

TERAFORCE TECHNOLOGY CORP

Form 424B3

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Table of Contents

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Registration No. 333-102746

TERAFORCE TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

56,553,336 Shares of Common Stock

This prospectus relates to 56,553,336 shares of common stock of TeraForce Technology Corporation to be sold from time to time by the selling stockholders named in this prospectus. We are not selling any shares under this prospectus, and we will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares of common stock by the selling stockholders. Ten of the selling stockholders hold warrants that are exercisable for a total of 17,886,668 shares of common stock. We would receive total proceeds of \$2,563,900 if all warrant holders elected to exercise their warrants by paying cash. Seven of the selling stockholders had conversion rights to purchase 8,333,334 shares of common stock for a total of \$1,000,000. These conversion rights were exercised in October 2003 and the proceeds from these purchases were used to repay indebtedness outstanding under our revolving credit facility.

The selling stockholders may sell the shares of common stock covered by this prospectus in a number of different ways and at varying prices. We provide more information about how the selling stockholders may sell their shares in a section entitled **Plan of Distribution** on page 19. You should read this prospectus and any supplement carefully before you invest.

Our common stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol **TERA**. On June 30, 2004, the last reported sale price of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board was \$0.173 per share.

We currently have a concurrent offering of our shares of common stock that will have a dilutive effect on any purchaser of shares under this prospectus and the registration statement of which it forms a part. A registration statement on Form S-2 (SEC File Number 333-110908) covers resales by selling stockholders of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 12% convertible subordinated notes that we issued in July and August 2003, including shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants to purchase common stock issued in connection with our 12% convertible subordinated note financing. The shares issuable upon conversion of the 12% convertible subordinated notes and upon the exercise of warrants issued in connection therewith are not covered by this prospectus or the registration statement of which it is a part.

You should read the section entitled **Risk Factors beginning on page 5 for a discussion of factors you should consider before buying our common stock.**

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is July 1, 2004

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Table of Contents	2

<u>Prospectus Summary</u>	3
<u>Risk Factors</u>	5
<u>A Number of Factors Could Cause Operating Results to Fluctuate Significantly</u>	6
<u>We Have Incurred Significant Losses in the Past</u>	6
<u>Debt Service Obligations May Adversely Affect Our Cash Flow and We May Be Unable to Repay the Debt On Time</u>	6
<u>Our Auditors Have Expressed Doubt as to Our Ability to Continue as a Going Concern</u>	7
<u>We May Not Be Able to Successfully Complete Development and Achieve Customer Acceptance of New Defense Electronics Products</u>	7
<u>We are a Party to Lawsuits and May Be Subject to Other Contingent Liabilities</u>	7
<u>Our Failure to Quickly Adapt to Rapidly Changing Competitive and Economic Conditions Could Have a Material Adverse Effect on Our Business and Results of Operations</u>	8
<u>We Have a Limited Customer Base</u>	8
<u>We May Not Be Successful if We Do Not Attract New Customers</u>	8
<u>We Must Attract, Retain and Motivate Key Technical and Management Personnel in a Competitive Market in Order to Sustain and Grow Our Business</u>	8
<u>Our Agreement with VISTA Controls, Inc. May Not Produce the Expected Benefits</u>	9
<u>We May Be Unable to Secure Necessary Components and Support Because We Depend Upon a Limited Number of Third-Party Manufacturers and Support Organizations</u>	9
<u>The Defense Electronics Products Business Is Subject to Special Risks</u>	10
<u>The Failure to Develop and Introduce New Products That Meet Changing Customer Requirements and Address Technological Advances Would Limit Our Ability to Sell Our Products and Services</u>	10
<u>We May Not Be Able to Secure an Adequate Number of Design Wins</u>	11
<u>A Large Number of Shares will be Eligible for Future Sale and May Depress our Stock Price</u>	14
<u>We May Propose a Reverse-Split of Our Common Stock</u>	14
<u>Use of Proceeds</u>	14
<u>Selling Stockholders</u>	15
<u>Plan of Distribution</u>	19
<u>Description of Capital Stock</u>	20
<u>Recent Developments</u>	22
<u>Legal Matters</u>	23
<u>Experts</u>	23
<u>Where You Can Find More Information</u>	23
<u>Disclosure of Commission Position on Indemnification</u>	24

Table of Contents**PROSPECTUS SUMMARY**

We use the terms we, us, and our to refer to TeraForce Technology Corporation, a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries unless the context indicates otherwise. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information appearing in other places in this prospectus and in documents we incorporate by reference into this prospectus. Unless we indicate otherwise, all information with regard to our capital stock in this prospectus, including share and per share information, assumes that our outstanding options, warrants and conversion rights have not been exercised.

The Company

We design, develop, produce and sell high-density embedded computing platforms and digital signal processing products, primarily for applications in the defense electronics industry. The Company is also involved, through our subsidiaries or joint venture arrangements, in the design and sale of optical networking equipment and the design of Internet infrastructure equipment. We were incorporated in Delaware on May 23, 1995. Our principal executive offices are located at 1240 E. Campbell Road, Richardson, Texas 75081 and our telephone number at that address is (469) 330-4960.

The Offering

Common stock offered by us	None
Common stock offered by the selling stockholders	A maximum of 31,636,607 shares
Common stock outstanding as of June 30, 2004	133,561,526 shares
Offering price	Determined at the time of sale
Use of proceeds	We will receive no proceeds from the sale of our common stock by the selling stockholders. Any proceeds we receive upon the exercise of the warrants outstanding will be used for general corporate purposes.
OTC Bulletin Board Symbol	TERA

The Selling Stockholders

The selling stockholders described below are offering shares of our common stock from time to time under this prospectus.

In April 2002, we issued 1,000,000 shares of our common stock to The Coastal Corporation Second Pension Trust in exchange for warrants it held that were exchangeable for our common stock.

On September 29, 2002, we issued 833,334 shares of common stock to Richard E. Bean for \$100,000 cash.

On October 3, 2002, we issued an aggregate of 16,666,668 shares of our common stock to Morton A. Cohn and Faye Sarofim in exchange for \$2,000,000 cash. We also issued warrants for the purchase of an aggregate of 400,000

shares of common stock to these two investors. As part of this transaction, we

Table of Contents

also amended the terms of warrants Messrs. Cohn and Sarofim owned for the purchase of 780,000 shares of common stock. Warrants to purchase of 300,000 of these shares were exercised during December 2003.

