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ENVIRO VORAXIAL TECHNOLOGY INC  
Form 10KSB  
April 15, 2005

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549  
FORM 10-KSB

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004

Commission file number 0-27445

ENVIRO VORAXIAL TECHNOLOGY, INC.

-----  
(Name of Small Business Issuer in its Charter)

Idaho 83-0266517  
-----  
(State or Other Jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer  
Incorporation or Organization) Identification No.)

821 NW 57th Place, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309  
-----  
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

(954) 958-9968  
-----  
(Issuer's Telephone Number)

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
	None

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock, \$.001 par value  
-----  
(Title of Class)

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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 [X] No [ ]

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-B contained in this form, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-KSB or any amendment to this Form 10-KSB. [ ]

State issuer's revenues for its most recent fiscal year. \$19,000

State the aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the stock was sold, or the average bid and asked prices of such stock, as of a specified date within the past 60 days (\$.51 as of April 7, 2005). \$4,399,465.02.

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE REGISTRANTS

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State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date: December 31, 2004: 17,676,402 Shares of Common Stock.

## DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

- None -

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (Check One)

Yes  No

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PART I

Item 1. Description of Business

Our history

Enviro Voraxial Technology, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in Idaho on October 19, 1964, under the name Idaho Silver, Inc. In May of 1996, we entered into an agreement and plan of reorganization with Florida Precision Aerospace, Inc., a privately held Florida corporation ("FPA"), and its shareholders. FPA was incorporated on February 26, 1993.

General

We believe we are emerging as a potential leader in the rapidly growing environmental and industrial separation industries. The Company has developed and patented the Voraxial(R) Separator ("Voraxial(R) Separator" or "Voraxial(R)"); a proprietary technology that efficiently separates large volumes of liquid/liquid, liquid/solids or liquid/liquid/solids with distinct specific gravities. Management believes this superior separation quality is achieved in real-time, and in much greater volumes, with a more compact, cost efficient and energy efficient machine than any comparable product on the market today. The Voraxial(R) Separator operates in-line and is scaleable. It is capable of processing volumes as low as 3 gallons per minute as well as volumes over 10,000 gallons per minute with only one moving part. The Company believes that the Voraxial(R) technology can help protect the environment and its natural resources while simultaneously making numerous industries more productive and cost effective.

The size and efficiency advantages provided by the Voraxial(R) Separator to the end-user have provided us with a variety of market opportunities. We have generated limited revenues to date partially because of insufficient funds to adequately market our product; however, we have received inquiries from parties in various industries, including the energy drilling, sewage, pulp and paper, food processing, shipping, machine shops, and marine/oil-spill industries. The Company believes the Voraxial(R) Separator will enable companies in these industries to develop greater advantages or differentiators, by substantially increasing their efficiency.

The Company is presently researching and developing Voraxial(R) solutions for various applications and markets including pre-treatment (headworks/entrance to municipal wastewater plant) of wastewater, grit/sand separation, oil-water separation, oil exploration and production, oil refineries, marine/oil-spill clean up and manufacturing waste treatment.

We have shipped units of the Voraxial(R) Separator on a trial basis to a number of different companies that include a wide range of industrial applications. We have also discussed the benefits of the Voraxial(R) Separator with various government agencies. We have installed several Voraxial(R) Separators to date including units to the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, the US Navy and to REGS, an environmental service company.

Further we successfully completed a demonstration project at one of seven wastewater treatment facilities operated by the Hillsborough County Water

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Department which services greater Tampa, Florida. The system at Hillsborough incorporates a Voraxial(R) 4000 Grit Separator at the head-works of the 5 million gallons per day (MGD) wastewater treatment plant. The Voraxial(R) generates a centrifugal that provides for efficient separation of sand/grit. It is operated by only a 10 Hp explosion-proof motor.

The testing demonstrated the Voraxial(R) Grit Separator's ability to achieve a very high separation efficiency of sand/grit and sugar sand from wastewater. The overall removal efficiency obtained and verified by a 3rd party varied from 81% to 89%. This means that 81% to 89%, by weight, of the entire range of grit particle sizes in the influent wastewater was removed by the Voraxial(R) 4000 Grit Separator. Management believes that this performance is superior to the present state-of-the-art grit removal equipment. This installation initiated the sales and marketing campaign for the Voraxial(R) Grit Separator into the multi-billion dollar municipal wastewater treatment market place. The Company received a very positive response at the WEFTEC 2004 Tradeshow after they demonstrated the Voraxial(R) Separator and disseminated the results from the Hillsborough demonstration project. The Company is now pursuing the opportunities that resulted from the dissemination of the test results.

Based on the test data from the Hillsborough demonstration, the Company is now in discussions with a global heavy industrial manufacturing firm interested in obtaining the marketing rights of the Voraxial(R) Grit Separator for a specific nation.

We have formed an Advisory Committee to assist the Company with the implementation of its corporate objectives. The members include individuals with high-level experience in the wastewater and oil industry and in sales and marketing.

We manufacture and assemble our separators at our facility located in Ft. Lauderdale, FL. We operate a high-precision engineering machine facility, which has designed, manufactured and assembled specialized parts and components for the aerospace and automotive industries. Historically we have performed contract-manufacturing services to both small and large customers.

The Company also expects market opportunities to present themselves because of increased governmental regulation and standards enforcement by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), and the European Union Commission on the Environment. Additionally, emerging markets worldwide are opening as growing nations recognize the need and benefit of addressing the environmental issues faced by population growth and industrialization, such as China, Mexico, and South America.

### Subsequent Events

In February 2005, we sold a Voraxial(R) 4000 Separator to a well-established Canadian-based mining company for oil/water separation. The sale of the Model Voraxial(R) 4000 Separator was predicated upon the successful testing of EVTN's smaller Model Voraxial(R) 2000 Separator in the separation of petroleum-based liquids from water that is used during the production process.

In April 2005, we entered into an oral agreement with an oil company to manufacture, ship and deploy a Voraxial(R) Separator Skid (two Voraxial(R)

Separators affixed to a steel platform) on an offshore oil production platform off the coast of California for a produced oil and water separation trial. The Voraxial(R) Separator Skid will be used to enhance the handling of large volumes of produced water and water injection on the platform while improving the

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purification process for its introduction back into the environment. The Voraxial(R) Separator Skid provides superior separation while decreasing the amount of space, energy and weight to conduct the separation, all of which are an expensive commodity on the offshore platform. The skid is comprised of a Model 4000 Voraxial(R) Separator and a Model 2000 Voraxial(R) Separator that have been specifically modified to accommodate the offshore equipment requirements. The skid was shipped to the oil company on April 12, 2005.

### Business

The Company has shifted its focus from the high precision manufacturing business to the opportunity presented by the Voraxial(R) Separator as management believes that is where significant growth for the Company will occur. We will continue to utilize our engineering expertise to manufacture the Voraxial(R) Separator in-house. Although revenues from the Voraxial(R) Separator have been nominal since inception, we believe that in the near future substantial revenues will begin to be generated from the Voraxial(R) Separator.

In the past, the Company has delivered or installed Voraxial(R) Separators to companies that need liquid/liquid and liquid/solid separation, including the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, US Navy, Resource Environmental Group of Colorado.

The Company has concentrated its efforts on the Voraxial(R) Separator and has begun marketing to major equipment manufacturers and end-users throughout various industrial sectors. In the past year, the Company has been involved in discussions with several multi-national companies that are involved in the development, manufacture, and sale of cutting-edge separation technology to a wide range of end-users throughout various industrial sectors. The Company has received a great deal of interest from a variety of industries. Although management believes many different industries can utilize and benefit from the Voraxial(R) Separator, the Company is focusing its efforts on a few key opportunities, including municipal wastewater, oil exploration and production, oil refineries, marine/oil-spill clean up and manufacturing.

During the past fiscal year, we announced the completion of the Voraxial(R) Grit Separator for the specific use in the municipal wastewater industry. The Voraxial(R) Grit Separator is configured for operation at the headworks of a municipal wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). A single Voraxial(R) Grit Separator is designed to provide for the continuous removal of grit from screened wastewater at rates up to eight thousand (8000) gallons per minute (11.5 mgd). We currently have designs for two models of Voraxial(R) Grit Separators. The Voraxial(R) 4000 Grit Separator has an operating range of three-tenths to one and three-tenths (0.3 to 1.3) million gallons per day (mgd), powered by a ten (10) HP TEFC motor. The Voraxial(R) 8000 Grit Separator has an operating range of three to eleven and five-tenths (3.0 to 11.5) mgd, powered by a fifty (50) HP TEFC motor.

### Voraxial(R) Separator

The Voraxial(R) Separator is a continuous flow turbo machine that generates a strong centrifugal force, a vortex, capable of separating light and

heavy liquids, such as oil and water, or any other combination of liquids and solids at extremely high flow rates. As the fluid passes through the machine, the Voraxial(R) Separator accomplishes this separation through the creation of a vortex. In liquid/liquid and liquid/solid mixtures, this vortex causes the heavier compounds to gravitate to the outside of the flow and the lighter elements to move to the center where an inner core is formed. The liquid stream processed by the machine is divided into separate streams of heavier and lighter

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liquids and solids. As a result of this process, separation is achieved.

The Voraxial(R) Separator is a self-contained, non-clogging device that can be powered by an electric motor, diesel engine or by hydraulic power generation. Further, the Voraxial(R) Separator's scalability allows it to be utilized in a variety of industries and to process various amounts of liquid. The following are the various sizes and the corresponding capacity range:

Product and Capacity Range		
Model Number -----	Diameter Size -----	Capacity Range Gallons Per Minute -----
Voraxial(R)1000	1 inch	3 - 10
Voraxial(R)2000	2 inches	25 - 80
Voraxial(R)4000	4 inches	250 - 900
Voraxial(R)8000	8 inches	2,000 - 6,000

The Voraxial(R) Separator can transfer various liquids in either direction by reversing the machine's rotation. We currently maintain an inventory of various models of the Voraxial(R) Separator. During fiscal year 2004, we have furthered tested, demonstrated and delivered on a trial basis the Voraxial(R) Separator units to companies within various industries including energy production, wastewater, manufacturing and mining. During 2004 the Company provided Voraxial(R) Separators to several firms on a trial basis and is engaged in discussions to deliver additional Voraxial(R) Separators on an income-producing basis.

Management believes that our Voraxial(R) Separator offers substantial applications on a cost-effective basis, including: oil exploration and production, oil remediation services, municipal wastewater treatment, bilge water purification, metal finishing, machining and manufacturing, food processing waste treatment and numerous other industrial production and environmental remediation processes. We also believe that the quality of the water separated from the contaminant is good enough to recycle back into the process stream (back into the plant) or discharge to the environment. As clean water becomes less available to the ever-increasing world population, this technology may become more valuable.

The Voraxial(R) Separator is now manufactured and assembled at our Fort Lauderdale, Florida facilities.

