

Patient Safety Technologies, Inc
Form 10-Q
August 15, 2005

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

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM TO

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER:

PATIENT SAFETY TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State of Incorporation)

13-3419202

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

100 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1500
Santa Monica, California 90401
(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (310) 752-1442

With Copies To:

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 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 No .

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No .

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

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Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity, as of the latest practicable date: On July 27, 2005, there were 5,466,592 shares outstanding of the Registrant's common stock, \$0.33 par value.

PATIENT SAFETY TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

FORM 10-Q FOR THE SIX MONTHS
ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | <u>Page</u> |
|--|-------------|
| <u>PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u> | |
| <u>Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u> | 1 |
| <u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u> | 16 |
| <u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u> | 36 |
| <u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u> | 37 |
| <u>PART II OTHER INFORMATION</u> | |
| <u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u> | 37 |
| <u>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u> | 37 |
| <u>Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u> | 38 |
| <u>Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u> | 38 |
| <u>Item 5. Other Information</u> | 38 |
| <u>Item 6. Exhibits</u> | 39 |
| <u>SIGNATURES</u> | 40 |

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

PATIENT SAFETY TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (Unaudited)

| | June 30, 2005 | December 31, 2004 * |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| CURRENT ASSETS | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 91,252 | \$ 846,404 |
| Accounts receivable | 1,331,250 | |
| Marketable securities | 1,402,222 | 3,487,719 |
| Other current assets | 380,708 | 255,510 |
| TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS | 3,205,432 | 4,589,633 |
| Property and equipment, net | 145,401 | 23,657 |
| Patents, net | 4,576,262 | |
| Long-term investments | 3,861,012 | 2,320,953 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$ 11,788,107 | \$ 6,934,243 |
| LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | |
| Notes payable | \$ 1,838,880 | \$ 892,530 |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | 1,831,446 | 939,568 |
| Marketable securities, sold short | | 1,075,100 |
| Due to broker | 8,376 | 460,776 |
| TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES | 3,678,702 | 3,367,974 |
| STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| Convertible preferred stock, \$1 par value, cumulative 7% dividend: 1,000,000 shares authorized; 10,950 issued and outstanding at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 (Liquidation preference \$1,095,000) | 10,950 | 10,950 |
| Common stock, \$0.33 par value: 25,000,000 shares authorized; 6,886,634 shares issued and 5,455,339 shares outstanding as of June 30, 2005; 6,128,067 shares issued and 4,670,703 shares outstanding at December 31, 2004 | 2,272,589 | 2,022,262 |
| Paid-in capital | 20,629,446 | 13,950,775 |
| Other comprehensive income | 1,158,750 | |

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| | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|
| Accumulated deficit | (13,392,306) | (9,800,885) |
| | <u>10,679,429</u> | <u>6,183,102</u> |
| Deduct: 1,431,295 and 1,457,364 shares of common stock held in treasury, at cost, at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, respectively | (2,570,024) | (2,616,833) |
| | <u>8,109,405</u> | <u>3,566,269</u> |
| TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | | |
| | <u>8,109,405</u> | <u>3,566,269</u> |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY | \$ 11,788,107 | \$ 6,934,243 |
| | <u>\$ 11,788,107</u> | <u>\$ 6,934,243</u> |

* Restated to include the impact of share-based compensation expense

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

PATIENT SAFETY TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) (Unaudited)