Also on October 6, 2002, we issued 1,250,000 shares of our common stock to Steven A. Webster for \$150,000 cash.

On October 23, 2002, we sold a total of 4,166,666 shares of common stock to the following investors: Don A. Sanders, Katherine U. Sanders, Don and Julie Ellen Weir, Lisa Dawn Weir, Paul and Laura Tate, and Eric Weir. Net proceeds for these transactions amounted to \$500,000 and were used for working capital.

In connection with the restructuring and extension of certain of our debt obligations, in December 2002 Oscar S. Wyatt agreed to provide a total of \$4,500,000 in credit support for our outstanding debt. He has also agreed to extend the payment term related to \$600,000 in notes payable to him. In exchange, we issued warrants to Mr. Wyatt for the purchase of 960,000 shares of common stock and have agreed to amend warrants that Mr. Wyatt already owned for the purchase of 1,830,000 shares of our common stock. In October 2003, Mr. Wyatt agreed to cancel the note payable to him, including accrued interest under the note, totaling approximately \$700,000, in exchange for 2,800,000 shares of our common stock and the extension of the expiration dates of common stock warrants previously issued to Mr. Wyatt for the purchase of 2,790,000 shares, as described above. The expiration dates of these warrants, which ranged from December 31, 2003 to October 31, 2004, were extended to October 31, 2005. In addition, as consideration for providing subsequent extensions of credit support under our credit facility, we issued warrants to Mr. Wyatt for the purchase of 3,250,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$0.29 per share and 3,250,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$0.55 per share.

On December 27, 2002, we issued 1,250,000 shares of common stock to Thomas M. Porter for \$150,000 cash. On January 24, 2003, we issued 833,333 shares of common stock to John Coor for \$100,000 cash.

On March 17, 2003, we issued an aggregate of 4,333,333 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase an aggregate of 4,333,333 shares of common stock to SSJ Enterprises, LLC for \$520,000 cash, and amended the securities purchase agreement we had entered into with SSJ Enterprises, LLC on October 31, 2002.

On March 26, 2003, we entered into a Reimbursement Agreement with Richard M. Bean, Robert E. Garrison II, Steven A. Webster, James Hawkins, Peter Badger, John Styles and Donald Campbell. Under the Reimbursement Agreement, these individuals agreed to guarantee a \$1,000,000 revolving credit facility on our behalf. The individuals received warrants for the purchase of an aggregate of 9,582,334 shares of common stock and conversion rights whereby the individuals held rights to purchase an aggregate of 8,333,334 additional shares of common stock for \$1,000,000 cash. These conversion rights were exercised in October 2003 and the proceeds from the exercise of these conversion rights were used to repay and retire indebtedness outstanding under the revolving credit facility.

We agreed to provide registration rights to each of these investors in connection with the issuance of these 31,333,334 shares of common stock purchased by the investors, the 17,886,668 shares of common stock to be issued upon the exercise of the warrants and the 8,333,334 shares of common stock issued upon exercise of the conversion rights. This prospectus and the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part have been prepared and filed in satisfaction of this agreement.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

Before you invest in our common stock, you should be aware that there are various risks, including those described below.

Disclosure Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

The statements in this prospectus regarding our future financial and operating performance and results, and other statements that are not historical facts, are forward-looking statements, as defined in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We use the words may, expect, anticipate, believe, continue, estimate, project, intend, designed or other expressions to identify forward looking statements. You should read statements that contain such words carefully because they discuss future expectations, contain projections of results of operations or of our financial condition, and/or state other forward-looking information. These statements also involve risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to:

- events, conditions and financial trends that may affect our future plans and business strategy,
- results of expectations and estimates as to prospective events, and
- circumstances about which we can give no firm assurance.

Examples of types of forward-looking statements include statements on future levels of net revenue and cash flow, new product development, strategic plans and financing. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected or anticipated. Factors that might cause a difference include, but are not limited to:

- general economic conditions in the markets we operate in;
- success in the development and market acceptance of new and existing products;
- dependence on suppliers, third party manufacturers and channels of distribution;
- customer and product concentration;
- fluctuations in customer demand;
- the ability to obtain and maintain access to external sources of capital;
- the ability to control costs;
- overall management of our expansion; and

other risk factors detailed from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

We believe it is important to communicate our expectations of future performance to our investors. However, events may occur in the future that we are unable to accurately predict, or over which we have no control. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date the statement was made, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date the statement was made. Because it is not possible to predict every new factor that may emerge, forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as a prediction of actual future financial condition or results. When considering our forward-looking

statements, keep in mind the risk factors and other cautionary statements in this prospectus. The risk factors noted in this section and other factors noted throughout this prospectus provide examples of risks, uncertainties and events that may cause our actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. If one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or if underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual outcomes may vary materially from those forward-looking statements included in this prospectus.

Table of Contents

Risk Factors Relating to Our Business

A Number of Factors Could Cause Operating Results to Fluctuate Significantly.

Our revenues and operating results in any reporting period may fluctuate significantly due to a variety of factors, including:

- changes in the price or availability of components for our products;
- the mix of products sold to the defense electronics markets and other markets;
- our ability to introduce new technologies and features ahead of competitors;
- the timing and size of orders we receive from customers;
- fluctuations in demand for our products;
- delays in testing and evaluation by customers;
- production delays due to quality problems with or availability of components;
- changes in our pricing policies or the pricing policies of our competitors;
- changes in customers requirements, including changes or cancellations of orders from customers;
- manufacturing and shipment delays and deferrals;
- our ability to efficiently produce and ship orders promptly on a price-competitive basis;
- announcements or introductions of new products by our competitors;
- changes in U.S. government budget, procurement and contracting trends; and
- changes in general economic conditions as well as those specific to the defense electronics industry.

Current economic conditions have made it more difficult to make reliable estimates of future revenues. Fluctuations in our revenue can lead to greater fluctuations in our operating profits. In addition, we expect to incur significant research and development expenses as we develop products to serve our markets, all of which are subject to rapidly changing technology, frequent product performance improvements and evolving industry standards. The ability to deliver superior technological performance on a timely and cost effective basis is a critical factor in securing design wins for future generations of defense electronics systems. Significant research and development spending by the Company does not ensure that our products will be designed into a customer's system. Because future production orders are usually contingent upon securing a design win, our operating results may fluctuate if we obtain or fail to obtain design wins for significant customer systems.

We Have Incurred Significant Losses in the Past.

