150,000;
- (ii) continuation of the health and other insurance coverage and other benefits set forth in the agreement until one year following termination of employment or resignation, and beyond such one year period to the extent required by COBRA or similar statute; and
- (iii) all stock options, to the extent they were not exercisable at the time of termination of employment, shall become exercisable in full and shall remain exercisable for a period of three years following the date of termination or resignation.

In addition to any Accrued Sum owed, in the event of termination upon death, Ms. Tangredi shall be entitled to (i) and (iii) above.

In addition to any Accrued Sums owed, in the event that Ms. Tangredi elects to terminate employment within six months following a change in control, she shall receive a lump sum payment equal to three times the sum of the greater of her then current base salary or \$150,000. In addition, she will be entitled to (ii) and (iii) above.

The employment agreement also contains customary covenants restricting the use of our confidential information and solicitation of employees, which are similarly applicable to our other executive officers. In addition we are obligated to indemnify Ms. Tangredi for any claims made against her in connection with her employment with us, to advance indemnification expenses, and maintain her coverage under our directors' and officers' liability insurance policy.

There are no material relationships between us and our directors or executive officers except as previously discussed herein.

Since the beginning of our last fiscal year, we have not been a participant in any transaction, or proposed transaction, not disclosed herein in which any related person had or will have a direct or indirect material interest and in which the amount involved exceeds the lesser of \$120,000 or one percent of our total assets at year end for the last two completed fiscal years.

#### ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES.

##### Audit Fees

The aggregate audit fees billed for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$62,750 and \$60,450, respectively. Audit services include the audits of the financial statements included in the Company's annual reports on Form 10-K and reviews of interim financial statements included in the Company's quarterly reports on Form 10-Q.

##### Audit-Related Fees

None.

##### Tax Fees

None

##### All Other Fees

Aggregate other fees billed for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was \$0 and \$10,919, respectively for general consulting services related to the filing of our registration statements and other general questions.

##### Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

We do not have an audit committee and, as a result, our Board of Directors evaluates the scope and cost of the engagement before the auditor renders audit or non-audit services. The Board of Directors has considered the services provided by CFR as disclosed above in the captions audit fees and all other fees and has concluded that such services are compatible with the independence of CFR as our principal accountant.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

No.	Exhibit
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of The Dais Corporation filed April 8, 1993 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
3.2	Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of The Dais Corporation filed February 21, 1997 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
3.3	Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of The Dais Corporation filed June 25, 1998 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
3.4	Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of Dais Analytic Corporation filed December 13, 1999 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
3.5	Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of Dais Analytic Corporation filed September 26, 2000 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.5 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
3.6	Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of Dais Analytic Corporation filed September 28, 2000 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.6 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
3.7	Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of Dais Analytic Corporation filed August 28, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.7 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
3.8	Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of Dais Analytic Corporation filed March 20, 2008 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.8 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
3.9	Bylaws of The Dais Corporation (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.9 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
3.10	Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of Dais Analytic Corporation filed December 17, 2009 (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits included with the Definitive Proxy Statement Form DEF 14A as filed on October 9, 2009)
3.11	Form of Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of Dais Analytic Corporation (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits included with the Definitive Proxy Statement Form DEF 14A as filed on October 27, 2010)
4.1	

Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)

4.2 Form of Non-Qualified Option Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)

4.3 Form of Warrant (Daily Financing) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)

4.4 Form of Warrant (Financing) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)

- 4.5 Form of Warrant (Robb Trust Note and Additional Financing) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.5 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
- 4.6 Form of Placement Agent Warrant (Financing) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.6 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
- 4.7 Form of 9% Secured Convertible Note (Financing) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
- 4.8 Form of Note (Robb Trust Note) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
- 4.9 Form of Amendment to Note (Robb Trust Note) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
- 4.10 Form of Warrant (Note Conversion) (Incorporated by reference to the Exhibits 4.1 included with the Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed March 13, 2009)
- 4.11 Form of Warrant (2009 Purchases) (Incorporated by reference to the Exhibits 4.2 included with the Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed March 13, 2009)
- 4.12 Unsecured Promissory Note from Gostomski, dated December 8, 2009 (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits included with the Annual Report on Form 10K as filed on March 30, 2010)
- 4.13 Unsecured Promissory Note from Platinum-Montaur, dated December 17, 2009 (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits included with the Current Report on Form 8-K/A as filed on December 22, 2009)
- 4.14 Unsecured Promissory Note from Samuels, dated February 19, 2010 (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits included with the Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on February 23, 2010)
- 4.15 Unsecured Promissory Note from RBC Capital Markets - Custodian for Leonard Samuels IRA, dated February 19, 2010. (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits included with the Current Report on Form 8-K as filed on February 23, 2010)
- 4.16 First Amendment to Unsecured Promissory Note from Platinum-Montaur, dated June 28, 2010 (Incorporated by reference to exhibits included in Quarterly Report on Form 10Q as filed August 16, 2010)
- 4.17 First Amendment to Unsecured Promissory Note from Samuels, dated June 28, 2010 (Incorporated by reference to exhibits included in Quarterly Report on Form 10Q as filed August 16, 2010)
- 4.18 First Amendment to Unsecured Promissory Note from RBC Capital Markets- Custodian for Leonard Samuels IRA, dated June 28, 2010 (Incorporated by reference to exhibits included in Quarterly Report on Form 10Q as filed August 16, 2010)
- 4.19 Second Amendment to Unsecured Promissory Note from Platinum-Montaur, dated September 30, 2010 (Incorporated by reference to exhibits included in Quarterly Report on Form 10Q as filed November 15, 2010)
- 4.20

Second Amendment to Unsecured Promissory Note from Samuels, dated September 30, 2010 (Incorporated by reference to exhibits included in Quarterly Report on Form 10Q as filed November 15, 2010)

4.21 Second Amendment to Unsecured Promissory Note from RBC Capital Markets- Custodian for Leonard Samuels IRA, dated September 30, 2010 (Incorporated by reference to exhibits included in Quarterly Report on Form 10Q as filed November 15, 2010)

- 4.22 Third Amendment to Unsecured Promissory Note from Platinum-Montaur, dated December 29, 2010 (Incorporated by reference Exhibit 4.22 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-172259), as filed February 14, 2011)
- 4.23 Third Amendment to Unsecured Promissory Note from RBC Capital Markets- Custodian for Leonard Samuels IRA, dated December 31, 2010 (Incorporated by reference Exhibit 4.23 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-172259), as filed February 14, 2011)
- 4.24 Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement – 2009 Long-Term Incentive 2009 Plan – Directors and certain designated employees (Incorporated by reference Exhibit 4.24 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-172259), as filed February 14, 2011)
- 4.25 Form of Non-Qualified Option Agreement -2009 Long-Term Incentive 2009 Plan – employees (Incorporated by reference Exhibit 4.25 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-172259), as filed February 14, 2011)
- 4.26 Amended and Restated Convertible Promissory Note by and between Dais Analytic Corporation and Platinum-Montaur Life Sciences, LLC dated March 22, 2011 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed March 28, 2011)
- 4.27 Form of Warrant by and between Dais Analytic Corporation and Investors dated 2007 and 2008. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed March 28, 2011)
- 4.28 Amendment to 2007 Warrant by and between Dais Analytic Corporation and Platinum-Montaur Life Sciences, LLC dated March 22, 2011 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed March 28, 2011)
- 4.29 Amendment to 2009 Warrant by and between Dais Analytic and Platinum-Montaur Life Sciences, LLC dated March 22, 2011 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed March 28, 2011)
- 4.30 Stock Purchase Warrant by and between Dais Analytic Corporation and Platinum-Montaur Life Sciences, LLC dated March 22, 2011 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed March 28, 2011)
- 4.31 Secured Convertible Promissory Note by and between Dais Analytic and Platinum-Montaur Life Sciences, LLC dated March 22, 2011 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed March 28, 2011)
- 4.32 Stock Purchase Warrant by and between Dais Analytic Corporation and Platinum-Montaur Life Sciences, LLC dated March 22, 2011 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed March 28, 2011)
- 4.33 Fourth Amendment to Unsecured Promissory Note from Platinum-Montaur, dated February 28, 2011 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.26 to Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed March 31, 2011)
- 4.34 Fourth Amendment to Unsecured Promissory Note from RBC Capital Markets – Custodian for Leonard Samuels IRA, dated February 28, 2011 (Incorporation by reference to Exhibit 4.27 to Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed March 31, 2011)

4.35 Fifth Amendment to Unsecured Promissory Note from RBC Capital Markets – Custodian for Leonard Samuels IRA, dated April 29, 2011 (Incorporation by reference to Exhibit 4.36 to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed May 16, 2011)