| | Three Months Ended | | Six Months Ended | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | June 30, 2005 | June 30, 2004 * | June 30, 2005 | June 30, 2004 * |
| REVENUES | \$ 586,627 | \$ | \$ 586,627 | \$ |
| EXPENSES | | | | |
| Salaries and employee benefits | 900,385 | 133,030 | 2,110,096 | 261,931 |
| Professional fees | 897,974 | 184,122 | 1,454,945 | 241,122 |
| Rent | 24,478 | 18,879 | 24,478 | 36,954 |
| Insurance | 22,788 | 17,037 | 43,578 | 34,075 |
| Taxes other than income taxes | 23,947 | 6,037 | 45,982 | 18,801 |
| Amortization of patents | 81,235 | | 108,314 | |
| General and administrative | 204,463 | 34,684 | 461,634 | 84,828 |
| Operating expenses | 2,155,270 | 393,789 | 4,249,027 | 677,711 |
| Operating loss | (1,568,643) | (393,789) | (3,662,400) | (677,711) |
| Interest, dividend income and other, net | 11,485 | 50 | 40,088 | 215 |
| Equity in income (loss) of investee | (17,020) | | (17,020) | |
| Realized gains on investments, net | 138,372 | 451,400 | 103,644 | 500,878 |
| Interest expense | (34,243) | (9,002) | (61,561) | (17,928) |
| Unrealized gains (losses) on marketable securities, net | (300,384) | (19,015) | 43,203 | 83,744 |
| Net income (loss) | (1,770,433) | 29,644 | (3,554,046) | (110,802) |
| Preferred dividends | (24,637) | (19,161) | (37,375) | (38,325) |
| Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders | \$ (1,795,070) | \$ 10,483 | \$ (3,591,421) | \$ (149,127) |
| Basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share | \$ (0.33) | \$ 0.00 | \$ (0.69) | \$ (0.05) |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding | 5,430,528 | 3,083,664 | 5,172,181 | 3,072,048 |
| Comprehensive income (loss): | | | | |
| Net income (loss) | \$ (1,770,433) | \$ 29,644 | \$ (3,554,046) | \$ (110,802) |
| Other comprehensive income | 1,158,750 | | 1,158,750 | |
| Comprehensive income (loss) | \$ (611,683) | \$ 29,644 | \$ (2,395,296) | \$ (110,802) |

* Restated to include the impact of share-based compensation expense

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

PATIENT SAFETY TECHNOLOGIES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

| | Six Months Ended | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | June 30, 2005 | June 30, 2004 * |
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | |
| Net loss | \$ (3,554,046) | \$ (110,802) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities: | | |
| Depreciation | 5,131 | |
| Amortization of patents | 108,314 | |
| Realized gains on investments, net | (103,644) | (500,878) |
| Unrealized gain on marketable securities | (43,203) | (83,744) |
| Stock based compensation | 2,464,863 | 5,094 |
| Stock received for services | (10,000) | |
| Loss on investee | 17,019 | |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Accounts receivable | (1,331,250) | |
| Purchases of marketable investment securities, net | 717,245 | 774,332 |
| Other current assets | (145,198) | 25,926 |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | 873,666 | (52,135) |
| Due to broker | (452,400) | |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | (1,453,503) | 57,793 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | |
| Purchase of property and equipment | (59,981) | |
| Purchase of SurgiCount | (432,398) | |
| Proceeds from sale of long-term investments | 300,466 | |
| Purchases of long-term investments | (163,173) | |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (355,086) | |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | |
| Proceeds from issuance of common stock and warrants | 100,000 | |
| Proceeds from exercise of stock options | 26,250 | 39,375 |
| Cash proceeds related to 16B filing | | 2,470 |
| Payments of preferred dividends | (19,163) | (38,325) |
| Proceeds from notes payable | 1,000,000 | |
| Payments and decrease in notes | (53,650) | (11,040) |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities | 1,053,437 | (7,520) |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents | (755,152) | 50,273 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 846,404 | 224,225 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |

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| | | |
|---|--------------|------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | \$ 91,252 | \$ 274,498 |
| <hr/> | | |
| Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information: | | |
| Cash paid during the period for interest | \$ 32,552 | \$ 228 |
| Issuance of common stock and warrants in connection with SurgiCount acquisition | \$ 4,232,178 | \$ |
| Issuance of common stock in connection with asset purchase agreement | \$ 66,895 | \$ |
| Issuance of common stock in connection with land acquisition | \$ 85,619 | \$ |
| Dividends accrued | \$ 37,375 | \$ 19,163 |