In 2003, 2002 and 2001 we have incurred net losses of \$8,559,000, \$4,350,000 and \$21,549,000, respectively. These losses have been funded from borrowings under credit facilities, sales of debt and equity securities and proceeds

from the settlement of a lawsuit. It is not certain when we will become profitable. The ability to become profitable will depend, in part, on our ability to increase net revenue from sales of defense electronics products. If our need for capital exceeds available resources, there can be no assurance that additional capital will be available through public or private equity or debt financing.

Debt Service Obligations May Adversely Affect Our Cash Flow and We May Be Unable to Repay the Debt On Time.

We have approximately \$7,400,000 of debt outstanding. Of this amount, approximately \$700,000 is due by December 31, 2004 and the balance is due by June 30, 2005. We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow from operations to repay all of this debt when it comes due. Approximately \$2,860,000 of this debt is convertible into common stock at the option of the holders at a rate of \$0.16 per share,

Table of Contents

which is less than prices at which our stock has recently traded. Therefore, this debt may be converted into common stock before its maturity. We intend to restructure or refinance any balance of the debt if we are not able to repay it when it comes due. However, there is no assurance that the convertible debt will be converted into common stock or that we will be able to restructure or refinance the remaining debt in a timely manner. Even if we are able to refinance or restructure this debt, we may still be subject to substantial interest and principal repayment obligations.

Our Auditors Have Expressed Doubt as to Our Ability to Continue as a Going Concern.

Our independent certified public accountants have added an explanatory paragraph to their audit opinion issued in connection with our consolidated financial statements. The opinion states that our ability to continue as a going concern is uncertain due to our history of operating losses and difficulty in generating operating cash flows. Our consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. These adjustments might include changes in the possible future recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

We May Not Be Able to Successfully Complete Development and Achieve Customer Acceptance of New Defense Electronics Products.

We must continually enhance our products and develop new products on a timely and cost effective basis. Certain enhancements to our products are in the development phase and are not yet ready for commercial manufacturing or deployment. The successful development and deployment of these products is subject to substantial risk. The development of these products, from laboratory prototype to customer trial, and subsequently to general availability, involves a number of steps including the following:

completion of product development;

the qualification and multiple sourcing of critical components;

validation of manufacturing methods and processes;

extensive quality assurance and reliability testing, and staffing of testing infrastructure;

validation of embedded software; and

establishment of systems integration and systems test validation requirements.

Each of these steps in turn presents serious risks of failure, rework or delay. Any one of these setbacks could decrease the speed and scope of product introduction and marketplace acceptance of the product. In addition, unexpected intellectual property disputes, failure of critical design elements, and other setbacks may delay or even prevent the introduction of these products. A lack of working capital may also negatively impact our ability to enhance our products in a timely manner.

Additionally, the markets for our new products may be undeveloped. The commercial acceptance of these types of products is uncertain. We cannot assure you that our sales and marketing efforts for these products will be successful.

We are a Party to Lawsuits and May Be Subject to Other Contingent Liabilities.

We are a named party in a lawsuit and may be subject to significant other contingent liabilities. Defending these matters may require a substantial amount of our resources, and any judgments may materially affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Table of Contents

Our Failure to Quickly Adapt to Rapidly Changing Competitive and Economic Conditions Could Have a Material Adverse Effect on Our Business and Results of Operations.

We operate in a rapidly changing and competitive and economic environment. Our future success will depend, in part, on our ability to enhance our current products and to develop new products on a timely and cost-effective basis that respond to technological developments and changing customer needs. The markets for sophisticated technology are constantly undergoing rapid competitive and economic changes. The full scope and nature of these changes are difficult to predict. The defense electronics market, in particular, demands constant technological improvements as a means of gaining military advantage. We believe that technological change will continue to attract new entrants to our market. Industry consolidation among competitors may increase their financial resources, which may allow our competitors to reduce their prices. This would require us to reduce the prices of our products or risk losing market share.

We Have a Limited Customer Base.

We are dependent on a small number of customers for a large portion of our revenues. In 2003, four customers accounted for approximately 64% of our net revenues. Customers in the defense electronics market purchase our products in connection with government programs that may have limited duration, leading to fluctuating sales to any particular customer in the defense electronics market from year to year. A significant decrease in our sales to any of our major customers, or the loss of any of our major customers, would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, our revenues are largely dependent upon the ability of our customers to develop and sell products and systems that incorporate our products. There is no assurance that our customers will not experience financial or other difficulties that could adversely affect our operations and, in turn, our results of operations.

We May Not Be Successful if We Do Not Attract New Customers.

Our future success will depend on our attracting additional customers. The growth of our customer base could be adversely affected by:

- customer unwillingness to implement our defense electronics technology;
- any delays or difficulties that we may incur in completing the development, introduction and production manufacturing of our planned products or product enhancements;
- new product introductions by our competitors;
- any failure of our products to perform as expected;
- any difficulty we may incur in meeting customers' delivery, installation or performance requirements; or
- customer concerns over our financial condition.

We Must Attract, Retain and Motivate Key Technical and Management Personnel in a Competitive Market in Order to Sustain and Grow Our Business.

Our success depends to a significant extent upon key technical and management employees. Competition for highly qualified employees can be intense and the process of locating key technical and management personnel with

the required combination of skills and attributes can be lengthy and expensive. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in retaining our existing key personnel or in attracting and retaining the additional employees we may require. We must continue to recruit, train, assimilate, motivate, and retain qualified managers and employees to manage our operations effectively. If we do not

Table of Contents

successfully recruit, hire and retain key employees, we may be unable to execute our business plan effectively and our results of operations could be significantly adversely affected.

Our Agreement with VISTA Controls, Inc. May Not Produce the Expected Benefits.

In November 2003, we entered into a Technology License and Marketing Agreement with VISTA Controls, Inc., or Vista, a subsidiary of Curtiss-Wright Corporation. Pursuant to this agreement, and certain ancillary agreements, we have licensed to Vista technology related to our VQG4 and Eagle I products. Vista and we have agreed to jointly develop and market variations of these products, which will be designed to meet the requirements of harsh operating environments, also known as rugged products. Vista will produce the rugged versions of the VQG4 and Eagle I products. We expect that our relationship with Vista will have a positive effect on our business because of new products we expect to have as a result of the relationship and access to Vista's market channels. There is no assurance that these benefits will materialize. The joint development of the new products and customer acceptance of those products is subject to the same risks and uncertainties as we have described above. Even if we are able to utilize Vista's market channels, there is no assurance that this will result in material increased net revenues or that the margins generated from any such increase will be significant. The agreement with Vista could prevent us from pursuing other opportunities.