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- 4.36 Amendment to 2007 Warrant by and between Dais Analytic Corporation and RBC Capital Markets-Custodian for Leonard Samuels IRA dated May 12, 2011 (Incorporation by reference to Exhibit 4.37 to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed May 16, 2011)
- 4.37 Amendment to 2009 Warrant by and between Dais Analytic Corporation and RBC Capital Markets-Custodian for Leonard Samuels IRA dated May 12, 2011 (Incorporation by reference to Exhibit 4.38 to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed May 16, 2011)
- 4.38 Stock Purchase Warrant by and between Dais Analytic Corporation and RBC Capital Markets- Custodian for Leonard Samuels IRA dated May 12, 2011(Incorporation by reference to Exhibit 4.39 to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed May 16, 2011)
- 4.39 Stock and Warrant Purchase Agreement dated May 12, 2011 (Incorporation by reference to Exhibit 4.40 to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed May 16, 2011)
- 4.40 First Amendment to Secured Convertible Promissory Note by and between Dais Analytic and Platinum-Montaur Life Sciences, LLC dated March 22, 2011\*
- 4.41 Amendment to Amended and Restated Convertible Promissory Note by and between Dais Analytic Corporation and Platinum-Montaur Life Sciences, LLC dated March 22, 2012\*
- 10.1 2000 Equity Compensation Plan (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
- 10.2 Form of Employee Non-Disclosure and Non-Compete Agreement (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
- 10.3 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Dais Analytic Corporation and Timothy N. Tangredi dated July 29, 2008 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
- 10.4 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Dais Analytic Corporation and Patricia K. Tangredi dated July 29, 2008 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
- 10.5 Commercial Lease Agreement between Ethos Business Venture LLC and Dais Analytic Corporation dated March 18, 2005 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
- 10.6 First Amendment of Lease Agreement between Ethos Business Venture LLC and Dais Analytic Corporation dated November 15, 2005 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333- 152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
- 10.7 Form of Subscription Agreement (Daily Financing) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
- 10.8 Form of Subscription Agreement (Financing) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)

- 10.9 Form of Registration Rights Agreement (Financing) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
- 10.10 Form of Secured Patent Agreement (Financing) (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)

- 10.11 Placement Agent Agreement between Dais Analytic Corporation and Legend Merchant Group, Inc., dated October 5, 2007 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-152940), as filed August 11, 2008)
- 10.12 Consulting Agreement between Dais Analytic Corporation and Harold Mandelbaum dated August 12, 2009 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, as filed August 14, 2009)
- 10.13 Exclusive Distribution Agreement, dated August 21, 2009 between the Company and Genertec America, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 27, 2009)
- 10.14 Employee Non-Disclosure and Non-Compete Agreement entered into between Judith Norstrud and Dais Analytic Corporation on October 15, 2009 (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits included with the Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed October 16, 2009).
- 10.15 2009 Long Term Incentive Plan (Incorporated by reference to the exhibits included with the Definitive Proxy Statement Form DEF14A as filed on October 9, 2009).
- 10.16 Technical and Sales Agreement between Dais Analytic Corporation, Beijing Jiexun-CAST Systems Control Technology Co., Ltd. and Genertec America, Inc. dated April 8, 2010, incorporated by reference to the exhibits included with the Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed on April 9, 2010.
- 10.17 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Dais Analytic Corporation and Timothy N. Tangredi dated April 11, 2011. (Incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.17 to Amendment 1 to Pre-Effective Registration Statement on Form S-1, as filed April 13, 2011).
- 10.18 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Dais Analytic Corporation and Patricia K. Tangredi dated April 8, 2011. (Incorporated by reference to exhibit 10.18 to Amendment 1 to Pre-Effective Registration Statement on Form S-1, as filed April 13, 2011).
- 10.19 Securities Amendment and Exchange Agreement by and between the Dais Analytic Corporation and Platinum-Montaur Life Sciences, LLC dated as of March 22, 2011. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed March 28, 2011).
- 10.20 Note and Warrant Purchase Agreement by and between Dais Analytic Corporation and Platinum-Montaur Life Sciences, LLC dated March 22, 2011. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Current Report on Form 8-K/A, as filed July 6, 2011) (1)
- 10.21 Patent Security Agreement by and between Dais Analytic Corporation and Platinum-Montaur Life Sciences, LLC dated March 22, 2011. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Current Report on Form 8-K/A, as filed July 6, 2011) (1)
- 10.22 Second Amendment of Lease Agreement between Ethos Business Venture LLC and Dais Analytic Corporation dated May 23, 2011. (Incorporated by reference to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on May 26, 2011)
- 10.23 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Dais Analytic Corporation and Timothy N. Tangredi dated May 23, 2001. (Incorporated by reference to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on May 26, 2011)

10.24 Employment Agreement between Dais Analytic Corporation and Scott G. Ehrenberg dated May 24, 2011.  
(Incorporated by reference to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on May 26, 2011)

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- 10.25 Executive Compensation Agreement dated June 17, 2011 between Dais Analytic Corporation and Timothy Tangredi. (Incorporated by reference to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A filed on June 22, 2011)
- 10.26 Executive Compensation Agreement dated September 14, 2011 between Dais Analytic Corporation and Timothy N. Tangredi (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to Registration Statement on Form S-1/A, filed September 19, 2011)
- 10.27 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Dais Analytic Corporation and Timothy Tangredi dated September 14, 2011 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Current Report on Form 8-K as filed September 15, 2011)
- 10.28 Executive Compensation Agreement dated January 11, 2012 between Dais Analytic Corporation and Timothy Tangredi (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.48 to Registration Statement on Form S-1/A, filed January 13, 2012)
- 10.29 First Amendment to Executive Compensation Agreement dated January 11, 2012 between Dais Analytic Corporation and Timothy Tangredi\*
- 10.30 Forbearance Agreement by and between the Registrant and Platinum-Montaur Life Sciences, LLC dated June 15, 2011 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed June 21, 2012)
- 10.31 Secured Convertible Promissory Note by and between the Registrant and Investor dated July 13, 2012 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed July 19, 2012)
- 10.32 Patent Security Agreement by and between the Registrant and Investor dated July 13, 2012 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed July 19, 2012)
- 10.33 Securities Purchase Agreement and Form of Warrant by and between the Company and Green Valley International Investment Management Company Limited dated October 17, 2012 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed October 23, 2012)
- 10.34 License and Supply Agreement by and between Company and MG Energy LLC dated October 26, 2012 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed November 5, 2012)
- 10.35 Amendment to Securities Purchase Agreement by and between the Company and Green Valley International Investment Management Company Limited dated December 28, 2012 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed December 31, 2012)
- 10.36 Employment Agreement, dated June 11, 2013, by and between Dais Analytic Corporation and Joyce Conner-Boyd (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed June 14, 2013)
- 10.37 Securities Purchase Agreement by and between the Company and Soex (Hong Kong) Industry & Investment Co., Ltd. dated January 21, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed January 27, 2014)

14.1	Code of Ethics (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14.1 to Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed March 31, 2009)
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document**
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document**
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document**
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document**
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document**
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document**

\* Filed herewith.

\*\* XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) information is furnished and not filed or a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

(1) Portions of this exhibit have been omitted pursuant to a request for confidential treatment.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

DAIS ANALYTIC CORPORATION

Dated: March 31, 2014

By: /s/ TIMOTHY N. TANGREDI  
Timothy N. Tangredi  
Chairman of the Board  
Chief Executive Officer and  
Director  
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: March 31, 2014

By: /s/ PETER DICHIARA  
Peter DiChiara  
Chief Financial Officer and  
Treasurer  
(Principal Financial and Accounting  
Officer)

Signatures	Title	Date
/s/ TIMOTHY N. TANGREDI Timothy N. Tangredi	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and Director	March 31, 2014
/s/ ROBERT W. SCHWARTZ Robert W. Schwartz	Director	March 31, 2014
/s/ IRA WILLIAM MCCOLLUM, JR. Ira William McCollum, Jr.	Director	March 31, 2014
/s/ THOMAS E. TURNER Thomas E. Turner	Director	March 31, 2014

Dais Analytic Corporation  
Financial Statements  
Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012  
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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Dais Analytic Corporation

Odessa, Florida

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Dais Analytic Corporation (“the Company”) as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related statements of operations, stockholders’ deficit, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal controls over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Dais Analytic Corporation as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2, the Company has incurred significant losses since inception and has a stockholders’ deficit of \$3,749,512 at December 31, 2013. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Management’s plans in regard to these matters are also discussed in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Cross, Fernandez & Riley LLP