* Restated to include the impact of share-based compensation expense

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

Patient Safety Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements - Unaudited
June 30, 2005

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Until March 31, 2005, Patient Safety Technologies, Inc. (*PST* , or the *Company*) (formerly known as Franklin Capital Corporation) was a Delaware corporation that elected to be a Business Development Company (*BDC*) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. On March 30, 2005, stockholder approval was obtained to withdraw the Company's election to be treated as a BDC and on March 31, 2005, the Company filed an election to withdraw its election with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Through its operating subsidiaries, the Company is currently involved in providing capital and managerial assistance to early stage companies in the medical products, health care solutions, financial services and real estate industries.

Currently, the Company has four wholly-owned operating subsidiaries: (1) SurgiCount Medical, Inc., a California corporation; (2) Patient Safety Consulting Group, LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability Company; (3) Franklin Capital Properties, LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability Company; and (4) Ault Glazer Bodnar Merchant Capital, Inc., a Delaware corporation.

The Company, including its operating subsidiaries, is engaged in the acquisition of controlling interests in companies and research and development of products and services focused on the health care and medical products field, particularly the patient safety markets, as well as the financial services and real estate industries. SurgiCount Medical, Inc., a provider of patient safety devices and Patient Safety Consulting Group, LLC, a healthcare consulting services company, focus on the Company's primary target industries, the health care and medical products field. Ault Glazer Bodnar Merchant Capital, Inc. (*AGB Merchant Capital*) was formed on June 27, 2005, to hold the Company's non-patient safety related assets, such as Franklin Capital Properties, LLC, a real estate development and management company, and to focus on the financial services and real estate industries.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and do not include all the information and disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. The accounting estimates that require management's most difficult and subjective judgments are the valuation of the non-marketable equity securities. The actual results may differ from management's estimates.

The interim condensed consolidated financial information is unaudited, but reflects all normal adjustments that are, in the opinion of management, necessary to provide a fair statement of results for the interim periods presented. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in connection with the consolidated financial statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004. Certain amounts reported in the previous period have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation reflecting the Company's withdrawal of its election to be treated as a BDC.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts reported in the condensed consolidated financial statements, as of June 30, 2004, have been reclassified to conform with the presentation adopted to report June 30, 2005 results.

Patient Safety Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Revenue Recognition

Consulting service contract revenue is recognized when the service is performed. Consequently, the recognition of such revenue is deferred until each phase of the contract is complete. This method is predominately used by the Financial Services and Real Estate segment. Service activities may include the following: financial advice on mergers, acquisitions, restructurings and similar corporate finance matters.

Liquidity

The Company has a working capital deficiency of approximately \$473,000 at June 30, 2005. The Company continues to have recurring losses and has relied upon liquidating its investments to fund operations. Management believes that existing cash resources together with proceeds from its investments should be adequate to fund its operations for the 12 months subsequent to June 30, 2005. However, long term liquidity is dependent on the Company's ability to attain future profitable operations.

Investments

Marketable Securities. The Company's investment in marketable securities that are bought and held principally for the purpose of selling them in the near-term are classified as trading securities. Trading securities are recorded at fair value on the balance sheet in current assets, with the change in fair value during the period included in earnings.

Available-for-Sale Investments. Investments designated as available-for-sale include both marketable equity and debt (including redeemable preferred stock) securities. Investments that are designated as available-for-sale are reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, recorded in stockholders' equity. Realized gains and losses on the sale or exchange of equity securities and declines in value judged to be other than temporary are recorded in realized gains (losses) on investments, net.

Equity Method. Included in long-term investments are investments in companies in which the Company has a 20% to 49% interest. These investments are carried at cost, adjusted for the Company's proportionate share of their undistributed earnings or losses. The Company's proportionate share of income or losses are recorded in equity in income (loss) of investee.