We May Be Unable to Secure Necessary Components and Support Because We Depend Upon a Limited Number of Third-Party Manufacturers and Support Organizations.

We depend on a limited number of suppliers for components of our products, as well as for equipment used to design and test our products. Certain components used in our products are only available from a single source or limited number of vendors. If these suppliers were to limit or reduce the sale of such components to the Company, or if these suppliers were to experience financial difficulties or other problems that prevented them from supplying the Company with the necessary components, such events could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. These single source and other suppliers are each subject to quality and performance issues, materials shortages, excess demand, reduction in capacity and other factors that may disrupt the flow of goods to the Company or its customers; thereby adversely affecting the Company's business and customer relationships. Some of the sole source and limited source vendors are companies who, from time to time, allocate parts to equipment manufacturers due to market demand for components and equipment. The Company has no guaranteed supply arrangements with its suppliers and there can be no assurance that its suppliers will continue to meet the Company's requirements. Many of our competitors are much larger and may be able to obtain priority allocations from these shared vendors, thereby limiting or making our sources of supply unreliable for these components. If the Company's supply arrangements are interrupted, there can be no assurance that the Company would be able to find another supplier on a timely or satisfactory basis. Any delay in component availability for any of our products could result in delays in deployment of these products and in our ability to recognize revenues. Suppliers may be concerned regarding our financial condition and therefore may be unwilling to sell components to us, or to grant trade credit to us.

If we are unable to obtain a sufficient supply of components from alternative sources, reduced supplies and higher prices of components will significantly limit our ability to meet scheduled product deliveries to customers. A delay in receiving certain components or the inability to receive certain components could harm our customer relationships and our results of operations.

Failures of components affect the reliability and performance of our products, can reduce customer confidence in our products, and may adversely affect our financial performance. From time to time, we have experienced delays in

receipt of components and have received components that do not perform

Table of Contents

according to their specifications. Any future difficulty in obtaining sufficient and timely delivery of components could result in delays or reductions in product shipments that could harm our business. In addition, a consolidation among suppliers of these components or adverse developments in their businesses that affect their ability to meet our supply demands could adversely impact the availability of components that we depend on. Delayed deliveries from these sources could adversely affect our business.

Our defense electronics products are manufactured by a limited number of third-party manufacturers. If we were required to find alternative third-party manufacturers, we may be forced to incur significant costs and risks. There is no assurance that the alternative manufacturers could produce our products with quality or costs comparable to the existing manufacturers. In addition, the transfer of the manufacturing process to an alternative provider could result in significant delays that could cause us to miss deadlines imposed by our customers.

The Defense Electronics Products Business Is Subject to Special Risks.

We expect that the majority of our net revenues in the future will come from the sale of our defense electronics products. We supply products to sub-contractors and prime contractors whose ultimate customer is often an agency of the United States government. The funding of U.S. government programs is subject to congressional appropriations. Although multiple-year contracts may be planned in connection with major procurements, Congress generally appropriates funds on a fiscal year basis even though a program may continue for several years. Consequently, programs are often only partially funded initially, and additional funds are committed only as Congress makes further appropriations and prime contracts receive such funding. The U.S. government could reduce or terminate a prime contract under which we are a subcontractor or team member irrespective of the quality of our products or services. The reduction in funding or termination of a government program we are involved in would result in a loss of anticipated future revenues attributable to that program and contracts or orders received by us. The termination of a program or the reduction in or failure to commit additional funds to a program we are involved in could increase our overall costs of doing business and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. The contracts with the United States government are subject to special risks including the following: delays or cancellations of funding for programs; ability of the government to unilaterally cancel the contract; reduction or modification as a result of budgetary restraints or political changes; and other factors not under the control of us or the prime contractor. In addition, changes in government administration, and changes in national and international priorities including developments in the geo-political environment such as the current War on Terrorism, Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and nuclear proliferation in North Korea, could have a significant impact on defense spending priorities and the efficient handling of routine contractual matters. These changes could have either a positive or negative impact on our business, financial condition or results from operations in the future.

The Failure to Develop and Introduce New Products That Meet Changing Customer Requirements and Address Technological Advances Would Limit Our Ability to Sell Our Products and Services.

New product development often requires long-term forecasting of market trends, and development and implementation of new technologies. If we fail or are late to respond to new technological developments, market acceptance of our products may be significantly reduced or delayed. The markets we participate in are characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards, changes in end user requirements, and frequent new product introductions and enhancements. The introduction of products embodying new technologies or the emergence of new industry standards can render our existing products obsolete or unmarketable. There can be no assurance that we will be able to develop and introduce new products ahead of our competitors, or that our products will not be rendered obsolete. If we

Table of Contents

fail to invest sufficiently in research and development, our products could become less attractive to potential customers, and our business and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

We May Not Be Able to Secure an Adequate Number of Design Wins.

Before buying our products, a customer will evaluate our products, and those of our competitors, as a part of designing a larger system. When a product is selected by a customer to be utilized in its system we refer to it as a design win. The design-win process is typically lengthy and expensive, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to meet the product specifications of our customers in a timely and adequate manner. In the defense electronics market, military planners have historically funded significantly more design projects than actual deployments of new equipment. There can be no assurance that we will secure an adequate number of design wins. Failure to secure future design wins could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Product Performance Problems Could Limit Sales Prospects.

The production of new products with high technology content involves occasional problems while the technology and manufacturing methods mature. If significant reliability or quality problems develop, including those due to faulty components, a number of negative effects on our business could result, including:

costs associated with reworking the manufacturing processes;

high service and warranty expenses;

high inventory obsolescence expense;

high levels of product returns;

delays in collecting accounts receivable;

reduced orders from existing customers; and

declining interest from potential customers.

Although we maintain accruals for product warranties, actual costs could exceed these amounts. From time to time, there will be interruptions or delays in the activation of products at a customer's site. These interruptions or delays may result from product performance problems or from aspects of the installation and activation activities, some of which are outside our control. If we experience significant interruptions or delays that cannot be promptly resolved, confidence in our products could be undermined, which could have a material adverse effect on operations.

Failure to Protect Our Intellectual Property Will Adversely Affect Our Ability to Compete in the Industry and Our Profitability.