Orlando, Florida  
March 31, 2014

201 S. Orange Avenue, Suite 800 Orlando, FL 32801 407-841-6930 Fax: 407-841-6347  
Lakeland Tampa Winter Haven  
www.cfr CPA.com

DAIS ANALYTIC CORPORATION  
BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>CURRENT ASSETS:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 27,125	\$ 294,150
Accounts receivable, net	149,130	512,842
Other receivables	109,106	-
Inventory	159,870	292,443
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	47,540	45,945
Total Current Assets	492,771	1,145,380
Property and equipment, net	96,981	95,557
<b>OTHER ASSETS:</b>		
Deposits	2,280	2,280
Patents, net of accumulated amortization of \$176,178 and \$153,796 at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	113,139	107,230
Total Other Assets	115,419	109,510
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 705,171</b>	<b>\$ 1,350,447</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>		
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>		
Accounts payable, including related party payables of \$160,374 and \$82,195 at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively	\$ 641,074	\$ 559,946
Accrued compensation and related benefits	-	10,000
Accrued expenses, other	126,990	140,975
Current portion of deferred revenue and customer deposits	205,201	189,094
Note payable, related party	35,000	-
Total Current Liabilities	1,008,265	900,015
<b>LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:</b>		
Accrued compensation and related benefits	1,672,893	1,484,739
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	1,773,525	1,894,627
Total Long-Term Liabilities	3,446,418	3,379,366
Total Liabilities	4,454,683	4,279,381
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>		
Preferred stock; \$0.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 0 shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized; 60,116,247 and 55,274,817		

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shares issued and 59,859,034 and 55,017,604 shares outstanding, respectively	601,163	552,749
Common stock payable	-	19,255
Capital in excess of par value	36,994,742	35,723,001
Accumulated deficit	(40,073,305)	(37,951,827)
	(2,477,400 )	(1,656,822 )
Treasury stock at cost, 257,213 shares	(1,272,112 )	(1,272,112 )
Total Stockholders' Deficit	(3,749,512 )	(2,928,934 )
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>	<b>\$ 705,171</b>	<b>\$ 1,350,447</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

DAIS ANALYTIC CORPORATION  
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
<b>REVENUE:</b>		
Sales	\$ 1,526,989	\$ 3,552,440
License and royalty fees	215,606	103,640
	1,742,595	3,656,080
<b>COST OF GOODS SOLD</b>	<b>1,257,418</b>	<b>2,434,610</b>
<b>GROSS MARGIN</b>	<b>485,177</b>	<b>1,221,470</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>		
Research and development expenses, net of government grant proceeds of \$180,956 and \$67,240, respectively	495,175	453,927
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,108,629	1,938,553
Impairment of equipment	2,672	62,288
<b>TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	<b>2,606,476</b>	<b>2,454,768</b>
<b>LOSS FROM OPERATIONS</b>	<b>(2,121,299)</b>	<b>(1,233,298)</b>
<b>OTHER EXPENSE (INCOME)</b>		
Change in fair value of warrant liability	-	(1,888,218)
Amortization of discount on convertible note payable	-	358,555
Other income	-	(3,000)
Interest expense	179	278,091
Interest income	-	(65)
<b>TOTAL OTHER EXPENSE (INCOME)</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>(1,254,637)</b>
<b>NET INCOME (LOSS)</b>	<b>\$ (2,121,478)</b>	<b>\$ 21,339</b>
<b>NET INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE, BASIC</b>	<b>\$ (0.04)</b>	<b>\$ 0.00</b>
<b>NET INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE, DILUTED</b>	<b>\$ (0.04)</b>	<b>\$ 0.00</b>
<b>WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING, BASIC</b>		
	57,542,454	40,022,085
<b>WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING, DILUTED</b>		
	57,542,454	41,279,991

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

DAIS ANALYTIC CORPORATION  
STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Common Stock Payable	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Accumulated Deficit	Treasury Stock	Total Stockholders' Deficit
Balance, December 31, 2011	37,774,817	\$ 377,749	\$ -	\$ 33,966,619	\$ (37,973,166)	\$ (1,272,112)	\$ (4,900,910)
Stock based compensation	-	-	-	296,382	-	-	296,382
Revaluation of common stock issued to vendors for services	-	-	-	(105,000)	-	-	(105,000)
Issuance of common stock for cash	17,500,000	175,000	19,255	1,575,000	-	-	1,769,255
Stock issuance costs	-	-	-	(10,000)	-	-	(10,000)
Net income	-	-	-	-	21,339	-	21,339
Balance, December 31, 2012	55,274,817	\$ 552,749	\$ 19,255	\$ 35,723,001	\$ (37,951,827)	\$ (1,272,112)	\$ (2,928,934)
Stock based compensation				836,011			836,011
Issuance of common stock for cash	4,841,430	48,414	(19,255)	435,730			464,889
Net loss					(2,121,478)		(2,121,478)
Balance, December 31, 2013	60,116,247	\$ 601,163	\$ -	\$ 36,994,742	\$ (40,073,305)	\$ (1,272,112)	\$ (3,749,512)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.



DAIS ANALYTIC CORPORATION  
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net income (loss)	\$ (2,121,478)	\$ 21,339
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash and cash equivalents (used) by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	106,725	61,151
Gain on sale of property and equipment	-	(3,000)
Issuance of stock options for services	19,105	-
Stock based compensation expense	816,906	296,382
Change in fair value of warrant liability	-	(1,888,218)
(Decrease) in allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,745)	(22,195)
Impairment of equipment	2,672	62,288
Write off of deferred offering costs	-	55,164
Amortization of deferred loan costs	-	30,224
Amortization of discount on convertible note payable	-	358,555
(Increase) decrease in:		
Accounts receivable	365,457	196,001
Other receivables	(109,106)	73,648
Inventory	132,573	50,465
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(1,595)	(6,237)
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	67,143	(222,251)
Accrued compensation and related benefits	178,154	89,133
Deferred revenue	(104,995)	(320,099)
Net cash used by operating activities	(650,184)	(1,167,650)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Increase in patent costs	(28,291)	(42,195)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	-	3,000
Purchase of property and equipment	(88,439)	(6,000)
Net cash used by investing activities	(116,730)	(45,195)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Proceeds from issuance of notes payable, related party	35,000	2,050,000
Payments on notes payable, related party	-	(2,565,000)
Issuance of common stock, net of offering costs	464,889	1,759,255
Net cash provided by financing activities	499,889	1,244,255
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(267,025)	31,410
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	294,150	262,740
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 27,125	\$ 294,150

**SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:**

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Cash paid for interest	\$	179	\$	533,894
<b>NON-CASH FINANCING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>				
Application of proceeds due under note payable, including interest, to purchase a license and supply agreement	\$	-	\$	2,034,521
Revaluation of common stock issued for services	\$	-	\$	105,000
Loan costs paid with note payable, related party	\$	-	\$	15,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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Dais Analytic Corporation  
Notes to Financial Statements  
Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

Note 1. Background Information

Dais Analytic Corporation (the “Company”), a New York corporation, has developed and is commercializing applications using its nano-structure polymer technology. The first commercial product is an energy recovery ventilator (“ERV”) (cores and systems) for use in commercial Heating, Ventilating, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) applications. In addition to direct sales, the Company licenses its nano-structured polymer technology to strategic partners in the aforementioned application and is in various stages of development with regard to other applications employing its base technologies. The Company was incorporated in April of 1993 with its corporate headquarters located in Odessa, Florida.

The Company is dependent on third parties to manufacture the key components needed for our nano-structured based materials and value added products made with these materials. Accordingly, a supplier’s failure to supply components in a timely manner, or to supply components that meet our quality, quantity and cost requirements or our technical specifications, or the inability to obtain alternative sources of these components on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to us, would create delays in production of our products or increase our unit costs of production. Certain of the components contain proprietary products of our suppliers, or the processes used by our suppliers to manufacture these components are proprietary. If we are required to replace any of our suppliers, while we should be able to obtain comparable components from alternative suppliers at comparable costs, this would create a delay in production.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, one customer, Multistack LLC, accounted for approximately 83% of the Company’s revenue. At December 31, 2013, amounts due from this customer were approximately 63% of total accounts receivable. See Note 12 for a discussion of Multistack and the licensing agreement with MG Energy LLC. For the year ended December 31, 2012, four customers accounted for approximately 60% (four customers represented the following percentages of sales 6%, 7%, 8%, and 39%) of the Company’s total revenue. At December 31, 2012, amounts due from these customers was approximately 57% of total accounts receivable.