Voraxial(R) Separator products, services and the market

The need for effective and cost efficient wastewater treatment and separation technology is global in scale. Moreover, virtually every industry requires some type of separation process either during the manufacturing process, prior to treatment or discharge of wastewater into the environment, for

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general clean up, or emergency response capability. Separation processes, however, are largely unknown to the average consumer. These processes are deeply integrated in almost all industrial processes from oil to wastewater to manufacturing. Management believes that the Voraxial(R) technology has applications in most, if not all major separation industries. The unique characteristics of the Voraxial(R) allow it to be utilized either as a stand-alone unit or within an existing system to provide a more efficient and cost effective way to handle the separation needs of the customer.

If, as we expect, environmental regulations, both domestically and internationally, become more stringent, companies will be required to more

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effectively treat their wastewater prior to discharge. We believe this offers a great opportunity for the Company as the Voraxial(R) Separator can be utilized in most separation applications to significantly increase the efficiency of the separation processes while simultaneously reduce the cost to the end-user.

Further, management will only pursue the industries whereby the customer will either see a decrease in cost or an increase in revenues. As the Voraxial(R) Separator can provide an efficient means to separate contaminants from water, it also enables the customer to conduct such operations while utilizing less energy and a smaller footprint than conventional equipment in the market today.

The Company has developed a comprehensive sales and marketing program to stimulate awareness of the Voraxial(R) Separator to companies in several key industries which management believes have the ability to establish its Voraxial(R) Separator technology as an industry-wide standard. Management believes this visibility will result in increase sales.

To demonstrate the efficiency of the Voraxial(R) Grit Separator, the Company initiated and completed a demonstration project at one of seven wastewater treatment facilities operated by the Hillsborough County Water Department which services greater Tampa, Florida. Plans for this demonstration program were developed with the assistance and support of the Hillsborough Water Department. The system at Hillsborough incorporates a Voraxial(R) 4000 Grit Separator at the head-works of the 5 million gallons per day (MGD) wastewater treatment plant.

This demonstration initiates the sales and marketing program for the Voraxial(R) Grit Separator in the municipal wastewater industry. With over 16,000 publicly owned wastewater treatment facilities in the United States serving approximately 190 million people, Management believes that the municipal wastewater industry can potentially be profitable for the Company. We believe that the savings from the eliminated construction alone will more than justify the cost to install a Voraxial Separator system.

In fiscal year 2005 Management intends to continue to concentrate its marketing efforts in the following industrial sectors: municipal wastewater treatment, oil/water separation, oil exploration and production, and industrial wastewater. Industry-wide acceptance in any of these specific sectors could imply extensive marketing and sales opportunities on a global scale. The Company anticipates hiring additional management and staff to support the sales and marketing program. Currently, interests have been expressed by companies, which collectively have operations in North America, South America, Europe, the Middle East, Australia, and Asia.

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### Inventory

Other than our Voraxial(R) Separators, we maintain no inventory of finished parts until we receive a customer order. We currently have various models of the Voraxial(R) Separator in inventory, which includes certain models located at third party facilities on a trial basis.

FPA contract manufacturing is not initiated until corresponding specifications have been obtained from a customer. Typically, a customer seeking the manufacture of components will provide us with diagrams and specifications. We complete any remaining design services and begin manufacturing the components pursuant to the specific contract or purchase order.

### Competition

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We are subject to competition from a number of companies who have greater experience, research abilities, engineering capability and financial resources than we have.

Although we believe our Voraxial(R) Separator offers applications which accomplish better or similar results on a more cost-effective basis than existing products, other products have, in some instances, attained greater market and regulatory acceptance. These competitors include, but are not limited to Westfalia and AlfaLaval.

We believe the Voraxial(R) Separator can improve a company's technology and in many ways result in a cost savings and other benefits to the customer. These benefits result in and include:

- o A reduction in water and energy usage,
- o Less space needed to implement the Voraxial(R) Separator; the Voraxial(R) Separator weighs less than current systems,
- o A reduction in time to process and separate the fluids, allowing the customer to be more efficient,
- o Creation of a more efficient and faster process to treat water to increase the overall productivity of the end-user,
- o A reduction in the amount of disposable liquids,
- o Fewer employees needed to operate the system, and
- o Reduction of ongoing maintenance and servicing costs.

We believe that we are the only front-end solution for the separation industry that can offer increased productivity while reducing the physical space and energy required to operate the unit. These advantages translate into the potential for substantial operating cost efficiencies that would increase the profitability of the solution's end user.

### Marketing

The Company's products and services are marketed through our existing staff and consultants. To assist the Company in developing and penetrating the municipal wastewater and oil industry, the Company has formed an Advisory Committee consisting of John Combs, a consultant of the Company and principal of Combs & Associates, a law firm with offices in Colorado and California; Barry

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Gafner, former vice president of Atlantic Area Sales & Marketing for Cisco Systems, Inc., where he was responsible for over \$1.4 billion in direct sales and marketing channels in the Eastern United States and Europe; Kevin Mulshine, partner and managing director at Prager, Sealy & Co., LLC, a prominent investment banking firm, with water and wastewater investment expertise; and Henry Schlesinger, former president of Marshall Petroleum. To assist the Company in entering the oil industry, in October, 2004, the Company added S. Randy Miller, the former President of Serck Baker, a pre-eminent produced water firm, to the Company's Advisory Committee.

We have presented the Voraxial(R) Separator at four prominent trade shows in the past fiscal year. In October 2004, we demonstrated the Voraxial(R) Separator at WEFTEC (Water Environment Federation's Technical Exhibition and Conference) tradeshow in New Orleans, where the results of the Hillsborough demonstration project was disseminated. The Water Environment Federation's Technical Exhibition and Conference draws thousands of water and wastewater professionals from around the world to view cutting-edge technologies in the water quality field while learning about the latest practices, solutions, and regulations in their industry.

In October 2004, we also demonstrated the Voraxial(R) Separator at the



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Permian Basin International Oil Show in Odessa, Texas, "the largest inland Petroleum Exposition in the world today" that showcases the latest technology and newest equipment in the industry. In November, we showcased the Voraxial(R) Separator at Clean Gulf 2004. Clean Gulf focuses on oil/haz-mat spill prevention, response and technology in the Gulf Coast region. Clean Gulf exhibition and conference provides a forum through which professionals from regulatory agencies, the federal government, and the private sector can address the real issues of cooperation, regulation, preparedness, prevention, and response for today's energy industry.

In February 2005, we demonstrated our Voraxial(R) Separator in Shell Technology Ventures (STV) trade booth, a division of Royal Dutch/Shell Group (NYSE:RD), at the 22nd SPE/IADC Drilling Conference and Exhibition in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Our objective in attending this year's conference was to increase awareness and strengthen relationships between STV and members of the SPE/IADC while providing us with the exposure and, hence, the business opportunities with potential customers.

The specific applications addressed with our separation technology at the SPE/IADC Drilling Conference were the treatment of produced water and the separation of oil and water at the various steps in the oil production process; namely, extraction, transportation and initial refining of crude oil.

The Company believes it has received a great response from potential clients and manufacturers representatives from the above mentioned tradeshow and is still pursuing some of these opportunities. We anticipate presenting the Voraxial(R) Separator at additional tradeshow in 2005.

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Sources and availability of raw materials

The materials needed to manufacture our Voraxial(R) Separator have been provided by Baldor Electric Co., Hughes Supply Inc. and SKF USA Inc., among other suppliers. We do not anticipate any shortage of component parts.

Intellectual property

We currently hold several patents pertaining to the Voraxial(R) Separator and are continually working on developing other patents. The Company owns United States Patent #6,248,231, #5,904,840 and #5,084,189. The latest patent, Patent #6,248,231 was registered in 2001 for Apparatus with Voraxial(R) Separator and Analyzer. Patent #5,904,840 is for Apparatus for Accurate Centrifugal Separation of Miscible and Immiscible Media, which is for technology invented by our president and sole director, Alberto DiBella, and registered in 1999. The other is for the Method and Apparatus for Separating Fluids having Different Specific Gravities. This is for technology invented by Harvey Richter and registered in 1992 to Richter Systems, Inc. In 1996, we acquired assets, including this patent from Richter Systems, Inc. The method and apparatus for each of these is applied in our Voraxial(R) Separator. The Company has filed for additional patents pertaining to the Voraxial(R) Separator. These patents are still pending.

In addition, on December 16, 2003, we received trademark protection for the word "Voraxial".

Governmental approvals and regulations; environmental compliance

Our operations are subject to extensive and frequently changing federal, state and local laws and substantial regulation by government agencies, including the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Occupational Safety and Health administration (OSHA) and the Federal

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Aviation Administration (FAA). Among other matters, these agencies regulate the operation, handling, transportation and disposal of hazardous materials used by us during the normal course of our operations, govern the health and safety of our employees and certain standards and licensing requirements for our aerospace components that we contract manufacture. We are subject to significant compliance burden from this extensive regulatory framework, which may substantially increase our operational costs.

In addition, we may become liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous substances released on or in our facilities without regard to whether or not we knew of, or caused, the release of such substances. We believe that we are currently in material compliance with applicable laws and regulations and are not aware of any material environmental violations at any of our current or former facilities. We are unaware of any handling by us of hazardous substances. There can be no assurance, however, that our prior activities did not create a material environmental situation for which we could be responsible or that future uses or conditions (including, without limitation, changes in applicable environmental laws and regulation, or an increase in the amount of hazardous substances generated or used by our operations) will not result in any material environmental liability to us or result in a material adverse effect to our financial condition and results of operations.

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We are subject to various federal, state, and local environmental requirements, including those relating to discharges to air, water and land. We believe that we have not previously and do not currently handle any hazardous waste. However, in the future we may be subject to regulation involving the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous waste, and the cleanup of properties affected by hazardous substances. In addition, certain environmental laws, such as The Comprehensive Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and similar state laws, impose strict, retroactive, and joint and several liability upon persons responsible for releases or potential releases of hazardous substances. We have not incurred, nor do we expect to incur, significant costs to address any releases or potential releases of such substances. It is possible, however, given the retroactive nature of CERCLA liability, that we will, from time to time, receive notices of potential liability relating to current or former activities.

We have been and are in compliance with environmental requirements and believe that we have no liabilities under environmental requirements. Further, we have not spent any funds specifically on compliance with environmental laws. However, some risk of environmental liability is inherent in the nature of our business, and we might incur substantial costs to meet current or more stringent compliance, cleanup or other obligations pursuant to environmental requirements in the future. This could result in a material adverse effect to our results of operations and financial condition.

The aerospace industry is highly regulated in the U.S. by the FAA and is regulated in other countries by similar agencies to ensure that aviation products and services meet stringent safety and performance standards. The FAA prescribes standards and licensing requirements for aircraft components. Because we assemble to meet specifications and designs created by our customers, we are not required to obtain any licenses or approvals from the FAA.