We rely on a combination of patents, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws, and restrictions on disclosure to protect our intellectual property. We also enter into confidentiality or license agreements with our employees, consultants and corporate partners and control access to and distribution of our software, documentation and other proprietary information. These intellectual property protection measures may not be sufficient to prevent wrongful misappropriation of our technology. In addition, these measures will not prevent competitors from independently

developing technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to our technology. The laws of many foreign countries do not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States. Failure to protect proprietary information could result in, among other things, loss of competitive advantage, loss of customer orders and decreased revenues. Monitoring the unauthorized use of our products is difficult and we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will prevent unauthorized use of our technology, particularly in foreign countries where the laws may not protect our proprietary rights as fully as in the United States. If competitors are able to use

Table of Contents

our technology, our ability to compete effectively could be impaired. This litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and may not ultimately be successful.

We May Be Subject to Intellectual Property Infringement Claims That Are Costly to Defend and Could Limit Our Ability to Use Some Technologies in the Future.

Like other participants in our industry, we may be subject to infringement claims and other intellectual property disputes as competition in the marketplace continues to intensify. In the future, we may be subject to litigation and may be required to defend against claimed infringements of the rights of others or to determine the scope and validity of the proprietary rights of others. Any such litigation could be costly and divert management's attention from operations. In addition, adverse determinations in such litigation could:

result in the loss of our proprietary rights to use the technology;

subject us to significant liabilities;

require us to seek licenses from third parties;

require us to redesign the products that use the technology; or

prevent manufacturing or sale of our products that employ the technology.

If we are forced to take any of the foregoing actions, our business may be seriously harmed.

We May Be Unable to License Third-Party Technology at a Reasonable Cost.

From time to time we may be required to license technology from third parties to develop new products or product enhancements. We cannot ensure that third-party licenses will be available to us on commercially reasonable terms. The inability to obtain any third-party license required to develop new products and product enhancements could require us to obtain substitute technology of lower quality or performance standards, or to license such technology at a greater cost. Both licensing inferior technology at a reasonable cost and licensing necessary technology at a higher cost could seriously harm the competitiveness of our products.

Our Products Are Subject to Government Regulation.

The export of our products and related technology may be subject at times to regulation and restriction by the Department of Commerce. Because our products are utilized in defense and intelligence gathering related applications, in some cases the export of our products and related technology may be subject to further regulation and restriction by the Department of State. Sales to foreign countries have not been material to date, but export controls could limit our ability to sell our products outside the United States or could delay such sales in the future. We also may be required to spend substantial time and resources in order to comply with the regulations and restrictions. We could be subject to fines if we fail to properly comply with these regulations.

In addition, our business and operating results may also be adversely affected by the imposition of certain tariffs, duties and other import restrictions on components that we obtain from non-domestic suppliers or by the imposition of export restrictions on products that we sell internationally. We do not believe we have material exposure to environmental laws. Changes in current or future laws or regulations, in the United States or elsewhere, could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Table of Contents

Risk Factors Related to the Securities Market

Our Common Stock Is Subject to Price Volatility.

The price of our common stock is volatile. Fluctuations in operating results, such as revenues or operating results being below the expectations of public market analysts and investors, may cause additional volatility in the price of the common stock. In such event, the market price of our common stock could decline significantly. A significant decline in the market price of the common stock could result in litigation that could also result in increased costs and a diversion of management's attention and resources from operations.

There May Not Be a Liquid Market for our Common Stock.

Our common stock currently is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board operated by Nasdaq. This market generally has less liquidity than most other markets and certain institutional investors are precluded from buying stock in this market. There can be no assurance that our investors will be able to sell our common stock at prices and times that are desirable.

Additional Capital May Dilute Current Stockholders.

In order to provide capital for the operation of our business we may enter into additional financing arrangements. These arrangements may involve the issuance of new common stock, preferred stock that is convertible into common stock, debt securities that are convertible into common stock or warrants for the purchase of common stock. Any of these items could result in a material increase in the number of shares of common stock outstanding which would in turn result in a dilution of the ownership interest of existing common shareholders. In addition these new securities could contain provisions, such as priorities on distributions and voting rights, which could affect the value of our existing common stock.

Shares Issuable Upon the Exercise of Options, Warrants and Convertible Debentures or under Anti-Dilution Provisions in Certain Agreements Could Dilute Stock Holdings and Adversely Affect our Stock Price.

We have issued options and warrants to acquire common stock to our employees, to holders of our 12% convertible subordinated notes and to certain other persons at various prices, some of which are, or may in the future have, exercise prices at or below the market price of our stock. As of June 30, 2004, we have outstanding options to purchase a total of 17,222,466 shares and warrants to purchase a total of 26,718,559 shares of our common stock. Of these options and warrants, 17,975,968 have exercise prices above the recent market price of \$0.173 per share (as of June 30, 2004), and 25,965,059 have exercise prices at or below this recent market price. If exercised, these options and warrants will cause immediate and possibly substantial dilution to our stockholders.

On March 3, 2004 our board of directors approved an amendment to our stock incentive plan, subject to stockholder approval, to increase the maximum number of shares that may be issued under the plan from 9,500,000 to the greater of (a) 21,000,000 and (b) a number of shares equal to 12% of the number of fully diluted shares outstanding from time to time, subject to adjustment and substitution as set forth in the plan. Our stockholders approved this amendment at our 2004 annual meeting of stockholders held on May 19, 2004. As of June 30, 2004, we had an aggregate of 180,300,083 fully diluted shares, as calculated pursuant to the plan. Twelve percent of this number would equal 21,636,010 shares authorized for issuance under the plan. As of June 30, 2004, options to

purchase a total of 17,222,466 shares of our common stock were outstanding under the Plan. Any further increase in the number of shares authorized for issuance under our stock incentive plan may result in further dilution to our stockholders.

Table of Contents

The holders of our 12% convertible subordinated notes have the option of converting outstanding principal plus accrued interest on the notes into shares of our common stock at \$0.16 per share. The 12% convertible subordinated notes are convertible into 22,707,500 shares of common stock, assuming the outstanding principal and accrued interest for 24 months is converted into common stock. As of June 30, 2004, \$400,000 in principal amount of the notes, plus accrued interest, had been converted into 2,671,473 shares of common stock. Additional conversions of the notes will have a dilutive effect on our stockholders.

Issuance of shares pursuant to the exercise of options, warrants, anti-dilution provisions, or the conversion of our 12% convertible subordinated notes could lead to subsequent sales of the shares in the public market, which could depress the market price of our stock by creating an excess in supply of shares for sale. Issuance of these shares and sale of these shares in the public market could also impair our ability to raise capital by selling equity securities.