Note 2. Going Concern and Management’s Plans

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company generated a net loss of \$2,121,478 and the Company has incurred significant losses since inception. As of December 31, 2013, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$40,073,305, negative working capital of \$515,494 and a stockholders’ deficit of \$3,749,512. The Company used \$650,184 and \$1,167,650 of cash in operations during 2013 and 2012, respectively, which was funded by proceeds from debt and equity financings. There is no assurance that such financing will be available in the future. In view of these matters, there is substantial doubt that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company did, however, sell 37,500,000 shares of its common stock in March 2014 for \$1,500,000. The Company is currently pursuing the following sources of short and long-term working capital:

1. We are currently holding preliminary discussions with parties who are interested in licensing, purchasing the rights to, or establishing a joint venture to commercialize certain applications of our technology.
2. We are seeking growth capital from certain strategic and/or government (grant) related sources. In addition to said capital, these sources may, pursuant to any agreements that may be developed in conjunction with such funding, assist in the product definition and design, roll-out, and channel

penetration of our products.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is highly dependent on our ability to obtain additional sources of cash flow sufficient to fund our working capital requirements. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in its efforts to secure such cash flow. Any failure by us to timely procure additional financing or investment adequate to fund our ongoing operations, including planned product development initiatives and commercialization efforts, will have material adverse consequences on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The financial statements of the Company do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts and classifications of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

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Dais Analytic Corporation  
Notes to Financial Statements  
Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

Note 3. Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies followed are:

Use of estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents – For purposes of the Statements of Cash Flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are maintained at financial institutions and, at times, balances may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has never experienced any losses related to these balances.

Accounts receivable - Accounts receivable consist primarily of receivables from the sale of our ERV products. The Company regularly reviews accounts receivable for any bad debts based on an analysis of the Company's collection experience, customer credit worthiness, and current economic trends. After all attempts to collect a receivable have failed, the receivable is written off against the allowance. Based on management's review of accounts receivable, we have recorded an allowance for doubtful accounts of \$831 and \$2,576 at December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Other receivables - Accounts receivable consist primarily of receivables from the U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Department of Energy ARPA-E grant program (See Note 3- Research and development expenses, and grant proceeds). The Company prepares invoices as it meets grant program milestones. Based on management's review of other receivables, management has determined that no allowance for uncollectibility is necessary at December 31, 2013.

Inventory - Inventory consists of raw materials and work-in-process and is stated at the lower of cost, determined by first-in, first-out method, or market. Market is determined based on the net realizable value, with appropriate consideration given to obsolescence, excessive levels, deterioration and other factors. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had \$78,240 and \$90,124 of in-process inventory, respectively. A reserve is recorded for any inventory deemed excessive or obsolete. No reserve is considered necessary at December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Property and equipment - Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets ranging from 3 to 7 years. Depreciation expense was approximately \$84,300 and \$36,300 the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Gains and losses upon disposition are reflected in the statement of operations in the period of disposition. Maintenance and repair expenditures are charged to expense as incurred.

Intangible assets - Identified intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The Company's existing intangible assets consist solely of patents. Patents are amortized over their estimated useful or economic lives of 17 to 20 years. Patent amortization expense was approximately \$22,400 and \$24,800 for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Total patent amortization expense is estimated to be approximately \$16,000 per year and \$33,000 thereafter.

Long-lived assets - Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the book value of the asset may not be recoverable. The Company periodically evaluates whether events and circumstances have occurred that indicate possible impairment. When impairment indicators exist, the Company uses market quotes, if available or an estimate of the future undiscounted net cash flows of the related asset or asset group over the remaining life in measuring whether or not the asset values are recoverable. During the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company recognized \$2,672 and \$62,288, respectively, in impairment costs.

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Dais Analytic Corporation  
Notes to Financial Statements  
Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

Note 3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Government Grants - Grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and that any conditions associated with the grant will be met. When grants are received related to property and equipment, the Company reduces the basis of the assets on the balance sheet, resulting in lower depreciation expense over the life of the associated asset. Grants received related to expenses are reflected as a reduction of the associated expense in the period in which the expense is incurred.

Research and development expenses, and grant proceeds - Expenditures for research, development, and engineering of products are expensed as incurred. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company incurred research and development costs of approximately \$676,100 and \$521,100, respectively. The Company accounts for proceeds received from government grants for research as a reduction in research and development costs. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company recorded approximately \$181,000 and \$67,200, respectively, in grant proceeds against research and development expenses on the statements of operations.

On January 23, 2013, the U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Department of Energy approved an ARPA-E grant of up to \$800,000 to the Company for the funding of a project to developing an energy-efficient, compact dehumidification system utilizing a polymer membrane that allows moisture to pass through. The grant is conditioned upon the Company contributing \$200,000 of the proposed total project cost of \$1,000,000. For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company has incurred approximately \$181,000 in expenses and recognized the same amount as a reduction to research and development expense related to this grant award.

On September 17, 2010, the U.S. Department of Energy approved a grant of up to \$681,322 to the Company for the funding of a project to scale up, in size and field trial, a dehumidification system similar to the Company's NanoAir prototype. The grant is conditioned upon the Company contributing \$171,500 of the proposed total project cost of \$852,822. For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company has incurred \$781 and \$601,059, respectively, in expenses and recognized the same amount as a reduction to research and development expense related to this grant award. This grant was fully expended as of December 31, 2012.

In December 2010, Pasco County Florida approved a grant of \$254,500 to the Company for the funding of the NanoAir product into commercialization. The grant from Pasco County requires us to pay the county 2% of the gross sales of products using a certain unique pump assembly for 5 years or for a total of \$1,000,000 whichever comes first. For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company has incurred \$66,459 and \$168,095, respectively, in expenses and recognized the same amount as a reduction to research and development expense related to this grant award. This grant was fully expended as of December 31, 2012.

Stock issuance costs - Stock issuance costs are recorded as a reduction of the related proceeds through a charge to stockholders' equity.

Common stock - The Company records common stock issuances when all of the legal requirements for the issuance of such common stock have been satisfied.

Dais Analytic Corporation  
Notes to Financial Statements  
Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

Note 3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Revenue recognition - Generally, the Company recognizes revenue for its products upon shipment to customers, provided no significant obligations remain and collection is probable.

In certain instances, our ConsERV product may carry a warranty of up to two years for all parts contained therein with the exception of the energy recovery ventilator core which may carry a warranty of up to ten years. The warranty includes replacement of defective parts. The Company has recorded an accrual of approximately \$92,100 and \$92,800 for future warranty expenses at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, which is included in the line item for accrued expenses, other.

Revenue derived from the sale of licenses is deferred and recognized as revenue on a straight-line basis over the life of the license, or until the license arrangement is terminated. The Company recognized revenue of \$189,100 and \$103,640, respectively, from license agreements for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. The Company recognized revenue of \$26,512 and \$0, respectively, from royalties for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

The Company accounts for revenue arrangements with multiple elements under the provisions of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 605-25, "Revenue Recognition—Multiple-Element Arrangements." In order to account for these agreements, the Company must identify the deliverables included within the agreement and evaluate which deliverables represent separate units of accounting based on if certain criteria are met, including whether the delivered element has stand-alone value to the licensee. The consideration received is allocated among the separate units of accounting, and the applicable revenue recognition criteria are applied to each of the separate units.

Stock based compensation - The Company recognizes all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, as compensation expense in the financial statements based on their fair values. That expense will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award, known as the requisite service period (usually the vesting period).

The value of each grant is estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option model with the following assumptions for options granted during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Dividend rate	0%	0%
	2.03% –	0.61% –
Risk free interest rate	2.20%	1.04%
Expected term	10 years	5 – 6.5 years
Expected volatility	135% – 177%	123% – 125%

The basis for the above assumptions are as follows: the dividend rate is based upon the Company's history of dividends; the risk-free interest rate for periods within the expected term of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant; the expected term was calculated based on the Company's historical pattern of options granted and the period of time they are expected to be outstanding; and expected volatility was calculated based upon historical trends in the Company's common stock, as well as a peer company's historical common stock

activity.

Forfeitures are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. Based on historical experience of forfeitures, the Company estimated forfeitures at 0% for each of the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

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Dais Analytic Corporation  
Notes to Financial Statements  
Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

Note 3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Non-employee stock-based compensation - The Company's accounting policy for equity instruments issued to consultants and vendors in exchange for goods and services follows the provisions of ASC 505-50 Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees. Stock-based compensation related to non-employees is accounted for based on the fair value of the related stock or options or the fair value of the services, whichever is more readily determinable. The measurement date for the fair value of the equity instruments issued is determined at the earlier of (i) the date at which a commitment for performance by the consultant or vendor is reached or (ii) the date at which the consultant or vendor's performance is complete. In the case of equity instruments issued to consultants, the fair value of the equity instrument is recognized over the term of the consulting agreement.