### Product liability

Our business exposes us to possible claims of personal injury, death or property damage, which may result from the failure, or malfunction of any component or subassembly manufactured or assembled by us. We currently do not have product liability insurance. Any product liability claim made against us

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will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations in light of our poor financial condition, losses and limited revenues. We have plans to obtain product liability insurance in the near future.

We obtained directors and officers, and general insurance coverage in 2004. We currently do not have product liability insurance.

### Research and development

In our past two fiscal years, we have spent approximately \$1,226,000 on product research and development. The Company has finalized the development of the Voraxial(R) Separator. Although we will continually work on advancing the technology and applications whereby the technology can be used, we do not anticipate devoting a significant portion of any future funds to this area of the business.

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### Employees

We have five employees. All of these employees work full-time. We have two administrative employees, Alberto DiBella and John A. DiBella. The balance of our employees participate in the manufacturing and engineering of our products. None of our employees are members of a union. We believe that our relationship with our employees is favorable. We intend to add additional employees in the upcoming year, including managers, sales representatives and engineers.

### Item 2. Description of Property

During September 2004, the Company entered into a three (3) year lease for an office and manufacturing facility located at 821 NW 57th Place, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309. The lease is approximately \$5,310 per month for the initial two years of the lease and approximately \$3,540 per month for the third year of the lease. The Company has the option to renew the lease at the end of the three-year term.

### Item 3. Legal Proceedings

None.

### Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None.

## PART II

## Item 5. Market for Common Equity and Related Stockholder Matters and Small Business Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board ("OTCBB") under the symbol EVTN. The bid quotations below, as provided by Interactive Data, have been reported for the period ending March 31, 2003 through the period ending December 31, 2004. On April 7, 2005, the closing price for our common stock was \$0.51. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

## Bid Quotations

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Quarter Ended -----	High ----	Low ---
March 31, 2003	\$1.95	\$1.00
June 30, 2003	\$1.62	\$0.96
September 30, 2003	\$1.12	\$0.55
December 31, 2003	\$1.10	\$0.61
March 31, 2004	\$1.21	\$0.80
June 30, 2004	\$1.23	\$0.79
September 30, 2004	\$1.15	\$0.65
December 31, 2004	\$1.00	\$0.60

We have been advised that seven member firms of the NASD are currently acting as market makers for our common stock. There is no assurance that an active trading market will develop which will provide liquidity for our existing shareholders or for persons who may acquire common stock through the exercise of warrants.

## Holders

As of December 31, 2004, there were over 750 holders of record of our common stock outstanding. Our transfer agent is Jersey Transfer & Trust Company, Inc., Post Office Box 36, Verona, New Jersey 07044.

No prediction can be made as to the effect, if any, that future sales of shares of common stock or the availability of common stock for future sale will have on the market price of the common stock prevailing from time-to-time. Sales of substantial amounts of common stock on the public market could adversely affect the prevailing market price of the common stock.

## Dividends

We have not paid a cash dividend on the common stock since current

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management joined our company in 1996. The payment of dividends may be made at

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the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon, among other things, our operations, our capital requirements and our overall financial condition. As of the date of this report, we have no intention to declare dividends.

### Other Stockholders Matters

During the first quarter of the 2004 fiscal year, we issued options to purchase an aggregate of 1,394,666 shares of our common stock to our chief executive officer, an employee and a consultant in consideration for such individuals converting accrued salaries and consulting fees in the aggregate amount of \$370,000 to equity in our Company. Options to purchase 697,333 shares of our common stock are exercisable at \$0.60 and options to purchase 697,333 shares of our common stock are exercisable at \$1.00. The options are exercisable for a period of five years commencing January 15, 2004. Options to purchase 216,666 shares of our common stock were issued to Alberto DiBella. Options to purchase 1,033,333 shares of our common stock were issued to John A. DiBella. Options to purchase 144,667 shares of our common stock were issued to John Combs. The issuance of the options to our employees was exempt from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. The employees had access to information concerning our Company and had the opportunity to ask questions concerning the viability of our Company. The options issued to our employees contain legends restricting their transferability absent registration or applicable exemption.

In January 2004, the Company issued 170,000 shares of common stock to a consultant. The shares were valued at \$138,000. This value will be amortized over the life of the consulting agreement which is one year. The shares were issued pursuant to the exemption from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. The consultant received information concerning the Company and had the opportunity to ask questions concerning the Company. The shares issued contain a legend restricting transferability absent registration or applicable exemption.

In January 2004, we closed a private placement which commenced in 2003. Under the private placement we sold an aggregate of 61,666 shares of restricted common stock at \$0.60 per share and 61,666 warrants to purchase 61,666 shares of common stock at \$1.00 per share to four investors for proceeds of \$37,000 during the three months ended June 30, 2004. The warrants are exercisable for a period of five years from the date of closing. The transactions were exempt from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. The investors received information concerning the Company and had the opportunity to ask questions concerning the viability of the Company. The shares and warrants contain legends restricting their transferability absent registration or applicable exemption.

On February 18, 2004, we issued options to purchase an aggregate of 30,000 shares of our common stock exercisable at \$0.71 per share to three individuals as consideration for joining our advisory committee. The options are exercisable until February 18, 2006. The options were issued pursuant to the exemption from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. The advisors received information concerning our Company and had the opportunity to ask questions concerning the viability of our Company. The options contain legends restricting their transferability absent registration or applicable exemption.

In February 2004, we extended the exercisable life of certain warrants to purchase an aggregate of 243,200 shares of common stock issued in 2000 for a

period of one year. The warrants now expire in February 2006. In February 2004, we also extended the exercisable life of certain warrants to purchase an aggregate of 200,000 shares of common stock issued in 2001 for a period of one year. The warrants now expire in April 2005.

During January and February 2004 we issued convertible notes to three accredited individuals in the aggregate amount of \$250,000 through a convertible note agreement whereby the notes automatically convert into securities of the Company pursuant to the terms of a private placement initiated in March 2004. Effective May 5, 2004, the notes converted into 250,000 units described below. The issuance of the notes and subsequent conversion was exempt from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. The note holders received information about the Company, and had opportunities to ask questions about the Company. The securities issued to the investors contain the appropriate legend restricting transferability absent registration or applicable exemption.

From May 2004 through August 2004, the Company sold an aggregate of 1,935,000 units of securities to 41 accredited investors for gross proceeds of \$1,451,250 under the private placement. The Company has paid Bathgate Capital, a placement agent, a commission of 10% of the gross proceeds and a non-accountable expense allowance of 3% of the gross proceeds and issued the placement agent warrants to purchase six shares of common stock (three shares at \$0.75 and three shares at \$1.00) for each 20 units sold in the offering. Each unit consisted of one share of restricted common stock at \$0.75 per share and one warrant to purchase one share of common stock at \$1.00 per share. The warrants are exercisable for a period of five years from the date of closing. The transactions were exempt from registration under Regulation D, Rule 506 of the Securities Act. All of the investors were deemed accredited. The investors received information concerning the Company and had the opportunity to ask questions concerning the viability of the Company. The shares and warrants contain legends restricting their transferability absent registration or applicable exemption.

On June 30, 2004, we issued 7,100 shares of our common stock to an individual in consideration for services rendered. The shares were issued pursuant to the exemption from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. The service provider received information concerning the Company and had the opportunity to ask questions concerning the Company. The shares issued contain a legend restricting transferability absent registration or applicable exemption.

#### Small Business Issuer Purchase of Equity Securities

None.

#### Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Plan of Operations

##### General

Management's discussion and analysis contains various forward-looking statements. These statements consist of any statement other than a recitation of historical fact and can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "may," "expect," "anticipate," "estimate" or "continue" or use of negative or other variations or comparable terminology.

We caution that these statements are further qualified by important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those

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contained in the forward-looking statements, that these forward-looking statements are necessarily speculative, and there are certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those referred to in such forward-looking statements.

### Critical Accounting Policies

The Securities and Exchange Commission issued Financial Reporting Release No. 60 "Cautionary Advice Regarding Disclosure About Critical Accounting Policies" suggesting that companies provide additional disclosure and commentary on their most critical accounting policies. In Financial Reporting Release No. 60, the Securities and Exchange Commission has defined the most critical accounting policies as the ones that are most important to the portrayal of a company's financial condition and operating results, and require management to make its most difficult and subjective judgments, often as a result of the need to make estimates of matters that are inherently uncertain. Based on this definition, the Company has identified the following significant policies as critical to the understanding of our consolidated financial statements. The preparation of our consolidated financial statements 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 consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting periods. Areas where significant estimation judgments are made and where actual results could differ materially from these estimates are:

- A. The carrying amount of our inventory.
- B. The assumptions used in calculating the fair value of our stock options and warrants issued using the Black-Scholes pricing model.

The Company believes the following is among the most critical accounting policies that impact our consolidated financial statements. The Company suggests that our significant accounting policies as described in our consolidated financial statements in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies be read in conjunction with this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition or Plan of Operations:

- A. The inventory of the Company is priced at the lower of cost or market.
- B. The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and related interpretations, and Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation."

Year ended December 31, 2004 compared to year ended December 31, 2003

### Revenue

We continued to focus our efforts and resources to the manufacturing, assembling, marketing and selling of the Voraxial(R) Separator. Revenue

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increased 533% to \$19,000 for year ended December 31, 2004 as compared to \$3,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003. The increase in revenues is due to \$18,000 in rental revenue received during the year ended December 31, 2004. Rental revenues are a result of in-house testing and rental shipments to customers interested in utilizing the Voraxial(R) Separator. The increase in revenues was partially offset by a \$2,000 decrease in product sales. We believe we have

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increased the exposure and awareness of the Voraxial Separator through our rent/lease programs. We do expect to generate revenues from the sale of the Voraxial(R) Separator in 2005.

### Costs and Expenses

Costs and expenses increased by 30% or \$407,000 to \$1,748,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004 as compared to \$1,341,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003. The increase is due to increases in general and administrative expenses and research and development during the year ended December 31, 2004.

#### General and administrative expenses

General and Administrative expenses increased by 48% to \$1,111,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004 from \$751,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003. The increase was due principally to an increase in executive salaries and an increase in personnel and costs related to the marketing of the Voraxial(R) Separator. We have focused all of our efforts on the marketing of the Voraxial(R) Separator.

#### Research and development expenses

Research and Development expenses increased 8% to \$637,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004 from \$589,000 for the year ended December 31, 2003. This increase was due to our continuing efforts to expand the applications of the Voraxial(R) Separator for specific industries.

### Liquidity and capital resources

The Company has experienced net losses, has negative cash flows from operating activities, and had to raise capital to sustain operations. There is no assurance that the Company's developmental and marketing efforts will be successful, that the Company will ever have commercially accepted products, or that the Company will achieve a level of revenue sufficient to provide cash inflows to sustain operations. The Company will continue to require the infusion of capital until operations become profitable. During 2005, the Company anticipates seeking additional capital, increasing sales of the Voraxial(R) Separator and continuing to restrict expenditures. As a result of the above, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

At December 31, 2004, we had working capital of approximately \$124,000 and cash of approximately \$221,000. At December 31, 2004, we had an accumulated deficit of \$4,791,000. For the year ended December 31, 2004, we had a net loss of \$1,742,000. Operating at a loss for the year negatively impacted our cash position; however, funds received from the private placements completed during 2004 improved our working capital position.