A Large Number of Shares will be Eligible for Future Sale and May Depress our Stock Price.

As of June 30, 2004, we had outstanding 133,561,526 shares of common stock of which approximately 40,000,000 shares were restricted securities as that term is defined under Rule 144 promulgated under the Securities Act. These restricted shares are eligible for sale under Rule 144 at various time. We have entered into registration rights agreements requiring us to register the resale of approximately 88,189,943 shares of common stock, including shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants and the conversion of our 12% convertible subordinated notes and including the shares of common stock covered by this prospectus. No prediction can be made as to the effect, if any, that sales of shares of common stock or the availability of such shares for sale will have on the market prices prevailing from time to time. Nevertheless, the possibility that substantial amounts of our common stock may be sold in the public market may adversely affect prevailing market prices for the common stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of our equity securities.

We May Propose a Reverse-Split of Our Common Stock.

In order to reduce the number of shares outstanding, increase the trading price of our common stock, qualify for listing on an exchange and possibly attract additional groups of investors we may at some time in the future propose a reverse-split of our common stock. Such a proposal would require the approval of the majority of the outstanding shares of voting stock to be implemented. There can be no assurance that a reverse split would have the intended effect and therefore it could dilute the value of our common stock.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from any sale of shares of common stock by the selling stockholders (other than the exercise price payable upon the exercise of any warrants issued to the selling stockholders and the repayment of debt upon the exercise of conversion rights held by the selling stockholders). Assuming all of the warrants held by the selling stockholders for an aggregate of 17,886,668 shares of common stock were exercised through a cash exercise, we would receive an aggregate of \$2,563,900 of proceeds. The shares of common stock underlying the warrants are being registered for resale in this registration statement. We anticipate that we will use any proceeds from the exercise of the warrants for general corporate purposes in the execution of our business strategy. All of the conversion rights have been exercised, pursuant to which we issued 8,333,334 shares of common stock and for proceeds aggregating \$1,000,000. These proceeds were used to repay indebtedness outstanding under our revolving credit facility.

Table of Contents

SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

General. This prospectus covers offers and sales from time to time of our common stock by the following selling stockholders:

The Coastal Corporation Second Pension Trust, a trust organized under the laws of the State of Texas (Coastal);

Morton A. Cohn, an individual resident in Houston, Texas;

Fayez Sarofim, an individual resident in Houston, Texas;

O. S. Wyatt, Jr., an individual resident in Houston, Texas;

Steven A. Webster, an individual resident in Houston, Texas;

Richard E. Bean, an individual resident in Houston, Texas;

Don A. Sanders, an individual resident in Texas;

Katherine U. Sanders, an individual resident in Texas;

Don and Julie Ellen Weir, individuals residing in Texas;

Lisa Dawn Weir, an individual resident in Texas;

Paul and Laura Tate, individuals residing in Texas;

Eric Weir, an individual resident in Texas;

SSJ Enterprises, LLC, a New York limited liability company;

Robert E. Garrison II, an individual resident in Texas;

Thomas M. Porter, an individual resident in Kansas;

John Coor, an individual resident in Virginia;

James Hawkins, an individual resident in Texas;

Peter Badger, an individual resident in Texas;

John Styles, an individual resident in Texas; and

Donald Campbell, an individual resident in Texas.

These selling stockholders may offer and resell up to an aggregate of 56,553,336 shares of our common stock from time to time under this prospectus.

On April 11, 2002, we issued 1,000,000 shares of common stock to Coastal in exchange for the return and cancellation of warrants for the purchase of 6,517,308 shares of Common Stock that Coastal held. Coastal may also offer and sell shares of common stock issued as a result of, among other events, stock splits, stock dividends and similar events pursuant to Rule 416 under the Securities Act.

On September 29, 2002, we sold 833,334 shares of common stock to Richard E. Bean for \$100,000 in cash. The net proceeds from the sale to Mr. Bean were used for working capital.

On October 3, 2002, we issued 16,666,668 shares of common stock to Morton A. Cohn and Fayez Sarofim for an aggregate of \$2,000,000 in cash. Pursuant to the stock purchase agreements, we issued warrants to these investors for the purchase of an aggregate of 400,000 shares of common stock at \$0.12 per share. These warrants can be exercised at any time before September 30, 2005. We also amended warrants for the purchase of 780,000 shares of common stock that Mr. Cohn and Mr. Sarofim already owned to allow for an exercise price of \$0.12 per share. Of these, warrants for the purchase of 300,000 shares of common stock were exercisable at any time before December 31, 2003, all which were exercised during December 2003, and warrants for the purchase of 480,000 shares of common stock can be exercised at any time before May 31, 2004. These investors had previously provided letters of credit that secured a portion of our debt. Pursuant to the terms of the agreements, the investors agreed to vote their shares in favor of any reverse split of common stock with a range from 1:6 to 1:12 that the Company proposed to its stockholders on or before October 3, 2003.

Table of Contents

The proceeds from the sales of common stock to Mr. Cohn and to Mr. Sarofim were used to reduce by \$2 million the amount outstanding under our \$4.5 million Business Loan Agreement with Bank One, N.A. (Bank One), dated June 1, 2002, as amended. We had previously reported that an additional \$2 million of common equity sales would be required to complete these transactions, but the investors waived this condition. We amended our credit agreement with Bank One, N.A. to decrease the total credit limit from \$4.5 million to \$2.7 million, and to extend the maturity date to March 31, 2004. In July 2003, we further amended this \$2.7 million credit agreement to combine it with our \$1.5 million credit agreement with Bank One, described below, to combine the two credit agreements into a single \$4.2 million credit agreement. The maturity of the amended agreement was extended to June 27, 2004. In March 2004, we further restructured our credit agreement with Bank One to extend the maturity date under the credit agreement to April 30, 2005. In addition, the amount available under the facility will decrease by \$300,000 as of June 30, 2004 and December 31, 2004. The amended credit facility is secured by an irrevocable letter of credit provided by O. S. Wyatt, Jr. This letter of credit was extended to reflect the extended maturity date of the credit facility. As consideration for this extension, we issued warrants to Mr. Wyatt for the purchase of 3,250,000 shares of our common stock at a price of \$0.29 per share and 3,250,000 shares of our common stock at a price of \$0.55 per share. The warrants are exercisable at any time through April 30, 2006.