The fair value of stock options issued to consultants in 2013 was calculated using the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions: Expected life in years: 2 years; Estimated volatility 165%; Risk-free interest rate: 0.26%; Dividend yield: 0%. The fair value of stock options issued to consultants in 2012 was calculated using the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions: Expected life in years: 10 years; Estimated volatility 110%; Risk-free interest rate: 1.62%; Dividend yield: 0%.

Financial instruments - The Company accounts for financial instruments in accordance with FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 820 "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" (ASC 820). ASC 820 (as amended in May 2011) defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC 820 was amended to clarify the application of existing fair value measurements and to change certain fair value measurement and disclosure requirements. Amendments that change measurement and disclosure requirements relate to (i) fair value measurement of financial instruments that are managed within a portfolio, (ii) application of premiums and discounts in a fair value measurement, and (iii) additional disclosures about fair value measurements categorized in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. ASC 820 defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between (1) market participant assumptions developed based on market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs) and (2) an entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions developed based on the best information available in the circumstances (unobservable inputs). The fair value hierarchy consists of three broad levels, which gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (e.g., interest rates); and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

Level 3 - Inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.



Fair value estimates discussed herein are based upon certain market assumptions and pertinent information available to management as of December 31, 2013. The Company uses the market approach to measure fair value for its Level 1 financial assets and liabilities, which include cash equivalents of which there were none at December 31, 2013. The market approach uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets and liabilities.

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Dais Analytic Corporation  
Notes to Financial Statements  
Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

Note 3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial instruments (Continued)

The respective carrying value of certain on-balance sheet financial instruments approximated their fair values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. These financial instruments include cash, accounts receivable, other receivables, accounts payable, accrued compensation and accrued expenses. The fair value of the Company's related party notes payable is estimated based on current rates that would be available for debt of similar terms which is not significantly different from its stated value.

The Company's financial liabilities measured at fair value consisted of warrants as of December 31, 2012 and were valued at zero as discussed in Note 11. As of December 31, 2012 there was only one month remaining until the warrants expired, and therefore, changes to unobservable inputs would not have resulted in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement. The fair value of the warrant liability was \$1,888,218 as of December 31, 2011, which was reduced to zero through at December 31, 2012 through Other income – Changes in fair value of warrant liability.

Income taxes - Income taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reported in the financial statements and consist of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes resulting from temporary differences. Such temporary differences result from differences in the carrying value of assets and liabilities for tax and financial reporting purposes. The deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the future tax consequences of those differences, which will either be taxable or deductible when the assets and liabilities are recovered or settled. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

The Company identifies and evaluates uncertain tax positions, if any, and recognizes the impact of uncertain tax positions for which there is a less than more-likely-than-not probability of the position being upheld when reviewed by the relevant taxing authority. Such positions are deemed to be unrecognized tax benefits and a corresponding liability is established on the balance sheet. The Company has not recognized a liability for uncertain tax positions. If there were an unrecognized tax benefit, the Company would recognize interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and penalties in operating expenses. The Company's remaining open tax years subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service generally remain open for three years from the date of filing.

Derivative Financial Instruments - The Company does not use derivative instruments to hedge exposure to cash flow, market or foreign currency risk. Terms of convertible promissory note instruments are reviewed to determine whether or not they contain embedded derivative instruments that are required under ASC 815 "Derivative and Hedging" (ASC 815) to be accounted for separately from the host contract, and recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. The fair value of derivative liabilities, if any, is required to be revalued at each reporting date, with corresponding changes in fair value recorded in current period operating results.

Freestanding warrants issued by the Company in connection with the issuance or sale of debt and equity instruments are considered to be derivative instruments and are evaluated and accounted for in accordance with the provisions of ASC 815. Pursuant to ASC 815, an evaluation of specifically identified conditions is made to determine whether fair value of warrants issued is required to be classified as equity or as a derivative liability.



Dais Analytic Corporation  
Notes to Financial Statements  
Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

Note 3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Earnings (loss) per share - Basic income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted income (loss) per share is computed giving effect to all potentially dilutive common shares. Potentially dilutive common shares may consist of incremental shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options and warrants and the conversion of notes payable to common stock. In periods in which a net loss has been incurred, all potentially dilutive common shares are considered anti-dilutive and thus are excluded from the calculation. Common share equivalents of 39,365,082 and 36,966,415 were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, because their effect is anti-dilutive.

The following sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net earnings (loss) per common share for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Numerator:		
Net income (loss)	\$ (2,121,478)	\$ 21,339
Denominator:		
Weighted average basic shares outstanding	57,542,454	40,022,085
Potential shares under stock options	-	4,184,058
Less shares assumed repurchased under the treasury stock method	-	(2,926,152)
Weighted average fully diluted shares outstanding	57,542,454	41,279,991
Net income (loss) per common share – basic	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.00
Net income (loss) per common share – diluted	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.00

Recent Accounting Pronouncements.

Recent accounting pronouncements issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) did not or are not believed by management to have a material impact on the Company's present or future financial statements.

Note 4. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 38,764	\$ 38,764
Computer equipment	64,305	66,980
Demonstration equipment	92,733	106,841
Office and lab equipment	224,174	217,523
	419,976	430,108
Less accumulated depreciation	322,995	334,551

\$	96,981	\$	95,557
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Dais Analytic Corporation  
Notes to Financial Statements  
Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

Note 5. Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

Prepaid expenses and other current assets consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Prepaid expenses	\$ 11,700	\$ 10,496
Prepaid insurance	35,840	35,449
	\$ 47,540	\$ 45,945

Note 6. Accrued Expenses, Other

Accrued expenses, other consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Accrued expenses, other	\$ 34,890	\$ 29,946
Accrued registration rights penalty	-	5,000
Accrued warranty costs	92,100	92,829
Contractual obligation	-	13,200
	\$ 126,990	\$ 140,975

Note 7. Notes Payable

2011 Convertible Note

In December 2009, the Company entered into a \$1,000,000 unsecured note payable with an investor which carried interest at 10% per annum. On March 22, 2011, the Company entered into a securities amendment and exchange agreement and an amended and restated convertible promissory note (collectively "Exchange Agreements") with the investor. Pursuant to the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Exchange Agreements, the Company and the investor amended and restated the \$1,000,000 unsecured promissory note to, among other things, add a conversion option and extend the maturity date (as amended and restated, the "2011 Convertible Note"). The initial conversion price was \$0.26 per share, which was subject to adjustment for standard anti-dilution provisions. Interest in the amount of 10% per annum, commencing on December 17, 2009 and calculated on a 365 day year, and the principal amount of \$1,000,000 was due in full on March 22, 2012, which was subsequently extended to May 7, 2012. The Company did not repay the 2011 Convertible Note by May 7, 2012 and on June 15, 2012, the Company entered into a forbearance agreement with the investor as discussed below.

On March 22, 2011, in connection with the above Exchange Agreements, the Company entered into amendments to existing warrant agreements with the investor to extend the terms of the existing stock purchase warrants, dated on or about December 31, 2007 and March 12, 2009, respectively, to March 22, 2016 and to provide for cashless exercise unless such warrant shares are registered for resale under a registration statement. In addition, on March 22, 2011, the Company issued an additional stock purchase warrant to the investor. Subject to the terms of the warrant, the investor may purchase 1,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.45 per share, exercisable commencing on the earliest of the consummation of the qualified offering (as defined in the Exchange Agreements), the date of conversion

of the 2011 Convertible Note in full, or the date of conversion of the Convertible Note by the investor in the greatest number of shares of the Company's common stock not to exceed 9.99% beneficial ownership of Company outstanding common stock and terminating on March 22, 2016.

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Dais Analytic Corporation  
Notes to Financial Statements  
Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

Note 7. Notes Payable (Continued)

Secured Note

Also, on March 22, 2011, the Company entered into a 10% note and warrant purchase agreement, secured convertible promissory note (the "Secured Note") and a patent security agreement ("Financing Agreements") with the investor. Pursuant to the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Financing Agreements, the investor provided a loan in the principal amount of \$1,500,000 to the Company, which was secured by all patents, patent applications and similar protections of the Company and all rents, royalties, license fees and "accounts" with respect to such intellectual property assets. The initial conversion price was \$0.26 per share, which was subject to adjustment for standard anti-dilution provisions. Interest in the amount of 10% per annum, calculated on a 365 day year, and the principal amount of \$1,500,000 was due and payable on March 22, 2012, subsequently extended to May 7, 2012. The Company did not repay the Secured Note by May 7, 2012 and on June 15, 2012, the Company entered into a forbearance agreement with the investor as discussed below.