During the year ended December 31, 2004, we completed two private offerings. During January 2004 we issued 61,666 shares at \$0.60 per share in connection with a private placement transactions commenced in 2003 for gross proceeds of \$37,000. In August 2004, we sold an aggregate of 1,935,000 units of securities to 41 investors for gross proceeds of \$1,451,250 under the private placement. Each unit consisted of one share of restricted common stock at \$0.75 per share and one warrant to purchase one share of common stock at \$1.00 per share. The warrants are exercisable for a period of five years from the date of closing.



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On February 16, 2005 we reduced the exercise price of 4,514,997 of our outstanding common stock purchase warrants to \$0.40 per share for a period of 60-days. These warrants were issued from February 2000 through August 2004 to accredited investors in private placement transactions exempt from registration under such Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 and Regulation D of Rule 506. Each warrant is exercisable to purchase one share of our restricted common stock at exercise prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per share. Subsequent to the 60-day period, the exercise price of the warrants will revert to the original exercise price per share until the expiration date of the warrants. No other terms of the warrants were modified or changed as a result of the reduction in the exercise price. Proceeds from the exercised warrants, if any, will be used for working capital purposes.

We believe that including our current cash resources and anticipated revenue to be generated by our Voraxial(R) Separators, we will have sufficient resources to continue business operations for the next twelve months. To the extent that these resources are not sufficient to sustain current operating activities, we may need to seek additional capital, or adjust our operating plan accordingly.

### Continuing losses

We may be unable to continue as a going concern, given our limited operations and revenues and our significant losses to date. Consequently, our working capital may not be sufficient and our operating costs may exceed those experienced in our prior years. In light of these recent developments, we may be unable to continue as a going concern.

The Company has experienced net losses, has a working capital deficit and sustained cash outflows from operating activities and had to raise capital to sustain operations. There is no assurance that the Company's developmental and marketing efforts will be successful, that the Company will ever have commercially accepted products, or that the Company will achieve significant revenues. If the Company is unable to successfully commercialize its Voraxial Separator, it is unlikely that the Company could continue its business. The Company will continue to require the infusion of capital until operations become profitable. During 2005, the Company anticipates seeking additional capital, increasing sales of the voraxial separator and continuing to restrict expenses. Substantial doubt exists about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Interpretation No. 150, "Accounting For Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity". Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 150 changes the accounting for certain

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financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity that, under previous pronouncements, issuers could account for as equity. The new accounting guidance contained in SFAS No. 150 requires that those instruments be classified as liabilities in the balance sheet.

SFAS No. 150 affects the issuer's accounting for three types of freestanding financial statements. One type is mandatorily redeemable shares, which the issuing company is obligated to buy back in exchange for cash or other assets. A second type includes put options and forward purchase contracts which involve instruments that do or may require the issuer to buy back some of its shares in exchange for cash or other assets. The third type of instruments that

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are liabilities under this Statement is obligations that can be settled with shares, the monetary value of which is fixed, tied solely or predominantly to a variable such as a market index, or varies inversely with the value of the issuers' shares. SFAS No. 150 does not apply to features embedded in a financial instrument that is not a derivative in its entirety.

Most of the provisions of Statement 150 are consistent with the existing definition of liabilities in FASB Concepts Statement No. 6, "Elements of Financial Statements". The remaining provisions of this Statement are consistent with the FASB's proposal to revise that definition to encompass certain obligations that a reporting entity can or must settle by issuing its own shares.

SFAS No. 150 shall be effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003 and otherwise shall be effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003, except for mandatorily redeemable financial instruments of a non-public entity, as to which the effective date is for the fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2004.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs". SFAS No.151 amends the guidance in Accounting Research Bulletin No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing" to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted material (spoilage). In addition, SFAS No.151 requires the allocation of fixed production overhead to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. The provisions of SFAS No. 151 will be effective for the Company beginning in 2005. In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, "Exchange of Non-Monetary Assets, an Amendment of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") No. 29". SFAS No. 153 amends APB Opinion No. 29, "Accounting for Non-Monetary Transactions". Earlier guidance had been based on the principle that exchanges of non-monetary assets should be based on the fair value of the assets exchanged and APB No. 29 included certain exceptions to this principle. However, FASB 153 eliminated the specific exceptions for non-monetary exchanges with a general exception rule for all exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have commercial and economic substance. A non-monetary exchange has commercial substance only if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. SFAS No. 153 is effective for non-monetary exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005.

In December 2004, the FASB issued a revised SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", which supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and its related implementation guidance. SFAS No. 153 (R) requires a public entity to recognize and measure the cost of the employee services it receives in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award (with limited exceptions). These

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costs will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award- the requisite service period (usually the vesting period). This statement also establishes the standards for the accounting treatment of these share-based payment transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. It addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. This statement shall be effective the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after December 15, 2005 for small business public entities and nonpublic companies.

The implementation of the above pronouncements is not expected to have

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a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

### Risk Factors

Our independent auditors have raised substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Although we operated as a precision machine shop for a number of years, we have only recently completed the development of the Voraxial Separator, and we have not yet generated significant revenues from that product. As a result, we have limited operating history in our planned business upon which you may evaluate our business and prospects. The revenues and income potential of our business and the markets of our separation technology are unproven. Our business plan must be considered in light of risks, expenses, delays, problems, and difficulties frequently encountered by development stage companies.

We have incurred operating losses since our inception, and we will continue to incur net losses until we can produce sufficient revenues to cover our costs. At December 31, 2004, we had an accumulated deficit of \$4,971,000, including a net loss of \$1,742,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004. Even if we achieve profitability, we may not be able to sustain or increase our profitability on a quarterly or annual basis. Based on historic cash flow and projected expenditures, management believes that proceeds from the sale of the minimum number of Units could enable us to pursue our basic business plan for at least the next twelve months.

Our ability to generate future revenues will depend on a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include the rate of market acceptance of our products, competitive efforts, and general economic trends. Due to these factors, we cannot anticipate with any degree of certainty what our revenues will be in future periods. You have limited historical financial data and operating results with which to evaluate our business and our prospects. As a result, you should consider our prospects in light of the early stage of our business in a new and rapidly evolving market.

Our independent auditors have included in their audit report an explanatory paragraph that states that our continuing losses from operations and negative cash flows from operations raises substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

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We have been limited by insufficient capital, and we may continue to be so limited.

In the past, we have lacked the capital to market the Voraxial Separator as we would have liked. Our inability to raise the funding or to otherwise finance our capital needs could adversely affect our financial condition and our results of operations, and could prevent us from implementing our business plan.

We may seek to raise capital through public and private equity offerings, debt financing or collaboration, and strategic alliances. Such financing may not be available when we need it or may not be available on terms that are favorable to us. If we raise additional capital through the sale of our equity securities, your ownership interest will be diluted and the terms of the financing may adversely affect your holdings or rights as a stockholder.

Our business model is unproven.

Our business model is currently unproven and in the early stages of development and we have not yet undertaken any substantial marketing activities.

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The technological, marketing, and other aspects of our business will require substantial resources and will undergo constant developmental change. Our ability to develop a successful business model will be dependent upon the relative success or failure of these respective aspects of our operations and how effectively they work in concert with one another. If we expend significant financial and management resources attempting to market the Voraxial Separator to a specific industry segment, and we subsequently are unsuccessful in generating sales from that segment, we may not have enough resources to market to other industry segments. There are no assurances that we will successfully develop our business model from the standpoint of successfully implementing an efficient and effective marketing plan.

If our products do not achieve and maintain market acceptance, our business will not be successful.

Even though our product is successfully developed, our success and growth will depend upon its acceptance by various potential users of our product. Acceptance will be a function of our product being more cost effective as compared to currently existing or future technologies. If our product does not achieve market acceptance, our business will not be successful. In addition, even if our product achieves market acceptance, we may not be able to maintain that market acceptance over time if new products or technologies are introduced that are more favorably received than our product or render our products obsolete.

If we do not develop sales and marketing capabilities or arrangements successfully, we will not be able to commercialize our product successfully.

We have limited sales and marketing experience. We may market and sell our product through a direct sales force or through other arrangements with third parties, including co-promotion arrangements. Since we may market and sell any product we successfully develop through a direct sales force, we will need to hire and train qualified sales personnel.

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Our market is subject to intense competition. If we are unable to compete effectively, our product may be rendered non-competitive or obsolete.

We are engaged in a segment of the water filtration industry that is highly competitive and rapidly changing. Many large companies, academic institutions, governmental agencies, and other public and private research organizations are pursuing the development of technology that can be used for the same purposes as our product. We face, and expect to continue to face, intense and increasing competition, as new products enter the market and advanced technologies become available. We believe that a significant number of products are currently under development and will become available in the future that may address the water filtration segment of the market. If other products are successfully developed, it may be marketed before our product.

Our competitors' products may be more effective, or more effectively marketed and sold, than any of our products. Many of our competitors have:

- o significantly greater financial, technical and human resources than we have and may be better equipped to discover, develop, manufacture and commercialize products; and
- o more extensive experience in marketing water treatment products.

Competitive products may render our products obsolete or noncompetitive before we can recover the expenses of developing and commercializing our product. Furthermore, the development of new technologies and products could

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render our product noncompetitive, obsolete, or uneconomical.

As we evolve from a company primarily involved in design and development to one also involved in commercialization, we may encounter difficulties in managing our growth and expanding our operations successfully.

We may experience a period of rapid and substantial growth that may place a strain on our administrative and operational infrastructure, and we anticipate that continued growth could have a similar impact. As our product continues to enter and advance in the market, we will need to expand our development, regulatory, manufacturing, marketing and sales capabilities or contract with third parties to provide these capabilities for us. As our operations expand, we expect that we will need to manage additional relationships with various collaborative partners, suppliers, and other third parties.

If we are unable to adequately protect our technology, or if we infringe the rights of others, we may not be able to defend our markets or to sell our product.

Our success may depend in part on our ability to continue and expand our patent protection both in the United States and in other countries for our product. Due to evolving legal standards relating to the patentability, validity, and enforceability of patents covering our product and the scope of claims made under these patents, our ability to obtain and enforce patents is uncertain and involves complex legal and factual questions. Accordingly, rights under any issued patents may not provide us with sufficient protection for our product or provide sufficient protection to afford us a commercial advantage against competitive products or processes.

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Our success may also depend in part on our ability to operate without infringing the proprietary rights of third parties. The manufacture, use, or sale of our product may infringe on the patent rights of others. Likewise, third parties may challenge or infringe upon our existing or future patents. Proceedings involving our patents or patent applications or those of others could result in adverse decisions regarding:

- o the patentability of our inventions relating to our product; and/or
- o the enforceability, validity, or scope of protection offered by our patents relating to our product.