Stock-Based Compensation

Prior to January 1, 2005, the Company accounted for stock-based compensation in accordance with Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and related interpretations, as permitted by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. In December 2004, SFAS No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, which addresses the accounting for employee stock options, was issued. SFAS 123(R) revises the disclosure provisions of SFAS 123 and supercedes APB Opinion No. 25. SFAS 123(R) requires that the cost of all employee stock options, as well as other equity-based compensation arrangements, be reflected in the financial statements over the vesting period based on the estimated fair value of the awards. This statement is effective for the Company as of the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after January 1, 2006. The Company elected to adopt SFAS 123(R) as of January 1, 2005 using the modified retrospective application method as provided by SFAS 123(R) and accordingly, financial statement amounts for the prior periods in which the Company granted employee stock options have been restated to reflect the fair value method of expensing prescribed by SFAS 123(R). During the year ended December 31, 2004, the entire amount of equity compensation expense required to be recognized under the modified retrospective application method was \$5,094 relating to stock option grants that occurred in the second quarter of 2004. During the six months and three months ended June 30, 2005, the Company had stock-based compensation expense included in reported net loss of \$890,448 and \$337,906, respectively. All options that we granted in 2005 and 2004 were granted at the per share fair

Patient Safety Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

market value on the grant date. Vesting of options differs based on the terms of each option. The Company utilized the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the assumptions used for each period are as follows:

| | Three and six months ended June 30, | |
|---|--|-------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 |
| Weighted average risk free interest rates | 3.75% | 3.00% |
| Weighted average life (in years) | 3.0 | 0.1 |
| Volatility | 83% | 102% |
| Expected dividend yield | 0% | 0% |
| Weighted average grant-date fair value per share of options granted | \$ 2.92 | |

Comprehensive Income

The Company applies SFAS No. 130, *Reporting Comprehensive Income*. Comprehensive income (loss) consists of the after tax net change in unrealized gains and losses on securities classified as available for sale by the Company during the three and six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004 that have been excluded from net loss and reflected instead in equity. At June 30, 2005, the only investment designated as available for sale was the Company's restricted holdings in IPEX.

3. LOSS PER COMMON SHARE

Loss per common share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The Company complies with SFAS No. 128, *Earnings Per Share*, which requires dual presentation of basic and diluted earnings per share on the face of the statements of operations. Basic loss per share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted-average common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if convertible preferred stock or debentures, options and warrants were to be exercised or converted or otherwise resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the entity.

Options and warrants outstanding as of June 30, 2005 to purchase 609,000 and 1,149,683 shares of common stock, respectively, and 246,375 shares issuable upon conversion of outstanding convertible preferred stock were not included in the computation of diluted net loss per common share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005, as their inclusion would have been antidilutive.

Options outstanding as of June 30, 2004 to purchase 61,875 shares of common stock, and 246,375 shares issuable upon conversion of outstanding convertible preferred stock were not included in the computation of diluted net loss per common share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2004, as their inclusion would have been antidilutive.

4. EQUITY TRANSACTIONS

On March 30, 2005, stockholders' approval was obtained to (i) decrease the authorized number of shares of Common Stock from 50,000,000 shares to 25,000,000 shares, (ii) decrease the authorized number of shares of Preferred Stock from 10,000,000 shares to 1,000,000 shares and (iii) to reduce the par value of the Common Stock from \$1.00 per share to \$0.33 per share and effect a three-for-one split of the Common Stock.

Stockholders' equity has been restated to give retroactive recognition to the stock split for all periods presented. In addition, all per share and weighted average share amounts have been restated to reflect this stock split.

Patient Safety Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

During the six months ended June 30, 2005, the Company issued 5,625 shares of common stock held in treasury upon exercise of options under the Company's 1997 Stock Incentive Plan and 20,444 shares of common stock held in treasury to purchase 0.61 acres of vacant land in Springfield, Tennessee.

On April 5, 2005, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with Health West Marketing Incorporated, a California corporation (Health West). Under the agreement, Health West agreed to help the Company establish a comprehensive manufacturing and distribution strategy for the Company's Safety-Sponge™ System worldwide. The initial term of the agreement is for a period of two years. After the initial two-year term, the agreement will terminate unless extended by the parties for one or more additional one-year periods.