On March 22, 2011, in connection with the Financing Agreements, the Company issued a stock purchase warrant to the investor to purchase 3,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.45 per share, exercisable until March 22, 2016. The Warrant was fair valued on the date of issuance, which amounted to \$1,204,787. The warrant value was recorded as a debt discount based on the relative fair value of the warrant to the total proceeds received, which amounted to \$435,240. The warrant was fair valued using the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation model. In addition, the debt contained a beneficial conversion feature, which was valued at the date of issuance at \$1,762,163; however, since this amount is in excess of the net value of the debt less the warrant discount, the beneficial conversion feature will be limited to \$1,064,760 and recorded as a discount on the loan. The total debt discount of \$1,500,000 is being amortized using the effective interest method over the 12-month term of the Secured Note. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company recognized \$358,555 in additional expense representing amortization of this debt discount. The debt discount was fully amortized during 2012.

Forbearance Agreement

On June 15, 2012, we entered into a forbearance agreement (the "Forbearance Agreement"), with the investor. Under the Forbearance Agreement, the investor agreed to forebear from disposing of or selling any collateral secured by the patent security agreement until the earliest of: (i) July 15, 2012; (ii) two business days after our receipt of a written notice after any subsequent event of default, (iii) two business days after our receipt of a written notice that any representations, warranties or information we provided to the investor in any document or instrument in connection with the Forbearance Agreement is materially false, incomplete or misleading, (iv) two business days after our receipt of a written notice that a proceeding or other action has been commenced by any creditor against us, other than the investor (v) the date on which a court enters an order for relief or take any similar action in respect of us in an involuntary case under any applicable bankruptcy law, or (vi) the date on which a petition for relief under any applicable bankruptcy, is filed by or against us, each as further described in the Forbearance Agreement.

In connection with the Forbearance Agreement, interest on the 2011 Convertible Note and the Secured Note was increased to 20% per annum effective June 14, 2012.

On July 13, 2012 we paid in full all principal and interest due pursuant to the Secured Note and the patent security agreement was terminated. On October 29, 2012 we paid in full all principal and interest due pursuant to the 2011



Convertible Note. Upon payment of the 2011 Convertible Note the Forbearance Agreement was terminated.

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Dais Analytic Corporation  
Notes to Financial Statements  
Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

Note 7. Notes Payable (Continued)

2012 Secured Convertible Promissory Note

On July 13, 2012, the Company issued a secured convertible promissory note and patent security agreement (collectively, the "Agreements") to an investor who is a shareholder of the Company. Pursuant to the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Agreements, the investor provided a loan in the amount of \$2,000,000 to the Company, which was secured by all current and future patents, patent applications and similar protections of the Company and all rents, royalties, license fees and "accounts" with respect to such intellectual property assets. Pursuant to the secured convertible promissory note (the "2012 Note"), interest in the amount of 6% per annum, calculated on a 365 day year, and the principal amount of \$2,000,000 and accrued interest was originally due on or before October 15, 2012, subsequently extended to October 26, 2012. The investor has the right to convert principal and accrued interest into the Company's common stock at \$0.26 per share. The initial conversion price may be adjusted pursuant to standard anti-dilution provisions. The proceeds of this 2012 Note were used in part to pay, in full, all outstanding principal and interest due pursuant to the Secured Note issued March 22, 2011.

The Company performed an analysis pursuant to ASC 815 in order to determine whether the embedded conversion option included in the 2012 Note was required to be accounted for separately from the host contract and recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. The Company concluded that the embedded conversion option did not meet the requirements for such classification.

Pursuant to the patent security agreement, the Company shall not, without the investor's prior consent, sell, dispose or otherwise transfer all or any portion of the Collateral, except for license grants in the ordinary course of business. In addition, the Company will take all actions reasonably necessary to prosecute to allowance applications for patents and maintain all patents, and to seek to recover damages for infringement, misappropriation or dilution of the Collateral with limited exceptions.

On October 30, 2012, the Company and MG Energy LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("MG Energy"), entered into the License and Supply Agreement (the "Agreement"), effective October 26, 2012 as discussed in Note 12. As consideration for the Agreement, MG Energy agreed to retire the 2012 Note including all interest accrued thereon, issued by the Company to the investor, who assigned the 2012 Note to MG Energy, a company in which the investor holds a position. This retirement is nonrefundable and noncreditable. Coincident with the retirement of the 2012 Note, the related patent security agreement was terminated. In accordance with ASC Subtopic 470-50, Debt Modifications and Extinguishments, the Company determined the reacquisition price of the debt to be equal to the fair value of the debt as it was more clearly evident than the fair value of the License and Supply Agreement. The fair value of the debt approximated its carrying value and, accordingly, there was no gain or loss on the extinguishment of the debt.

Other Notes and Accrued Interest

On November 25, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement with a related party to borrow \$35,000 which is due on demand and bears interest at 6%. The Company paid all interest and principal due under this note on March 7, 2014. During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company entered into an agreement with a related party to borrow \$50,000 which was due on demand and bears interest at 4%. The Company paid all interest and principal due under this note on August 1, 2012.



Dais Analytic Corporation  
Notes to Financial Statements  
Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

Note 8. Related Party Transactions

Timothy N. Tangredi, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, is a founder and a member of the board of directors of Aegis BioSciences, LLC (“Aegis”). Mr. Tangredi currently owns 52% of Aegis’ outstanding equity and spends approximately one to two days per month on Aegis business for which he is compensated by Aegis. Aegis has two exclusive, world-wide licenses from us under which it has the right to use and sell products containing our polymer technologies in biomedical and health care applications. As a result of a \$150,000 payment made by Aegis, the first license is considered fully paid and as such no additional license revenue will be forthcoming. Pursuant to the second license Aegis made an initial one-time payment of \$50,000 and is to make royalty payments of 1.5% of the net sales price it receives with respect to any personal hygiene product, surgical drape or clothing products (the latter when employed in medical and animal related fields) and license revenue it receives should Aegis grant a sublicense to a third party. To date Aegis has sold no such products nor has it received any licensing fees requiring a royalty payment be made to us. All obligations for such payments will end on the earlier of June 2, 2015 or upon the aggregate of all sums paid to us by Aegis under the agreement reaching \$1 million. The term of each respective license runs for the duration of the patented technology.

The Company rents a building that is owned by two stockholders of the Company, one of which is the Chief Executive Officer. Rent expense for this building is \$4,066 per month, including sales tax. The Company recognized rent expense of approximately \$49,000 in each of the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, \$124,917 and \$82,195, respectively, were included in accounts payable for amounts owed to these stockholders for rent.

The Company also has accrued compensation due to the Chief Executive Officer and two other employees for deferred salaries earned and unpaid as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 of \$1,672,893 and 1,494,739, respectively. The Company determined that a portion of the accrued payroll, \$1,672,893 and \$1,484,739 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, is a long term liability, as the Company does not believe it will be repaid within the next year.

The above terms and amounts are not necessarily indicative of the terms and amounts that would have been incurred had comparable transactions been entered into with independent parties.

Note 9. Equity Transactions

Preferred Stock

The Company’s Board of Directors has authorized 10,000,000 million shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.01 to be issued in series with terms and conditions to be determined by the Board of Directors. The Company has designated 400,000 shares of Series A convertible preferred stock; 1,000,000 shares of Series B convertible preferred stock; 500,000 shares of Series C convertible preferred stock; and 1,100,000 shares of Series D convertible preferred stock. The Series A through D convertible preferred stock rank senior to the common stock as to dividends and liquidation. Each share of Series A through D convertible preferred stock is convertible into one share of common stock, except in specified circumstances as defined by the Company’s Certificate of Incorporation, and is automatically converted into common stock upon the occurrence of an initial public offering that meets certain criteria. No dividend or distribution may be paid on any shares of the Company’s common stock unless an equivalent dividend or distribution is paid on the Series A through D convertible preferred stock.



Dais Analytic Corporation  
Notes to Financial Statements  
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Note 9. Equity Transactions (Continued)

Common Stock

The Company's Board of Directors has authorized 200,000,000 million shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.01 to be issued in series with terms and conditions to be determined by the Board of Directors.

In November of 2012, the Company issued, in connection with a private offering, 17,500,000 shares of common stock to Green Valley International Investment Management Company Limited ("GVI") at \$0.10 per share for cash proceeds of \$1,750,000 and the Company recorded a common stock payable for \$19,255 related to 192,550 unissued shares at December 31, 2012. These shares were issued in 2013. In addition, under the terms of the private placement offering, GVI also received a warrant to purchase 4,375,000 shares of the Company's common stock with an exercise period of five years from the date of issue at an exercise price of \$0.30 per share.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company issued options to purchase 250,000 shares of common stock to a consultant for its services related to the private placement. The options vest immediately and may be exercised through November 30, 2022 at a price of \$0.12 per share. The \$26,577 value of the options which was determined using the Black-Scholes model is considered an offering cost of the private placement and, as a result, has no effect on capital in excess of par value.