Litigation may be necessary to enforce the patents we own and have applied for (if they are awarded), copyrights, or other intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets, to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others, or to defend against claims of infringement. This type of litigation could result in the expenditure of significant financial and managerial resources and could result in injunctions preventing us from distributing certain products. Such claims could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We are dependent on key personnel.

We are dependent upon the availability and the continued performance of the services of key personnel. The loss of the services of any such personnel could have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, the availability of skilled personnel is extremely important to our growth strategy and our failure to attract and retain such personnel could have a material, adverse effect on us. We do not currently maintain any key man life insurance covering these

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persons.

Our operations are subject to governmental approvals and regulations and environmental compliance.

Our operations are subject to extensive and frequently changing federal, state, and local laws and substantial regulation by government agencies, including the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the United States Occupational Safety and Health administration (OSHA) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). Among other matters, these agencies regulate the operation, handling, transportation and disposal of hazardous materials used by us during the normal course of our operations, govern the health and safety of our employees and certain standards and licensing requirements for our aerospace components that we contract manufacture. We are subject to significant compliance burden from this extensive regulatory framework, which may substantially increase our operational costs.

We believe that we have been and are in compliance with environmental requirements and believe that we have no liabilities under environmental requirements. Further, we have not spent any funds specifically on compliance with environmental laws. However, some risk of environmental liability is inherent in the nature of our business, and we might incur substantial costs to meet current or more stringent compliance, cleanup, or other obligations pursuant to environmental requirements in the future. This could result in a material adverse effect to our results of operations and financial condition.

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Our business has a substantial risk of product liability claims. If we are unable to obtain appropriate levels of insurance, a product liability claim against us could adversely affect our business.

Our business exposes us to possible claims of personal injury, death, or property damage, which may result from the failure, or malfunction of any component or subassembly manufactured or assembled by us. We currently do not have product liability insurance. Any product liability claim made against us will have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or results of operations in light of our poor financial condition, losses and limited revenues. We have plans to obtain product liability insurance in the near future. We do not possess third party insurance coverage and are, therefore, effectively, self-insured with respect to product liability, directors and officers, and general insurance coverage. We have plans to obtain third party insurance coverage in the near future.

### Item 7. Financial Statements

The financial statements required by this report are included, commencing on F-1.

### Item 8. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

Effective March 10, 2005, Eisner LLP was dismissed as our principal accountants to audit our financial statements. The reports of Eisner on our financial statements for the past two fiscal years contained no adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion and were not qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principle; however, the reports were modified to include an explanatory paragraph wherein Eisner expressed substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. The dismissal of Eisner and subsequent engagement of new independent accountants (described below) was approved by our board of directors. In connection with its audits for the two most recent fiscal years and including the interim period up to and including

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the date of dismissal, there have been no disagreements with Eisner on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreements if not resolved to the satisfaction of Eisner would have caused them to make reference thereto in their report on the financial statements for such years; however, the reports were modified to include an explanatory paragraph wherein Eisner expressed substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Effective March 10, 2005, we engaged the accounting firm of Weinberg & Company, P.A. as our new independent accountants to audit our financial statements for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2004.

### Item 8A. Controls and Procedures

#### Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14. This evaluation was done under the supervision and with the participation of our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer. Based upon that evaluation, our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in gathering, analyzing and disclosing information needed to satisfy our disclosure obligations under the Exchange Act.

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#### Changes in internal controls

There were no significant changes in our internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect those controls since the most recent evaluation of such controls.

### Item 8A. Other Information

None.

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PART III

Item 9. Directors and Executive Officers

Directors and executive officers

The following sets forth the names and ages of our officers and directors. Our directors are elected annually by our shareholders, and the officers are appointed annually by our board of directors.

Name	Age	Position
Alberto DiBella	73	President and Director
Frank J. DeMicco(1)	55	Chief Operating Officer(1)
John A. DiBella	33	Executive Vice President of Business Development

- (1) In an effort to reduce the Company's general and administrative expenses, as of December 31, 2004 the Company and Frank J. DeMicco mutually agreed to terminate his employment agreement with the Company. Mr. DeMicco will remain with the Company as a consultant to continue the sales and marketing of the Voraxial(R) Grit Separator into the municipal wastewater industry.

Alberto DiBella is a graduate of the Florence Technical Institute, Italy, where he obtained a degree in mechanical engineering in 1952. After immigrating to the United States in 1962, Mr. DiBella worked in New Jersey for a major tool manufacturer. From 1988 to 1993, he was the President of E.T.P., Inc, a machining business, where he was responsible for day to day operations of the company. In 1993, he relocated to Florida and founded FPA, our wholly owned subsidiary. Since our inception he has worked in the day to day operations of FPA. He has been our president and chairman since June 1996 and president and chairman of our subsidiary, FPA, since its organization in February 1993.

Frank J. DeMicco was employed by our Company from January 2003 through December 2004. He currently serves as a consultant to our Company. He previously served as President of United Water New Jersey and Senior Vice-President of Operations for United Water Resources from 1996 to 2000. DeMicco, a licensed



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professional engineer in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Puerto Rico, has over 35 years of senior executive management experience in the fields of heavy construction, consulting engineering and utility design, construction, and management. As the former senior technical and operations executive within United Water executive management, DeMicco assisted that company in increasing its market capitalization from \$400 Million in 1991 to \$1.8 Billion in 2000. In July 2000, United Water was acquired by the French utility giant, Suez Lyonnaise des Eaux (NYSE: SZE), the world's largest provider of water and wastewater services. Prior to his tenure at United Water, DeMicco was the President and Chief Technical Officer of Buck, Seifert & Jost, Consulting Engineers. DeMicco's responsibilities have included responsible charge of design and/or construction inspection for water and sewage treatment plants, pumping stations, gravity dams, water and sewage pipelines, filter plant expansions, computerized process control systems and control systems software development for the water treatment industry.

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John A. DiBella has served as an employee of our Company since January 2002. From 2000 through January 2002 Mr. DiBella provided consulting services to our Company. Mr. DiBella currently serves as the Company's Vice President of Business Development. Mr. DiBella co-founded and served as President of PBCM, a financial management company located in New Jersey from 1997 to 1999. While at PBCM, Mr. DiBella was involved in various consulting services regarding the development of publicly traded companies, including establishing a management team, negotiating partnerships, licensing agreements and investigating merger and acquisition opportunities. Prior to co-founding PBCM, Mr. DiBella served as a Securities Analyst in the Equities and Derivatives Department for Donaldson, Lufkin and Jenrette, a NYSE member firm. Mr. DiBella holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Finance and Economics from Rutgers University. Mr. DiBella is the nephew of Alberto DiBella.

### Board of Directors and Committees

During the year ended December 31, 2004, our board of directors held six meetings.

To date, we have not established an audit committee. Due to our financial position, we have been unable to attract qualified independent directors to serve on our board. Our board of directors, solely consisting of Alberto DiBella, reviews the professional services provided by our independent auditors, the independence of our auditors from our management, our annual financial statements and our system of internal accounting controls. Mr. DiBella is not considered a "financial expert."

We have not established a compensation committee nor nominating committee.

### Advisory Committee

As disclosed under Description of Business, we have established an Advisory Committee. The purpose of the Advisory Committee is to provide business advice and recommendations to management of the Company. The Advisory Committee consists of J. John Combs, Barry Gafner, Kevin Mulshine and Henry Schlesinger. Mr. Combs also serves as a consultant to our company. These individuals serve for two year terms. We provide no fixed fee to advisors. The Committee does not meet on a scheduled basis.

On February 18, 2004, we issued options to purchase an aggregate of 30,000 shares of our common stock exercisable at \$0.71 per share to Barry Gafner, Kevin Mulshine and Henry Schlesinger as consideration for joining our advisory committee. The options are exercisable until February 18, 2006.

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### Code of Ethics

During the year ended December 31, 2003 we adopted a code of ethics. The code applies to our officers and directors. The code provides written standards that are designed to deter wrong-doing and promote: (i) honest and ethical conduct; (ii) full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure; (iii) compliance with applicable laws and regulations; (iv) promote reporting of internal violations of the code; and (v) accountability for the adherence to the code.

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

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our directors and executive officers, and persons who own more than ten percent of

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our outstanding common stock to file with the SEC initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of common stock. These persons are required by SEC regulation to furnish us with copies of these reports they file.

To our knowledge, based solely on a review of the copies of reports furnished to us, Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to our officers, directors and greater than ten percent beneficial owners were not complied with on a timely basis for the period which this report relates.

### Item 10. Executive compensation

The table below sets forth compensation for the past three years awarded to, earned by or paid to our chief executive officer and each executive officer whose compensation exceeded \$100,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Position -----	Year ----	Annual Compensation		Shares of Common Underlying Opt -----
		Salary -----	Bonus -----	
Alberto DiBella, CEO	2004	\$165,000	---	216,666
	2003	\$150,000 (4) (8)	---	---
	2002	\$ 12,000 (4) (8)	---	---
Frank J. DeMicco, Former COO(7)	2004	\$128,000	---	---
	2003	\$150,000	---	150,000
John A. DiBella, EVP	2004	\$150,000 (5) (6)	---	1,033,333
	2003	\$150,000 (5) (6)	---	---
	2002	\$ 60,000	\$60,000	2,000,000

(1) For services rendered during 1997, Mr. DiBella was paid cash compensation of \$50,000 together with 1,000,000 voting convertible, non-cumulative 8% preferred shares, \$0.001 par value. In 1997 Mr. DiBella also exchanged 5,000,000 shares of common stock for 5,000,000 shares of voting convertible, non-cumulative 8% preferred shares, \$.001 par value. Effective December 31, 2003, pursuant to its terms, the preferred stock converted into shares of common stock on a one for one basis. Mr. DiBella had 6,000,000 shares of preferred stock at the time

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- of conversion.
- (2) Pursuant to Mr. DeMicco's employment agreement, Mr. DeMicco received warrants to purchase 300,000 shares of the Company's common stock exercisable at \$1.00 per share, subject to certain vesting provisions. 150,000 warrants vested prior to the Company's separation agreement with Mr. DeMicco. The remaining warrants were terminated.
- (3) Pursuant to Mr. DiBella's employment agreement, Mr. DiBella received options to purchase 2,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock exercisable at \$.15 per share.
- (4) Salary was deferred and subsequently paid during 2004.
- (5) 76,000 and \$133,000 has been deferred in 2004 and 2003, respectively.
- (6) In an effort to save the Company money for operating expenses, Mr. DiBella has accrued a significant percentage of his salary. Mr. DiBella agreed to convert a portion of the accrued salary into options: 516,666 shares of common stock underlying options exercisable at \$.60 per share and 516,666 shares of common stock underlying options exercisable at \$1.00 per share.
- (7) Effective December 31, 2004 Mr. DeMicco no longer serves as an executive officer of the Company.