In consideration for Health West's services, the Company agreed to issue Health West 42,017 shares of the Company's common stock, to be issued as follows: (a) 10,505 shares valued at \$62,505 were issued upon signing the agreement; (b) if Health West helps the Company structure a comprehensive manufacturing agreement with A Plus Manufacturing by July 5, 2005, then the Company will issue Health West an additional 15,756 shares; and (c) if Health West helps the Company develop a regional distribution network to integrate the Safety-Sponge™ System into the existing acute care supply chain by February 5, 2006, then the Company will issue Health West the remaining 15,756 shares. At July 5, 2005, the primary terms of a comprehensive manufacturing agreement with A Plus Manufacturing had been agreed upon and the July 5, 2005 deadline was extended. As an additional incentive the Company granted Health West warrants to purchase a total of 175,000 shares of the Company's common stock as discussed in Note 11. In the event of the death of Bill Adams, who is Health West's Chief Executive Officer, the agreement will automatically terminate. The Company may terminate the agreement at any time upon delivery to Health West of notice of a good faith determination by the Company's Board of Directors that the agreement should be terminated for cause or as a result of disability of Mr. Adams. Health West may voluntarily terminate the agreement only after expiration of the initial two-year term upon providing 30 days prior written notice to the Company.

On April 22, 2005, the Company entered into a subscription agreement pursuant to which the Company sold to an investor 20,000 shares of the Company's common stock and warrants to purchase an additional 20,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The warrants are exercisable for a period of five years, have an exercise price equal to \$6.05, and 50% of the warrants are callable. In the event the closing sale price of the Company's common stock equals or exceeds \$7.50 for at least five consecutive trading days, the Company, upon 30 days prior written notice, may call the callable warrants at a redemption price equal to \$0.01 per share of common stock then purchasable pursuant to such warrants. Notwithstanding, such notice, the warrant holder may exercise the callable warrant prior to the end of the 30-day notice period. The Company received gross proceeds of \$100,000 from the sale of stock and warrants. The sale was made in a private placement exempt from registration requirements pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Rule 506 promulgated thereunder.

On May 12, 2005, the Company entered into an asset purchase agreement whereby the Company purchased all of the assets of Cinapse Digital Media, a sole proprietorship, for the issuance of 17,241 shares of common stock and 8,621 warrants to purchase common stock at an exercise price of \$5.80 and a contractual life of 5 years. The assets were valued at \$66,895 and consisted primarily of computers and equipment utilized in the production of digital video. Simultaneously with the asset purchase, the Company formed Cinapse Digital Media, LLC, a 50% owned Delaware limited liability company, and contributed the acquired assets. Cinapse Digital Media, LLC produces digital video for corporate clients and will also produce digital training videos for the Company's patient safety devices.

5. ACQUISITION

In February 2005, the Company invested \$4,035,600, excluding acquisition costs, to acquire 100% of the common stock of SurgiCount Medical, Inc. (**SurgiCount**). The Company acquired SurgiCount for its patents related to the Safety-Sponge™ System, an innovation which the Company believes will allow it to capture a significant portion of the United States and European surgical sponge sales. SurgiCount's operating results from the closing date of the

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Patient Safety Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

acquisition, February 25, 2005, through June 30, 2005, are included in the condensed consolidated financial statements.