On October 6, 2002, we sold 1,250,000 shares of common stock to Steven A. Webster for \$150,000. The net proceeds from the sale to Mr. Webster were used for working capital.

On October 23, 2002, we issued 2,500,000 shares to Don A. Sanders in exchange for \$300,000, 666,666 shares of common stock to Katherine U. Sanders in exchange for \$80,000 cash, 400,000 shares to Don and Julie Weir in exchange for \$48,000 cash, 250,000 shares to Lisa Dawn Weir in exchange for \$30,000 cash, 250,000 shares to Paul and Laura M. Tate in exchange for \$30,000 cash and 100,000 shares to Eric Glenn Weir in exchange for \$12,000 cash.

On December 27, 2002, we issued 1,250,000 shares of common stock to Thomas M. Porter for \$150,000 cash. The net proceeds from the sale to Mr. Porter were used for working capital.

In April 2003, we amended our \$1.5 million Loan Agreement with Bank One dated October 12, 2001 to extend its maturity date to June 30, 2003. In July 2003, we further amended this \$1.5 million credit agreement to combine it with our \$2.7 million credit agreement with Bank One into a single \$4.2 million credit agreement. The maturity of the amended agreement was extended to June 27, 2004. In March 2004, we further restructured our credit agreement with Bank One to extend the maturity date under the credit agreement to April 30, 2005. Our obligations under this facility are secured by the unconditional guarantee of Oscar S. Wyatt, which was extended to reflect the extended maturity date of the credit facility.

In connection with the letter of credit and guaranty of our credit facility provided by Mr. Wyatt, we entered into reimbursement agreements with Mr. Wyatt under which we agreed to reimburse him for any costs associated with the letters of credit and guaranty, including any amounts which he may be required to fund to Bank One. We agreed to grant a security interest in certain accounts receivable and inventories in the event Mr. Wyatt must fund amounts to Bank One. In addition, we agreed not to pledge certain of our assets or to incur certain indebtedness in excess of \$1 million without the consent of Mr. Wyatt. As consideration for initially providing security under the credit facility, we issued warrants for the purchase of our common stock to Mr. Wyatt and amended certain other warrants previously held by him. The new and amended warrants provide for the purchase of up to 2,790,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a price of \$0.12 per share. The warrants generally expire in October 2004. These warrants were subsequently amended to extend the expiration dates of the warrants to October 31, 2005, as described below.

Table of Contents

On January 11, 2003, we executed a note payable to Mr. Wyatt in the amount of approximately \$647,000 in satisfaction of four notes payable to Mr. Wyatt, including accrued interest. At September 30, 2003 principal and accrued interest outstanding pursuant to the note amounted to approximately \$700,000. In October 2003, Mr. Wyatt agreed to cancel the note and accrued interest totaling approximately \$700,000 in exchange for 2,800,000 shares of our common stock and the extension of the expiration dates of common stock warrants previously issued to Mr. Wyatt. Warrants for the purchase of an aggregate of 2,790,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$0.12 per share had previously been issued to Mr. Wyatt in connection with previous financing transactions discussed above. The expiration dates of the warrants, which ranged from December 31, 2003 to October 31, 2004, have been extended to October 31, 2005.

On January 24, 2003, we issued 833,333 shares of common stock to John Coor for \$100,000 cash. The net proceeds from the sale to Mr. Coor were used for working capital.

On March 17, 2003, we completed the sale of 4,333,333 shares of common stock and warrants for the purchase of an additional 4,333,333 shares of common stock to SSJ Enterprises, LLC for \$520,000 cash. The warrants have an exercise price of \$0.15 per share and may be exercised at any time through March 31, 2007. The net proceeds from this transaction were \$520,000 and were used for working capital.

On March 26, 2003, we entered into a \$1,000,000 revolving credit agreement with FirstCapital Bank, SSB. This facility was secured by the limited guarantees of the following individuals: Richard M. Bean; Robert E. Garrison II; Steven A. Webster; James Hawkins; Peter Badger; John Styles; and Donald Campbell. We entered into a Reimbursement Agreement with these individuals in connection with these guarantees. Under the Reimbursement Agreement, and in consideration for providing the guarantees, we issued to these individuals warrants for the purchase of an aggregate of 9,582,334 shares of common stock and granted conversion rights to them whereby they could purchase an additional 8,333,334 shares of common stock. The warrants have an exercise price of \$0.15 per share and may be exercised at any time through March 31, 2007. The conversion rights allowed individuals to purchase a total of 8,333,334 shares of common stock for \$1,000,000. Proceeds from the exercise of the conversion rights were required to be used to repay any indebtedness outstanding under the revolving credit agreement, with a corresponding reduction in the amount available for borrowing under the facility. In October 2003, the individuals exercised their conversion rights under the Reimbursement Agreement. We issued 8,333,334 shares of common stock in exchange for \$1,000,000 cash, which was used to repay all indebtedness outstanding under the line of credit. The line of credit was then cancelled and all collateral and guarantees were released by the bank.

We entered into registration rights agreements with each of these investors, and agreed to file a registration statement registering for resale by these investors the 30,333,334 shares of common stock purchased by the investors, the 17,886,668 shares of common stock to be issued upon the exercise of the warrants and the 8,333,334 shares of common stock issued upon the exercise of the conversion rights. This prospectus and the registration statement which includes this prospectus have been prepared and filed in satisfaction of these registration rights agreements.

Selling Stockholders Table. The following table lists the name of each selling stockholder, the number of shares of common stock owned by each selling stockholder before this offering, the number of shares of common stock that may be offered by each selling stockholder pursuant to this prospectus and the number of shares of common stock to be owned by each selling stockholder upon completion of the offering if all shares registered for resale by this registration statement are sold. None of the selling stockholders have held any position or office or had any other material relationship with us in the last three years, other than as described herein. The information below is as of March 31, 2003 and was furnished by the respective selling stockholders unless otherwise indicated. The selling stockholders may have sold some or all of the shares registered for sale under this prospectus and the registration statement of which it

Table of Contents

is a part. In addition, some of the selling stockholders may have acquired additional shares of common stock, in the open market or in other transactions to which we were not a party, since the beginning of the offering.