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- (8) In an effort to save the Company money for operating expenses, Mr. DiBella accrued a significant percentage of his salary. Mr. DiBella agreed to convert a portion of the accrued salary into options: 110,000 shares of common stock underlying options exercisable at \$0.60 per share and 110,000 shares of common stock underlying options exercisable at \$1.00 per share.

Options granted in the Year Ended December 31, 2004

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Options/SARs Granted	% of Total/Options/SARs Granted to Employees in Fiscal Year	Exercise of Base Price (\$/Share)	Expiration Date
Alberto DiBella	108,333	7.6%	\$0.60	1/15/04
Alberto DiBella	108,333	7.6%	\$1.00	1/15/04
John DiBella	516,666	36.3%	\$0.60	1/15/04
John DiBella	516,666	36.3%	\$1.00	1/15/04
Frank DeMicco	0	--	--	

Aggregated Fiscal Year-End Option Value Table

The following table sets forth certain information concerning unexercised stock options as of December 31, 2004. No options were exercised during the year ended December 31, 2004.

Name	Number Of Unexercised Options Held at 12/31/04(#)		Value Of Unexercised In-the-Money Options at 12/31/03	
	Shares Exercisable	Shares Unexercisable	Exercisable	Unexercisable
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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Alberto DiBella	216,666	0	\$ 0
John DiBella	3,033,333	0	\$900,000
Frank DeMicco	150,000	0	\$ 0

- (1) The closing sale price of the Common Stock on December 31, 2004 as reported by OTCBB was \$0.60 per share. Value is calculated by multiplying (a) the difference between \$0.60 and the option exercisable price by (b) the number of shares of Common Stock underlying the options.

### Employment agreements

Alberto DiBella, our chief executive officer, president and chairman does not have an employment contract. However, the Company has recorded a charge \$12,000 to reflect the fair value of services rendered to the Company in 2002. Mr. DiBella accrued a salary of \$150,000 in 2003, which was subsequently paid during 2004.

Frank DeMicco. On January 1, 2003, we entered into a five year employment agreement with Mr. DeMicco to serve as operating officer of our Company. Pursuant to the agreement, Mr. DeMicco receives an annual base salary of \$150,000 per year, payable in monthly installments. In addition, Mr. DeMicco shall receive an annual increase in base salary equal to a minimum of ten percent of his prior base salary. Pursuant to the agreement, Mr. DeMicco also has received warrants to purchase 150,000 shares of common stock exercisable at \$1.00 per share. In an effort to reduce the Company's general and administrative

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expenses, as of December 31, 2004 the Company and Frank J. DeMicco mutually agreed to terminate his employment agreement with the Company. Mr. DeMicco will remain with the Company as a consultant to continue the sales and marketing of the Voraxial(R) Grit Separator into the municipal wastewater industry. The Company is receiving request for quotes and inquiries for projects by municipal wastewater facilities and Mr. DeMicco's expertise will be utilized to respond to these opportunities. The Company believes that the change in operations will reduce general and administrative expenses by approximately \$125,000 per year. Mr. DeMicco had served as the Company's principal operating officer since January 1, 2003. In January 2005 the Company entered into a one year consulting agreement with Mr. DeMicco. Under the agreement, we issued Mr. DeMicco warrants to purchase 50,000 shares of our common stock exercisable at \$1.00 per share.

John A. DiBella. On January 17, 2002, our Company entered into a one year employment agreement with John A. DiBella to serve as vice president and director of business development. Pursuant to the agreement, Mr. DiBella receives a base salary of \$60,000 with a bonus provision for \$60,000. Such bonus and salary were earned and accrued in 2002. Mr. DiBella was also granted stock options to purchase 2,000,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$.15 per share. The agreement further provides that until a new employment agreement is negotiated, Mr. DiBella's salary shall increase to \$150,000 per year, payable monthly. In an effort to save the Company money for operating activity, Mr. DiBella has accrued a significant percentage of his salary over the past 5 years. Mr. DiBella agreed to convert a portion of the accrued salary into options: 516,666 shares of common stock underlying options exercisable at \$0.60 per share and 516,666 shares of common stock underlying options exercisable at \$1.00 per share.

### Director Compensation

Directors are not compensated by our Company.

### Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

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### Beneficial Ownership

The table below sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our securities as of March 31, 2005 by:

1) each person known by us to be the beneficial owner of five percent or more of our outstanding securities, and

2) executive officers and directors, individually and as a group.

Unless otherwise indicated, we believe that the beneficial owner has sole voting and investment power over such shares.

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Name and Address of Beneficial Owner -----	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned -----	Percentage of Ownership -----
Alberto DiBella 3500 Bayview Drive Fort Lauderdale, FL 33308	9,266,666(1)	51.8%
John DiBella 821 N.W. 57th Place Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309	3,033,333(2)	14.5%
All officers and directors as a group (2 persons)	12,299,999	61.3%

(1) Alberto DiBella's beneficial share ownership includes 10,000 shares of common stock owned by his wife. Also includes options to purchase 108,333 shares of common stock exercisable at \$0.60 per share and options to purchase 108,333 shares of common stock exercisable at \$1.00 per share.

(2) Includes 2,000,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants exercisable at \$.15 per share, 516,666 shares of common stock underlying options exercisable at \$.60 per share and 516,666 shares of common stock underlying options exercisable at \$1.00 per share.

### Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The table below provides information pertaining to all compensation plans under which equity securities of our company are authorized for issuance as of the end of the most recent fiscal year.

	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 remaini future equit plans (ex reflect -----
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	0	N/A	
Equity compensation plans not			

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approved by security holders	3,679,666	\$0.52
Total	3,679,666	

### Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

None.

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### Item 13. Exhibits, Lists and Reports on Form 8-K

(a)	Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
	2	Plan of Merger*
	3(i)	Articles of Incorporation*
	3(ii)	Bylaws*
	4	Share Certificate*
	14	Code of Ethics (1)
	21	Subsidiaries*
	31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-4(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer
	31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-4(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer
	32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Principal Executive Officer
	32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Principal Financial Officer

\*Previously filed

(1) Previously filed on Form 10-KSB annual report for the year ended December 31, 2003.

#### (b) Reports on Form 8-K

On December 30, 2004 the Company filed a report on Form 8-K to disclose information under Item 5.02.

### Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Year ended December 31, 2004

**Audit Fees:** The aggregate fees, including expenses, billed by our principal accountant in connection with the audit of our consolidated financial statements for the most recent fiscal year and for the review of our financial information included in our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB; and our quarterly reports on Form 10-QSB during the fiscal year ending December 31, 2004 was \$30,000.

**Audit Related Fees:** The aggregate fees, including expenses, billed by our principal accountant for services reasonably related to the audit for the year ended December 31, 2004 were \$-0-.

**Tax Fees:** The aggregate fees, billed by our principal accountant for services reasonably related to tax services during the year ended December 31, 2004 were \$0.

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All Other Fees: The aggregate fees, including expenses, billed for all other services rendered to us by our principal accountant during year 2004 was \$-0-.

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Year ended December 31, 2003

Audit Fees: The aggregate fees, including expenses, billed by our principal accountant in connection with the audit of our consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 and for the review of our financial information included in our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003; and our quarterly reports on Form 10-QSB during the fiscal year ending December 31, 2003 was \$27,050.

Audit Related Fees: The aggregate fees, including expenses, billed by our principal accountant for services reasonably related to the audit for the year ended December 31, 2003 were \$-0-.

Tax Fees: The aggregate fees, billed by our principal accountant for services reasonably related to tax services during the year ended December 31, 2004 were \$0.

All Other Fees: The aggregate fees, including expenses, billed for all other services rendered to us by our principal accountant during year 2004 was \$-0-.

The Board of Directors has considered whether the provisions of the services covered above under the captions "Financial Information Systems Design and Implementation Fees" and "All Other Fees" is compatible with maintaining the auditor's independence.

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### SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned and duly authorized on April 14, 2005.

ENVIRO VORAXIAL TECHNOLOGY, INC.

By: /s/ Alberto DiBella

-----  
Alberto DiBella  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer and  
Principal Financial Officer)



ENVIRO VORAXIAL TECHNOLOGY, INC.  
AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
DECEMBER 31, 2004

ENVIRO VORAXIAL TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Enviro Voraxial Technology, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Enviro Voraxial Technology, Inc. and subsidiary (the "Company") as of December 31, 2004 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficiency) and cash flows for the year then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with 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 consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Enviro Voraxial Technology, Inc. and subsidiary as of December 31, 2004 and the consolidated results of their operations and their consolidated cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note A to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has a net loss of \$1,742,000 and a negative cash flow from operations of \$1,236,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004 and an accumulated deficit of \$4,791,000 at December 31, 2004. These matters raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note A. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Weinberg & Company, P.A.

Boca Raton, Florida  
April 11, 2005

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Stockholders of  
Enviro Voraxial Technology, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity (capital deficit) and cash flows of Enviro Voraxial Technology, Inc. and subsidiary (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2003. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with 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. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated results of operations and consolidated cash flows of Enviro Voraxial Technology, Inc. and subsidiary for the year ended December 31, 2003, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note A to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has experienced recurring net losses and cash outflows from operating activities that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note A. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Eisner LLP

Florham Park, New Jersey  
April 6, 2004

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ENVIRO VORAXIAL TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET  
DECEMBER 31, 2004  
(DOLLARS ROUNDED TO 000'S, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

ASSETS

-----

Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 221,000
Inventory		79,000
Prepaid insurance		3,000
		-----
Total Current Assets		303,000
Fixed assets, net		35,000
Deposits		10,000
		-----
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 348,000
		=====

LIABILITIES

-----

Current liabilities:		
Deposits from customers		\$ 10,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		169,000
		-----
Total Current Liabilities		179,000
		-----

Commitments and Contingencies

STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

-----

Capital stock \$.001 par value:		
Preferred stock, voting, 8% noncumulative, convertible, authorized 7,250,000 shares, issued and outstanding - none		--
Common stock, authorized 42,750,000 shares, 17,676,402 shares issued and outstanding		18,000
Additional paid-in capital		4,953,000
Deferred compensation		(11,000)
Accumulated deficit		(4,791,000)
		-----
Total Stockholders' Equity		169,000
		-----
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		\$ 348,000
		=====