In March 2013, the Company received \$29,973 from GVI towards the purchase of common stock at \$0.10 per share. The Company issued 492,280 shares of common stock for the \$29,973 payment received in March and the \$19,255 common stock payable. The Company also issued GVI warrants to purchase 123,070 shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.30 per share. The warrants are exercisable for 60 months from the date of issuance.

In May 2013, the Company received \$149,915 from GVI towards the purchase of common stock at \$0.10 per share. The Company issued 1,499,150 shares of common stock with warrants to purchase 374,788 shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.50 per share. The warrants are exercisable for 60 months from the date of issuance. All warrants issued to GVI are subject to standard anti-dilution adjustments for stock splits and other subdivisions.

In the third quarter of 2013, the Company issued, pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement with a limited liability company controlled by a person who subsequently was appointed a director of the Company, 2,850,000 restricted shares of the Company's common stock at a purchase price of \$0.10 per share for a total of \$285,000. With the issuance of the common stock, the Company issued warrants to purchase 712,500 shares of the Company's common stock at \$0.50 per share. The warrants are exercisable for 60 months from the date of issuance. The warrants are subject to standard anti-dilution adjustments for stock splits and other subdivisions.

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Note 10. Stock Options and Warrants

In June 2000 and November 2009, our Board of Directors adopted, and our shareholders approved, the 2000 Incentive Compensation Plan (“2000 Plan”) and the 2009 Long-Term Incentive Plan (“2009 Plan”), respectively (together the “Plans”). The Plans provide for the granting of options to qualified employees of the Company, independent contractors, consultants, directors and other individuals. The Company’s Board of Directors approved and made available 11,093,882 and 15,000,000 shares of common stock to be issued pursuant to the 2000 Plan and the 2009 Plan, respectively. The 2000 Plan permits grants of options to purchase common shares authorized and approved by our Board of Directors and shareholders for issuance prior to the enactment of the 2000 Plan. The Plans permit grants of options to purchase common shares authorized and approved by the Company’s Board of Directors.

The average fair value of options granted at market during 2013 and 2012 was \$0.14 and \$0.12 per option, respectively. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2011 was \$0 and \$0, respectively.

The following summarizes the information relating to outstanding stock options under the Plans during 2013 and 2012:

	Common Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	17,402,757	\$ 0.32	6.66	\$ 352,065
Granted	2,700,000	\$ 0.12		
Forfeited or expired	(1,455,425)	\$ 0.33		
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	18,647,332	\$ 0.29	6.06	\$ 26,345
Granted	5,468,000	0.14		
Forfeited or expired	(2,583,916)	0.14		
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	21,531,416	0.26	5.91	-
Exercisable at December 31, 2013	20,926,276	0.27	5.83	-

Stock compensation expense for options granted to both employees and consultants was approximately \$836,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013 and \$296,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012. The total fair value of shares vested during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was approximately \$778,000 and \$370,000, respectively.

As of December 31, 2013, there was approximately \$54,000 of unrecognized employee stock-based compensation expense related to non vested stock options, of which \$31,000, \$22,000 and \$1,000 is expected to be recognized for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2015 and 2016, respectively.

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## Note 10. Stock Options and Warrants (Continued)

The following table represents our non vested share-based payment activity with employees for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested options - December 31, 2011	1,094,236	\$ 0.29
Granted	2,700,000	\$ 0.12
Vested	(2,415,070)	\$ 0.14
Forfeited	(143,611 )	\$ 0.32
Nonvested options - December 31, 2012	1,235,555	\$ 0.16
Granted	5,468,000	0.16
Forfeited	(1,392,915)	0.24
Vested	(4,705,500)	0.17
Nonvested options - December 31, 2013	605,140	0.13

## Warrants

At December 31, 2013, the Company had outstanding warrants to purchase the Company's common stock which were issued in connection with multiple financing arrangements and consulting agreements. Information relating to these warrants is summarized as follows:

	Remaining Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Warrants			
Warrants-Financing	7,000,000	2.22	\$ 0.34
Warrants-Consulting Agreement	825,000	0.77	\$ 0.30
Warrants-Note Conversions	2,302,538	1.30	\$ 0.39
Warrants-Stock Purchases	7,306,128	3.42	\$ 0.35
Warrants-Services	400,000	1.06	\$ 0.50
Total	17,833,666		



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Note 11. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company has accounted for certain warrants in accordance with ASC 815-10, Derivatives and Hedging (ASC 815-10). ASC 815-10 provides guidance for determining whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to an entity's own stock. This applies to any freestanding financial instrument or embedded feature that has all the characteristics of a derivative under ASC 815-10, including any freestanding financial instrument that is potentially settled in an entity's own stock.

Due to certain adjustments that may be made to the exercise price of the warrants issued in December 2007, January 2008 and August 2008 (the "2008 Warrants"), if the Company issues or sell shares of its common stock at a price which is less than the then current warrant exercise price of the 2008 Warrants, the exercise price of the 2008 Warrants would be adjusted. These warrants have been classified as a liability as opposed to equity in accordance ASC 815-10 as it was determined that these warrants were not indexed to the Company's stock. As a result, the fair market value of these warrants is remeasured at each financial reporting period using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2012
Exercise price	\$ 0.20
Market value of stock at end of period	\$ 0.12
Expected dividend rate	N/A
Expected volatility	29 %
Risk-free interest rate	0.04 %
Expected life in years	0.08
Shares underlying warrants outstanding classified as liabilities	2,401,333

At December 31, 2012, the fair value of the 2008 Warrants was determined to be zero. All of the 2008 Warrants expired in January 2013. All warrants issued by the Company other than the above noted warrants are classified as equity.

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Note 12. Deferred Revenue

The Company entered into a licensing agreement during the year ended December 31, 2003 and received an initial fee of \$770,000. This fee is deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the life of the license agreement of 10 years. In addition, the Company received royalties of \$100,000 in each of the first three years of the agreement. The Company recognized revenue of approximately \$39,000 and \$77,000 for this agreement during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. This agreement expired in 2013.

The Company entered into a licensing agreement with a biomedical entity during the year ended December 31, 2005 and received an initial license fee of \$50,000. This fee is deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the life of the license agreement of 7 years. The Company recognized revenue of approximately \$5,000 for this agreement during each of the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

On October 30, 2012, the Company and MG Energy LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“MG Energy”), a company in which a shareholder of the Company holds a position, entered into a License and Supply Agreement (the “Agreement”), effective October 26, 2012, pursuant to which the Company licensed certain intellectual property and improvements thereto to MG Energy, for use in the manufacture and sale of energy recovery ventilators (“ERV”) and certain other HVAC systems for installation in commercial, residential or industrial buildings in North America and South America in exchange for the cancellation of \$2,034,521 of debt due to MG Energy (see Note 7). MG Energy also agreed to purchase its requirements of certain ConsERV products from the Company for MG Energy’s use, pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Agreement. MG Energy will also pay royalties, as defined, to the Company on the net sales of each product or system sold. The term of the Agreement will expire upon the last to expire of the underlying patent rights for the licensed technology.

The Company has identified all of the deliverables under the Agreement and has determined significant deliverables to be the license for the intellectual property and the supply services. In determining the units of accounting, the Company evaluated whether the license has stand alone value to MG Energy based upon consideration of the relevant facts and circumstances of the Agreement. The Company determined that the license does not have stand alone value to the licensee and, therefore, should be combined with the supply agreement as one unit of accounting. The initial payment for the license agreement will be treated as an advance payment and recognized over the performance period of the supply agreement. Royalties will be recognized as revenue when earned. The Company recognized license and royalty revenue of approximately \$146,200 and \$21,600 for this Agreement during the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

MG Energy entered into a sublicense with Multistack, LLC. Michael Gostomski, one of the Company’s shareholders with approximately 2,500,000 shares at December 31, 2013, has an ownership interest in both MG Energy and Multistack, LLC. For the year ended December 31, 2013, Multistack, LLC, accounted for approximately 83% of the Company’s revenue. At December 31, 2013, amounts due from Multistack, LLC were approximately 63% of total accounts receivable.

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Note 13. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has employment agreements with some of its key employees and executives. These agreements provide for minimum levels of compensation during current and future years. In addition, these agreements call for grants of stock options and for payments upon termination of the agreements.