Name of Selling Stockholder	Number of Shares Owned Before this Offering	Number of Shares Being Registered for Resale	Number of Shares Owned After this Offering⁽¹⁾
Coastal	9,896,251	1,000,000	8,896,251
Morton A. Cohn	9,123,334 ⁽²⁾	8,923,334 ⁽³⁾	200,000
Fayez Sarofim	8,923,334 ⁽⁴⁾	8,923,334 ⁽⁴⁾	
Steven A. Webster	4,166,667 ⁽⁵⁾	4,166,667 ⁽⁵⁾	
Richard E. Bean	4,938,493 ⁽⁶⁾	4,583,335 ⁽⁷⁾	355,158
Don A. Sanders	2,670,000 ⁽⁸⁾	2,500,000	170,000 ⁽⁹⁾
Katherine U. Sanders	726,666 ⁽¹⁰⁾	666,666	60,000 ⁽¹¹⁾
Don and Julie Ellen Weir.	430,000 ⁽¹²⁾	400,000	30,000 ⁽¹³⁾
Lisa Dawn Weir	250,000	250,000	
Paul and Laura Tate	250,000	250,000	
Eric Weir	100,000	100,000	
SSJ Enterprises, LLC	9,766,666 ⁽¹⁴⁾	8,666,666 ⁽¹⁵⁾	1,100,000
Robert E. Garrison II	2,987,537 ⁽¹⁶⁾	2,916,667 ⁽¹⁷⁾	1,070,870
Thomas M. Porter	2,010,400	1,250,000	760,040
John Coor	1,533,569	833,333	700,236
James Hawkins	4,166,666 ⁽¹⁸⁾	4,166,666 ⁽¹⁸⁾	
Peter Badger	2,500,000 ⁽¹⁹⁾	2,500,000 ⁽¹⁹⁾	
John Styles	833,334 ⁽²⁰⁾	833,334 ⁽²⁰⁾	
Donald Campbell	973,334 ⁽²¹⁾	833,334 ⁽²⁰⁾	140,000
O.S. Wyatt, Jr.	3,177,601 ⁽²²⁾	2,790,000 ⁽²³⁾	6,887,601 ⁽²⁴⁾
TOTAL		56,553,336	

- (1) Assumes all shares registered under this registration statement will be offered and sold.
- (2) Represents (a) 8,683,334 shares currently held by the holder, and (b) 440,000 shares currently issuable to the holder upon exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock. Warrants to purchase 150,000 shares of common stock were exercised in December 2003.
- (3) Represents (a) 8,483,334 shares currently held by the holder, and (b) 440,000 shares currently issuable to the holder upon exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock. Warrants to purchase 150,000 shares of common stock were exercised in December 2003.
- (4) Represents (a) 8,483,334 shares currently held by the holder, and (b) 440,000 shares currently issuable to the holder upon exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock. Warrants to purchase 150,000 shares of common stock were exercised in December 2003.
- (5) Represents (a) 2,500,000 shares currently held by the holder and (b) 1,666,667 shares currently issuable to the holder upon the exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock. In October 2003, 1,250,000

shares were issued to the holder upon the exercise of conversion rights.

- (6) Represents (a) 2,855,159 shares currently held by the holder and (b) 2,083,334 shares currently issuable to the holder upon the exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock. In October 2003, 1,666,667 shares were issued to the holder upon the exercise of conversion rights.
- (7) Represents (a) 2,500,001 shares currently held by the holder and (b) 2,083,334 shares currently issuable to the holder upon the exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock. In October 2003, 1,666,667 shares were issued to the holder upon the exercise of conversion rights.
- (8) Represents (a) 2,500,000 shares currently held by the holder, and (b) 170,000 shares currently issuable to the holder upon exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock.
- (9) Represents 170,000 shares currently issuable to the holder upon exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock.
- (10) Represents (a) 666,666 shares currently held by the holder, and (b) 60,000 shares currently issuable to the holder upon exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock.

Table of Contents

- (11) Represents 60,000 shares currently issuable to the holder upon exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock.
- (12) Represents (a) 400,000 shares currently held by the holder, and (b) 30,000 shares currently issuable to the holder upon exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock.
- (13) Represents 30,000 shares currently issuable to the holder upon exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock.
- (14) Represents (a) 5,433,333 shares currently held by the holder, and (b) 4,333,333 shares currently issuable to the holder upon the exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock.
- (15) Represents (a) 4,333,333 shares currently held by the holder, and (b) 4,333,333 shares currently issuable to the holder upon the exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock.
- (16) Represents (a) 1,320,870 shares currently held by the holder and 1,666,667 shares currently issuable to the holder upon the exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock, and (d) 1,000,000 shares currently issuable to the holder upon the exercise of stock options. In October 2003, 1,250,000 shares were issued to the holder upon the exercise of conversion rights.
- (17) Represents (a) 1,250,000 shares currently held by the holder and (b) 1,666,667 shares currently issuable to the holder upon the exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock. In October 2003, 1,250,000 shares were issued to the holder upon the exercise of conversion rights.
- (18) Represents (a) 2,083,333 shares currently held by the holder and (b) 2,083,333 shares currently issuable to the holder upon the exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock. In October 2003, 2,083,333 shares were issued to the holder upon the exercise of conversion rights.
- (19) Represents (a) 1,250,000 shares currently held by the holder and (b) 1,250,000 shares currently issuable to the holder upon the exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock. In October 2003, 1,250,000 shares were issued to the holder upon the exercise of conversion rights.
- (20) Represents (a) 416,667 shares currently held by the holder and (b) 416,667 shares currently issuable to the holder upon the exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock. In October 2003, 416,667 shares were issued to the holder upon the exercise of conversion rights.
- (21) Represents (a) 556,667 shares currently held by the holder and (b) 416,667 shares currently issuable to the holder upon the exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock. In October 2003, 416,667 shares were issued to the holder upon the exercise of conversion rights.
- (22) Represents (a) 387,601 shares currently held by the holder, and (b) 2,790,000 shares currently issuable to the holder upon exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock. After the beginning of the offering, the holder was issued an additional 2,800,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase an additional 6,500,000 shares of common stock.
- (23) Represents 2,790,000 shares currently issuable to the holder upon exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock. 2,800,000 shares of common stock held by the holder are being registered for resale pursuant to the Company's resale registration statement on Form S-2 (SEC Registration No. 333-110908).

- (24) Represents (a) 387,601 shares currently held by the holder and (b) 6,500,000 shares currently issuable to the holder upon exercise of warrants to purchase shares of our common stock issued to the holder after the beginning of the offering.