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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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ENVIRO VORAXIAL TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
(DOLLARS ROUNDED TO 000'S, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	Year Ended December 31	
	2004	2003
	-----	-----
Revenue:		
Rental revenue	\$ 18,000	\$ --
Product sales	1,000	3,000
	-----	-----
Total revenue	19,000	3,000
	-----	-----
Costs and expenses:		
Cost of contract revenue	--	--
Cost of product sales	--	1,000
General and administrative	1,111,000	751,000
Research and development	637,000	589,000
	-----	-----
Total costs and expenses	1,748,000	1,341,000
	-----	-----
Loss from operations	(1,729,000)	(1,338,000)
	-----	-----
Other expenses (income):		
Interest expense	13,000	5,000
Other income	--	(3,000)
	-----	-----
Total other expense	13,000	2,000
	-----	-----
Net loss	\$ (1,742,000)	\$ (1,340,000)
	=====	=====
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.10)	\$ (0.09)
	=====	=====
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic & diluted	16,899,376	14,674,459
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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ENVIRO VORAXIAL TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004 AND 2003  
(DOLLARS ROUNDED TO 000'S, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional	Deferred
	Shares	Par Value	Shares	Par Value	Paid-In Capital	Compensati
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2002	--	\$ --	14,087,634	\$ 14,000	\$ 1,740,000	\$ --
Issuance of units consisting of common stock and warrants, net of issuance costs	--	--	1,285,002	1,000	769,000	--
Issuance of warrants in accordance with employment agreement	--	--	--	--	45,000	(45,000)
Amortization of deferred compensation	--	--	--	--	--	24,000
Shares issued for services	--	--	130,000	--	171,000	--
Net loss	--	--	--	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2003	--	--	15,502,636	15,000	2,725,000	(21,000)
Issuance of units consisting of common stock and warrants for cash and convertible notes conversion, net of issuance cost	--	--	1,935,000	2,000	1,283,000	--
Common stock and warrants issued in private placement	--	--	61,666	--	37,000	--
Issuance of options for accrued compensation	--	--	--	--	747,000	--
Issuance of options for services	--	--	--	--	18,000	--
Amortization of deferred compensation	--	--	--	--	--	148,000
Common stock issued for services	--	--	177,100	1,000	143,000	(138,000)
Net loss	--	--	--	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2004	--	\$ --	17,676,402	\$ 18,000	\$ 4,953,000	\$ (11,000)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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ENVIRO VORAXIAL TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(DOLLARS ROUNDED TO 000'S, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

	Year Ended Decem	
	----- 2004 -----	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (1,742,000)	\$ (1,742,000)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	11,000	
Additional compensation for options issued in excess of accrued compensation	377,000	
Common stock issued for services	6,000	
Amortization of deferred compensation	148,000	
Options issued for consulting services	18,000	
CHANGES IN OPERATING ASSETS AND LIABILITIES:		
Accounts receivable	10,000	
Inventory	(9,000)	
Prepaid insurance	(3,000)	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(52,000)	
Deposits from customers	10,000	
Net cash used in operating activities	(1,236,000)	
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from sales of common stock and units, net	1,322,000	
Repayments of obligations under capital leases	(15,000)	
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,307,000	
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	71,000	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	150,000	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$ 221,000	\$ 221,000

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### SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOWS DISCLOSURES:

Cash paid for interest	\$	13,000	\$
Stock options issued to settle accrued compensation	\$	370,000	\$
Common stock issued for deferred consulting	\$	10,000	\$
Common stock issued for conversion of convertible notes payable	\$	250,000	\$

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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ENVIRO VORAXIAL TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 DECEMBER 31, 2004  
 (DOLLARS ROUNDED TO 000'S, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

#### NOTE A - ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Enviro Voraxial(R) Technology, Inc. (the "Company") is a provider of environmental and industrial separation technology. The Company has developed and patented the Voraxial(R) Separator, which is a technology that efficiently separates solids and liquids with distinct specific gravities. Potential commercial applications and markets include pre-treatment of wastewater (headworks) at municipal wastewater facilities, oil exploration and production, oil/water separation, and environmental cleanup.

Until 1999, the Company focused its operations on a high precision engineering machine shop located in Florida which designs, manufactures and assembles specialized parts and components for the aerospace and automotive industries. The Company currently operates within two segments: the manufacture and distribution of the Voraxial(R) Separator; and contract manufacturing services to the aerospace and automotive industries. All assets of the Company, except for inventory, are associated with contract manufacturing services. Contract revenue and cost of contract revenue are associated with manufacturing services. Product sales and cost of sales are associated with the Voraxial(R) Separator. All research and development expenses and primarily all general and administrative expenses are associated with the Voraxial(R) Separator. Since 1999, the Company has been focusing its efforts on developing and marketing the Voraxial(R) Separator.

The Company has experienced net losses, has negative cash flows from operating activities, and had to raise capital to sustain operations. There is no assurance that the Company's developmental and marketing efforts will be successful, that the Company will ever have commercially accepted products, or that the Company will achieve a



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level of revenue sufficient to provide cash inflows to sustain operations. The Company will continue to require the infusion of capital until operations become profitable. During 2005, the Company anticipates seeking additional capital, increasing sales of the Voraxial(R) Separator and continuing to restrict expenditures. As a result of the above, the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

### NOTE B - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (1) Principles of Consolidation

-----

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the parent company, Enviro Voraxial(R) Technology, Inc., and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Florida Precision Aerospace, Inc. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

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ENVIRO VORAXIAL TECHNOLOGY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
DECEMBER 31, 2004  
(DOLLARS ROUNDED TO 000'S, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)

#### (2) Cash and Cash Equivalents

-----

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains its cash balances with various financial institutions. Balances at these institutions may at times exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporate limits. At December 31, 2004 the excess was \$112,000.

#### (3) Fixed Assets

-----

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to operations as incurred. Depreciation is computed by the straight-line method over the estimated economic useful life of the assets (5-10 years). Gains and losses recognized from the sales or disposal of assets is the difference between the sales price and the recorded cost less accumulated depreciation less costs of disposal.

#### (4) Net Loss Per Share

-----

Basic and diluted loss per share has been computed by dividing the net loss available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The warrants and stock options have been excluded from the calculation since they would be anti-dilutive. Such equity instruments may have a dilutive effect in the future and include the following potential common shares:

Warrants	5,589,367
Stock options	3,679,666

-----  
 9,269,033  
 =====

The number of stock options above does not include 375,000 stock options contingently issuable upon the achievement of milestones under a consulting agreement. The timetable to achieve the specified milestones has been extended to June 2005.

(5) Inventory  
 -----

Inventory consists of components for the Voraxial(R) Separator and is priced at lower of first-in, first-out cost or market. Inventory includes components held by third parties in connection with pilot programs as part of the continuing evaluation by such third parties as to the effectiveness and usefulness of the service to be incorporated into their respective operations.

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(6) 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 disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ. A significant estimate involves the value of the Company's inventory.

(7) Income Taxes  
 -----

Deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

(8) Research and Development Expenses  
 -----

Research and development costs, which consist of travel expenses, consulting fees, subcontractors and salaries are expensed as incurred.

(9) Revenue Recognition  
 -----

The Company recognizes equipment rental revenue and contract revenue when earned. Shipments of the Voraxial(R) Separator to third parties are recognized as revenue upon customer acceptance. Shipments to third parties in connection with pilot programs are not recognized as revenue

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and such components are included in inventory at December 31, 2004.

(10) Fair Value of Financial Instruments  
-----

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, inventory, accounts payable and accrued expenses at December 31, 2004, approximate their fair value because of their relatively short-term nature.

(11) Advertising Costs  
-----

Promotion costs, which amounted to \$15,000 and \$9,000 in 2004 and 2003, respectively, are expensed as incurred and are included in general and administrative expenses.

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(12) Stock-Based Compensation  
-----

The Company accounts for stock-based employee compensation under Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations. The Company has adopted the disclosure-only provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," and SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure," which was released in December 2002 as an amendment of SFAS No. 123. The following table illustrates the effect on net loss and loss per share if the fair value based method had been applied to all awards.

	Year Ended Dec 31, 2004	
	2004	
Reported net loss	\$ (1,742,000)	\$
Stock-based employee compensation expense included in reported net loss, net of related tax effects	--	
Stock-based employee compensation determined under the fair value based method	--	
Pro forma net loss	\$ (1,742,000)	\$
Basic and diluted loss per common share:		
As reported	\$ (0.10)	\$
Pro forma	\$ (0.10)	\$

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The fair value of each option grant on the date of grant is estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with a volatility of 80% for 2004 and 68% for 2003, expected life of options ranging from 2 to 5 years, risk free interest rate of 2.9% - 4.3% in 2004 and 2003 and a dividend yield of 0%. The weighted average fair value of options granted during the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 was \$0.54 and \$0.60, respectively.

### (13) Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

-----

The long-lived assets held and used by the Company are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of assets may not be recoverable. It is reasonably possible that these assets could become impaired as a result of technology or other industry changes. Determination of recoverability of assets to be held and used is by comparing the carrying amount of an

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asset to future net undiscounted cash flows to be generated by the assets. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of assets exceed the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. There were no impairments of long-lived assets in 2004 and 2003.

### (14) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

-----

In May 2003, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Interpretation No. 150, "Accounting For Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity". Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 150 changes the accounting for certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity that, under previous pronouncements, issuers could account for as equity. The new accounting guidance contained in SFAS No. 150 requires that those instruments be classified as liabilities in the balance sheet.

SFAS No. 150 affects the issuer's accounting for three types of freestanding financial statements. One type is mandatorily redeemable shares, which the issuing company is obligated to buy back in exchange for cash or other assets. A second type includes put options and forward purchase contracts which involves instruments that do or may require the issuer to buy back some of its shares in exchange for cash or other assets. The third type of instruments that are liabilities under this Statement is obligations that can be settled with shares, the monetary value of which is fixed, tied solely or predominantly to a variable such as a market index, or varies inversely with the value of the issuers' shares. SFAS No. 150 does not apply to features embedded in a financial instrument that is not a derivative in its entirety.

Most of the provisions of Statement 150 are consistent with the existing definition of liabilities in FASB Concepts Statement No. 6, "Elements of Financial Statements". The remaining provisions of this

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Statement are consistent with the FASB's proposal to revise that definition to encompass certain obligations that a reporting entity can or must settle by issuing its own shares.

SFAS No. 150 shall be effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003 and otherwise shall be effective at the beginning of the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003, except for mandatorily redeemable financial instruments of a non-public entity, as to which the effective date is for the fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2004.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs". SFAS No.151 amends the guidance in Accounting Research Bulletin No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing" to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight,

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handling costs and wasted material (spoilage). In addition, SFAS No.151 requires the allocation of fixed production overhead to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. The provisions of SFAS No. 151 will be effective for the Company beginning in 2005. In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, "Exchange of Non-Monetary Assets, an Amendment of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") No. 29". SFAS No. 153 amends APB Opinion No. 29, "Accounting for Non-Monetary Transactions". Earlier guidance had been based on the principle that exchanges of non-monetary assets should be based on the fair value of the assets exchanged and APB No. 29 included certain exceptions to this principle. However, FASB 153 eliminated the specific exceptions for non-monetary exchanges with a general exception rule for all exchanges of non-monetary assets that do not have commercial and economic substance. A non-monetary exchange has commercial substance only if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. SFAS No. 153 is effective for non-monetary exchanges occurring in fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005.