Timothy Tangredi. The Company entered into an amended and restated employment agreement with Mr. Timothy N. Tangredi, our President, Chief Executive Officer, and director, dated as of September 14, 2011. Mr. Tangredi's employment agreement provides for an initial term of three years commencing on September 14, 2011 with the term extending on the second anniversary thereof for an additional two year period and on each subsequent anniversary of the commencement date for an additional year. Mr. Tangredi's initial base salary is \$200,000. Mr. Tangredi's base salary shall be increased annually, if applicable, by a sum equal to his current base salary multiplied by one third of the percentage increase in our yearly revenue compared to our prior fiscal year revenue; provided however any annual increase in Mr. Tangredi's base salary shall not exceed a maximum of 50% for any given year. Any further increase in Mr. Tangredi's base salary shall be at the sole discretion of our board of directors or compensation committee (if applicable). Additionally, at the discretion of our board of directors and its compensation committee, Mr. Tangredi may be eligible for an annual bonus, if any, of up to 100% of his then-effective base salary, if he meets or exceeds certain annual performance goals established by the board of directors. In addition to this bonus, Mr. Tangredi may be eligible for a separate merit bonus if approved by the board of directors, for specific extraordinary events or achievements such as a sale of a division, major license or distribution arrangement or merger. Mr. Tangredi is entitled to medical, disability and life insurance, as well as four weeks of paid vacation annually, an automobile allowance, reimbursement of all reasonable business expenses, automobile insurance and maintenance, and executive conference or educational expenses.

Under his employment agreement, in addition to any other compensation which he may receive, if we complete a secondary Public Offering, Mr. Tangredi will be granted an option under our 2009 Plan to purchase up to 520,000 shares of our common stock with an exercise price equal to the fair market value per share on the date of grant. This option will become vested and exercisable in thirds, with one third vested upon grant, another third at the one-year anniversary of the grant, and another third upon the second anniversary of the grant. The option shall have a term of ten years, shall be exercisable for up to three years after termination of employment (unless termination is for cause, in which event it shall expire on the date of termination), shall have a "cashless" exercise feature, and shall be subject to such additional terms and conditions as are then applicable to options granted under such plan provided they do not conflict with the terms set forth in the agreement.

If Mr. Tangredi's employment is terminated for any reason, we will be obligated to pay him his accrued but unpaid base salary, bonus and accrued vacation pay, and any unreimbursed expenses ("Accrued Sums").

In addition to any Accrued Sums owed, if Mr. Tangredi's employment is terminated by us in the event of his disability or without cause or by Mr. Tangredi for good reason, he shall be entitled to:

- (i) an amount equal to the sum of (A) the greater of 150% of the base salary then in effect or \$320,000 plus (B) the cash bonus and/or merit bonus, if any, awarded for the most recent year;
- (ii) health and life insurance, a car allowance and other benefits set forth in the agreement until two years following termination of employment, and thereafter to the extent required by COBRA or similar statute; and

- (iii) all stock options, to the extent they were not exercisable at the time of termination of employment, shall become exercisable in full.

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Note 13. Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

In addition to any Accrued Sum owed, in the event of termination upon death, Mr. Tangredi shall be entitled to (i) and (iii) above.

In addition to any Accrued Sums owed, in the event that Mr. Tangredi elects to terminate employment within one year following a change in control, he shall receive a lump sum payment equal to the sum of (a) the greater of his then current base salary or \$210,000 plus (b) the cash bonus and merit bonus, if any, awarded in the most recent year. In addition, he will be entitled to (ii) and (iii) above.

The employment agreement also contains customary covenants restricting the use of our confidential information and solicitation of employees, which are similarly applicable to our other executive officers. In addition we are obligated to indemnify Mr. Tangredi for any claims made against him in connection with his employment with us, to advance indemnification expenses, and maintain his coverage under our directors' and officers' liability insurance policy.

Under the employment agreement, we and Mr. Tangredi have agreed that we will retain an independent compensation consultant, whose recommendations shall be obtained by January 31, 2012 which may modify the compensation program for Mr. Tangredi and other officers, subject to certain conditions including approval of the board of directors. Notwithstanding the recommendation and board consideration, Mr. Tangredi has the right to continue the current terms of the employment agreement. No amendment has been made as of the date of this filing.

Patricia Tangredi. In April 2011, the Company entered into an employment agreement with the Company's General Counsel, Patricia Tangredi. The employment term is for four years with automatic renewals. The agreement includes an annual base salary of \$120,000 with an increase to \$150,000 upon completion of a successful Secondary Public Offering of at least \$10 million. The agreement also provides for a minimum of 50,000 options to be awarded annually along with other standard employment benefits.

#### Litigation

In the ordinary course of business, the Company may become a party to various legal proceedings generally involving contractual matters, infringement actions, product liability claims and other matters. In November 2013, the Company's Chief Operating Officer resigned from the Company. The former Chief Operating Officer alleges that the resignation was for Good Reason, as defined in the former Chief Operating Officer's employment agreement, and filed a demand for arbitration in December 2013. The former Chief Operating Officer is seeking severance pay equal to \$60,000, which is 50% of her annual salary in effect as of the date of resignation. The Company intends to vigorously defend itself against these allegations and, at this stage, the Company does not have an estimate of the likelihood or the amount of any potential expense for this lawsuit.

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## Note 14. Income Taxes

There is no current or deferred income tax expense or benefit for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. The provision for income taxes is different from that which would be obtained by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to income before income taxes. The items causing this difference are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2013	2012
Tax (benefit) at U.S. statutory rate	\$ (721,000)	\$ 7,000
State income tax (benefit), net of federal benefit	(77,000)	1,000
Employee stock-based compensation	284,000	101,000
Change in warrant valuation	-	(642,000)
Amortization of debt discount	-	87,000
Other adjustments	(39,000)	(13,000)
Expiration of net operating loss	-	81,000
Change in valuation allowance	553,000	378,000
	\$ -	\$ -

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), current:		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 2,200	\$ 1,000
Stock warrant consideration and other	114,100	119,300
Accrued shareholder interest	120,600	—
Deferred license revenue	81,800	70,600
Valuation allowance	(318,700)	(190,900)
	\$ —	\$ —
Deferred tax assets (liabilities), noncurrent:		
Deferred license revenue	\$ 662,000	\$ 713,500
Depreciation	7,500	3,400
Bonus payable	108,300	108,300
Accrued deferred compensation payable	523,500	446,900
Research and development credit	45,400	—
Net operating loss carryforward	8,187,700	7,836,600
Valuation allowance	(9,534,400)	(9,108,700)
	\$ —	\$ —

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had federal and state net operating loss carry-forwards totaling approximately \$21,800,000 and \$21,000,000, respectively, which expire through 2033. The Company has established a valuation allowance to fully reserve all deferred tax assets at December 31, 2013 and 2012 because it is more likely than not that the Company will not be able to utilize these assets. The change in the valuation allowance for the years

ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 was an increase of \$553,000 and \$378,000, respectively.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company has not performed an IRC Section 382 study to determine the amount, if any, of its net operating losses that may be limited as a result of the ownership change percentages during 2013. However, the Company will complete the study prior to the utilization of any of its recorded net operating losses.

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Notes to Financial Statements  
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Note 15. Subsequent Events

Securities Purchase Agreement

The Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the “SPA”) with an investor, Soex (Hong Kong) Industry & Investment Co., Ltd., a Hong Kong corporation (the “Investor”), pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell 37.5 million shares of the Company’s common stock, \$0.01 par value per share (the “Common Stock”), for \$1.5 million, at \$0.04 per share pursuant to Regulation S. The Company received the \$1.5 million from the Investor on March 3, 2014, ahead of the March 7, 2014 deadline specified in the SPA and has issued the 37.5 million shares of Common Stock to the Investor.

The Company shall use the proceeds from the sale of the Common Stock for working capital, business development and as registered capital in an entity, which the Company is expected to be the majority owner (the “China Subsidiary”), to be incorporated in China with the Investor. Upon formation of this entity, the Investor shall provide additional funds to the China Subsidiary, to be negotiated and agreed upon between the Parties and as needed to fund the China Subsidiary including, but not limited to funds to secure and pay personnel and build the required facilities and infrastructure to sell the Company’s ConsERV and Aqualyte materials products in China.

Litigation

In March 2014, the Company received notice of a lawsuit against the Company and one of its OEM customers for damages in connection with the installation of equipment by a contractor involved in a construction project. The contractor makes claims for breach or warranties, negligence and products liability. In the complaint, the contractor alleges that it paid \$180,000 to the general contractor of the project for damages, including consequential and incidental damages, allegedly caused by equipment manufactured by the Company and its customer. The Company intends to vigorously defend itself against these allegations and, at this stage, the Company does not have an estimate of the likelihood or the amount of any potential expense for this lawsuit.

No other material events have occurred subsequent to December 31, 2013 that require recognition or disclosure in these financial statements.