In December 2004, the FASB issued a revised SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", which supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and its related implementation guidance. SFAS No. 123 (R) requires a public entity to recognize and measure the cost of the employee services it receives in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of the award (with limited exceptions). These costs will be recognized over the period during which an employee is required to provide services in exchange for the award- the requisite service period (usually the vesting period). This statement also establishes the standards for the accounting treatment of these share-based payment transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services. It addresses transactions in which an entity incurs liabilities in exchange for goods or services that are based on the fair value of the entity's equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of those equity instruments. This statement shall be effective the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after December 15, 2005 for small business public entities and nonpublic companies.

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The implementation of the above pronouncements is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

### (15) Reclassifications

-----  
Certain amounts from prior years have been reclassified to conform to current year presentations.

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#### NOTE C - CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK

Five customers accounted for the total revenue/other income for the year end December 31, 2004. One customer accounted for the total revenue/other income for the year end December 31, 2004 and 2003.

#### NOTE D - FIXED ASSETS

Fixed assets as of December 31, 2004 consists of:

Machinery and equipment	\$	351,000
Furniture and fixtures		12,000
Auto		12,000
		-----
Total cost		375,000
Less accumulated depreciation		340,000
		-----
Fixed assets, net	\$	35,000
		=====

Included in depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 is depreciation of equipment under capital leases of \$9,000 and \$19,000, respectively. Accumulated depreciation relating to equipment under capital leases aggregated \$138,000 as of December 31, 2004. The net book value of equipment under capital leases amounted to \$0 as of December 31, 2004.

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 amounted to \$11,000 and \$32,000, respectively.

#### NOTE E - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the year ended December 31, 2004, the Company incurred consulting expenses from the chief executive officer and majority stockholder of the Company of \$165,000.

#### NOTE F - CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS

##### (1) Common Stock:

-----  
During 2003, the Company issued 1,285,002 shares of common stock at \$0.60 per share in connection with private placement transactions. In

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connection with these transactions the Company issued warrants to purchase 1,285,002 shares of common stock exercisable at \$1.00 per share for a period of five years from the date of each closing.

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During 2003 the Company issued 130,000 shares of common stock for consulting services valued at \$171,000. Such amount was recorded as a charge to operations in 2003.

On January 15, 2004, the Company issued options to purchase an aggregate of 1,394,666 shares of common stock to the Company's chief executive officer, one employee and one consultant, in consideration for such individuals accrued compensation in the aggregate amount of \$370,000. Options to purchase 697,333 shares of our common stock are exercisable at \$0.60 and options to purchase 697,333 shares of our common stock are exercisable at \$1.00. The options are exercisable for a period of five years commencing January 15, 2004. The Company estimated the fair value of the stock options at the grant date by using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, with the following weighted average assumptions: no dividend yield for all years, expected volatility of 80%, risk-free interest rate of 4% and an expected life of 5 years, resulting in a fair value of \$747,000, and additional compensation expense of \$377,000.

In January 2004, the Company issued 170,000 shares of common stock to a consultant valued at \$138,000 based on the closing market price of the Company's common stock on the date of the agreement. This amount is being amortized over the life of the consulting agreement, one year resulting in consulting expense of \$127,000 in 2004. The remaining unamortized balance of \$11,000 is presented in the consolidated balance sheet as deferred compensation as a component of stockholders' equity.

In January 2004, the Company closed a private placement which commenced in 2003. Under the private placement the Company sold an aggregate of 61,666 shares of restricted common stock at \$0.60 per share plus warrants to purchase 61,666 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.00 per share to four investors for proceeds of \$37,000 during the three months ended June 30, 2004. The warrants are exercisable for a period of five years from the date of closing.

On February 18, 2004, the Company issued options to purchase an aggregate of 30,000 shares of common stock exercisable at \$0.71 per share to three individuals as consideration for joining the Company's advisory committee. The options are exercisable until February 18, 2006. The Company estimated the fair value of the stock options at the grant date by using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, with the following weighted average assumptions: no dividend yield for all years, expected volatility of 80%, risk-free interest rate of 4% and an expected life of 2 years, resulting in a fair value of \$18,000. This amount was expensed in 2004.

In February 2004, the Company extended the exercisable life of certain warrants issued to investors to purchase an aggregate of 243,200 shares of common stock issued in 2000 for a period of one year. The warrants now expire in February 2006.

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In February 2004, the Company extended the exercisable life of certain warrants issued to investors to purchase an aggregate of 200,000 shares of common stock issued in 2001 for a period of one year. The warrants now expire in April 2005.

During January and February 2004, the Company issued convertible notes to three individuals in the aggregate amount of \$250,000 through a convertible note agreement whereby the notes automatically convert into securities of the Company pursuant to the terms of a private placement initiated in March 2004. Effective May 5, 2004, the notes converted into 250,000 units described below.

From May 2004 through August 2004, the Company sold an aggregate of 1,935,000 units of securities to 41 investors for gross proceeds of \$1,451,000 under the private placement. The Company has paid a placement agent a commission of 10% of the gross proceeds and a non-accountable expense allowance of 3% of the gross proceeds and issued the placement agent warrants to purchase six shares of common stock (three shares at \$0.75 and three shares at \$1.00) for each 20 units sold in the offering. Each unit consisted of one share of restricted common stock at \$0.75 per share and one warrant to purchase one share of common stock at \$1.00 per share. The warrants are exercisable for a period of five years from the date of closing.

On June 30, 2004, the Company issued 7,100 shares of our common stock to an individual in consideration for services rendered. The number of shares issued was based on the fair value of the consulting services. The Company has expensed \$6,000 in 2004.

In July 2004, the Company issued 100,000 shares of common stock, pertaining to a 2001 offering that were recorded as stock to be issued at December 31, 2003.

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(1) Options  
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Information with respect to employee stock options outstanding and employee stock options exercisable at December 31, 2004 is as follows:

	Options Outstanding	Vested Shares	Exercise Price P Common Share
Balance, December 31, 2002	2,245,000	\$ 1,115,000	\$0.15 - \$0
Granted/vested during the year	10,000	1,120,000	\$1
Balance, December 31, 2003	2,255,000	2,235,000	\$0.150 - \$1
Granted/vested during the year	1,424,666	1,424,666	\$0.15 - \$1
Balance, December 31, 2004	3,679,666	3,659,666	\$0.15 - \$1

The following table summarizes information about the stock options outstanding at December 31, 2004:

Options Outstanding				Op
Exercise Price	Number Outstanding at December 31, 2004	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Numb Exercisa Decembe 200
\$ 0.30	45,000	0.87	\$ 0.30	
\$ 0.77	200,000	3.13	\$ 0.77	2
\$ 0.15	2,000,000	2.55	\$ 0.15	2,0
\$ 1.00	10,000	1.00	\$ 1.00	
\$ 0.60	697,333	4.13	\$ 0.60	6
\$ 1.00	697,333	4.13	\$ 1.00	6
\$ 0.71	30,000	1.00	\$ 0.71	
	3,679,666			3,6

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(3) Warrants

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	Number Outstanding	Range of Exercise Price	Numb Exercis
	-----	-----	-----
Balance, December 31, 2002	\$ 1,477,200	\$1.00 - \$9.00	1
Issued	1,585,002	\$1.00	1
	-----		-----
Balance, December 31, 2003	3,062,202	\$1.00 - \$9.00	2
Issued	2,527,165	\$0.75 - \$1.00	2
	-----		-----
Balance, December 31, 2004	5,589,367	\$0.75 - \$9.00	5
	=====		=====

NOTE G - INCOME TAXES

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax asset and liabilities as of December 31, 2004 are as follows:

Deferred income tax assets:	
Net operating losses carryforwards	\$ 4,572,000
Tax credits	202,000
Deferred income tax liabilities:	
Depreciation	(5,000)
	-----
	4,769,552
Valuation allowance	(4,769,552)
	-----
Net deferred tax asset	\$ --
	=====

The significant components of the benefit for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2004 is follows:

	2004
	-----
Deferred:	
Federal	\$ 1,750,000
State	251,000
Change in valuation allowance	(2,001,000)
	-----
Total deferred income taxes	\$ --
	=====

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As of December 31, 2004, the Company has net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$4,752,000 for federal income tax purposes, which expire 2017 through 2024. These net operating loss carryforwards may be limited due to a change of control.

## NOTE H - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### (1) Employment Agreements

-----

The Company entered into an employment agreement dated January 17, 2002 with an individual to serve as the Vice President and Director of Business Development. The agreement provides for a contingent bonus to be paid to this employee in the amount of \$300,000 to improve the financial condition of the Company. Such bonus is payable upon the Company obtaining a total of \$3 million of financing or when revenue exceeds \$1 million. In 2002, this individual was granted stock options to purchase 2 million shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$0.15 per share. The market price at the date of grant was \$0.12 per share.

The Company hired two employees under employment agreements that commenced in January 2003. The combined salaries for 2003 are \$215,000 subject to annual increases beginning in 2004. Both agreements have a term of 5 years. One agreement provided for the granting of up to 300,000 cashless exercise warrants to purchase common stock at \$1 per share which may result in a significant charge to operations in the future. This agreement was terminated by mutual agreement on December 31, 2004, and only 150,000 warrants were vested and are exercisable. The Company entered into a consultant agreement with this individual as described in Note I (1). The other agreement provides for the granting of 10,000 stock options to purchase common stock at \$1 per share exercisable ratably over two years from the date of grant.

### (2) Operating Lease

-----

The Company leases office and warehouse space in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida under a business lease agreement for a three-year term ending in August 2007. Minimum future lease payments for the next three years are as follows:

Year Ending December 31, -----	Amount -----
2005	\$ 63,700
2006	63,700
2007	42,467
	-----
	\$ 169,867
	=====

Rent expense charged to operations amounted to \$62,000 and \$60,000 in 2004 and 2003, respectively.

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## NOTE I - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

### (1) Stock Options -----

In January 2005, the Company entered into a consultant contract agreement with its former chief operating officer, ("COO") who was terminated by mutual agreement on December 31, 2004 (See Note H (1)). Pursant to this agreement, the former COO will provide marketing and consulting services for a period of one year and will receive 50,000 cashless options to purchase common stock of an exercise price of \$1.00 per share in addition to cash compensation for his services rendered.

### (2) Sale of Product -----

In February 2005, the Company sold a Voraxial(R) 4000 Separator to a mining company.

### (3) Exercise of Warrants -----

In February 2005, the Board of Directors of Enviro offered to the holders of an aggregate of 4,514,997 common stock purchase warrants (the "Warrants"), which were sold by the Company under various private placements from February 2000 through August 2004 pursuant to private placement transactions.

- o To temporarily reduce the exercise price of the Warrants to \$0.40 per share; for a period of 60 days and
- o The reduction in the exercise price will commence on the date the materials relating to the Offer are first sent to the holders, which is February 16, 2005, through April 19, when the Offer shall be terminated and the per share exercise price shall revert to the original prices which range from \$1 to \$4.