At closing, the purchase price, including acquisition costs was determined to be \$4,684,576, comprised of \$340,000 in cash payments and 600,000 shares of the Company's common stock valued at \$3,695,600 issued to SurgiCount's equity holders. Additionally, the Company incurred approximately \$112,398 in direct costs and issued 150,000 warrants, valued at \$536,578, to purchase the common stock of the Company to consultants providing advisory services for the Merger. The value assigned to the stock portion of the purchase price is \$6.16 per share based on the average closing price of the Company's common stock for the five days beginning two days prior to and ending two days after February 4, 2005, the date of the Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization (the "Merger"). In addition, in the event that prior to the fifth anniversary of the closing of the Merger the cumulative gross revenues of SurgiCount exceed \$500,000 the Company is obligated to issue an additional 50,001 shares of the Company's common stock to certain SurgiCount shareholders. Should the cumulative gross revenues exceed \$1,000,000 during the five-year period the additional shares would be increased by 50,001, for a total of 100,002 additional shares. Such amount is not included in the aggregate purchase price and will be recorded when and if issued.

The entire purchase price, including acquisition costs, has been allocated to SurgiCount's patents, with an approximate useful life of 14.4 years, on a preliminary basis and may change as additional information becomes available.

The following pro forma data summarizes the results of operations for the periods indicated as if the SurgiCount acquisition had been completed as of the beginning of each period presented. The pro forma data gives effect to actual operating results prior to the acquisition, adjusted to include the pro forma effect of amortization of intangibles. These pro forma amounts do not purport to be indicative of the results that would have actually been obtained if the acquisition occurred as of the beginning of each period presented or that may be obtained in future periods:

| | Three months ended June 30, | | Six months ended June 30, | |
|---|--------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| | 2005 | 2004 | 2005 | 2004 |
| Revenue | | | | |
| Net loss | \$ (1,789,000) | \$ (65,000) | \$ (3,633,000) | \$ (299,000) |
| Basic and diluted net loss per common share | \$ (0.33) | \$ (0.02) | \$ (0.70) | \$ (0.10) |

6. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 are comprised of the following:

| | June 30, 2005 | December 31, 2004 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Professional fees - legal | \$ 467,607 | \$ 351,867 |
| Accrued purchase price on investment | 165,240 | 165,240 |
| Officer's severance | 31,405 | 160,142 |
| Accrued interest | 141,441 | 112,432 |
| Professional fees - other | 84,500 | 52,950 |
| Deferred revenue | 754,623 | |
| Accrued - other | 186,630 | 96,937 |
| | \$ 1,831,446 | \$ 939,568 |

Patient Safety Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

7. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Marketable securities at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 are comprised of the following:

| | <u>June 30, 2005</u> | <u>December 31, 2004</u> |
|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| U.S. Treasuries | \$ | \$ 2,016,406 |
| IPEX, Inc. | 471,599 | |
| Other Equities | 930,623 | 1,471,313 |
| | <u>\$ 1,402,222</u> | <u>\$ 3,487,719</u> |

IPEX, Inc.

At June 30, 2005, the Company held 607,425 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 225,000 shares of common stock at \$1.50 per share and warrants to purchase 225,000 shares of common stock at \$2.00 per share of IPEX, Inc. (*IPEX*), formerly Administration for International Credit & Investments, Inc. The Company is currently restricted from selling 450,000 shares of the common stock and of the warrants. The remaining 157,425 shares of common stock are valued at \$471,599 and included in marketable securities. IPEX's common stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board, which reported a closing price, at June 30, 2005, of \$3.55. The Company has valued its holdings in IPEX at a 25% discount to the \$3.55 closing price, or \$2.66 per share, due to the limited average number of shares traded on the OTC Bulletin Board as well as other trading restrictions on the Company's unregistered holdings in IPEX. The warrants are exercisable for a period of five years and are callable by IPEX in certain instances. IPEX operates an electronic market for collecting, detecting, converting, enhancing and routing telecommunication traffic and digital content. Members of the exchange anonymously exchange information based on route quality and price through a centralized, web accessible database and then route traffic. IPEX's fully-automatic, highly scalable Voice over Internet Protocol routing platform updates routes based on availability, quality and price and executes the capacity request of the orders using proprietary software and delivers them through IPEX's system. IPEX invoices and processes payments for its members' transactions and offsets credit risk through its credit management programs with third parties.

8. LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS

Long-term investments at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 are comprised of the following:

| | <u>June 30, 2005</u> | <u>December 31, 2004</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Alacra Corporation | \$ 1,000,000 | \$ 1,000,000 |
| DigiCorp | 549,942 | 532,435 |
| IPEX, Inc. | 1,608,750 | |
| Real Estate | 652,320 | 738,518 |
| China Nurse | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| | <u>\$ 3,861,012</u> | <u>\$ 2,320,953</u> |

Patient Safety Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Alacra Corporation

At June 30, 2005, the Company had an investment in shares of Series F convertible preferred stock of Alacra Corporation, valued at \$1,000,000, and classified as an available-for-sale investment. The Company has the right to have the Series F convertible preferred stock redeemed by Alacra for face value plus accrued dividends on December 31, 2006. Alacra, based in New York, is a global provider of business and financial information. Alacra provides a diverse portfolio of fast, sophisticated online services that allow users to quickly find, analyze, package and present mission-critical business information. Alacra's customers include more than 750 financial institutions, management consulting, law and accounting firms and other corporations throughout the world.

DigiCorp

At June 30, 2005, the Company held 4,016,027 shares, or 41%, of the common stock of DigiCorp recorded at its cost, as adjusted for the Company's proportionate share of DigiCorp's losses, of \$549,942, or approximately \$0.14 per share. DigiCorp's common stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board, which reported a closing price, at June 30, 2005, of \$0.22. The Company accounts for its investment in DigiCorp under the equity method of accounting. The Company's proportionate share of income or losses from this investment is recorded in interest, dividend income and other, net.

Excelsior Radio Networks, Inc.

During the period from August 12, 2003 through October 22, 2004, the Company liquidated its investment in Excelsior Radio Networks, Inc. (*Excelsior*). The Company sold a total of 1,476,804 shares and warrants to purchase 87,111 shares of Excelsior common stock. Certain of these sales are subject to potential adjustment whereby the Company would receive additional proceeds in the event of certain circumstances. However, no value has been ascribed to this right.

Investments in Real Estate

At June 30, 2005, the Company had several real estate investments, recorded at its cost of \$652,320. These investments are included in long-term investments. The Company holds its real estate investments in Franklin Capital Properties, LLC (*Franklin Properties*). Franklin Properties primary focus is on the acquisition and management of income producing real estate holdings. Franklin Properties' real estate holdings consist of eight vacant single family buildings and two multi-unit buildings in Baltimore, Maryland, approximately 8.5 acres of undeveloped land in Heber Springs, Arkansas, 0.61 acres of undeveloped land in Springfield, Tennessee, and various loans secured by real estate in Heber Springs, Arkansas. Franklin Properties is evaluating alternative uses for its real estate holdings, which range from development and capital investments as a means of generating recurring revenue to the liquidation of specific properties.

9. NOTES PAYABLE

The Company initially purchased Excelsior on August 28, 2001. As part of the purchase price paid by the Company for its investment in Excelsior, the Company issued a \$1,000,000 note to Winstar. This note was due February 28, 2002 with interest at 3.54% but in accordance with the agreement has a right of offset against certain representations and warranties made by Winstar. The due date of the note was extended until the lawsuit discussed in Note 13 was settled, which occurred on June 1, 2005. At June 30, 2005, the Company had incurred approximately \$161,120 in legal expenses which have been offset against the amount due. No payment has been made as the Company is evaluating the amount of additional offsets that it believes it is entitled to.

On April 7, 2005, the Company issued a \$1,000,000 principal amount promissory note (the *Note*) to Bodnar Capital Management, LLC, in consideration for a loan from Bodnar Capital Management, LLC to the Company in the amount

Patient Safety Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

of \$1,000,000. Steven J. Bodnar is a managing member of Bodnar Capital Management, LLC. Mr. Bodnar, through Bodnar Capital Management, LLC, is a principal stockholder of the Company. The principal amount of the Note and interest at the rate of 6% per annum is payable on May 31, 2006. The obligations under the Note are collateralized by all real property owned by the Company.

10. STOCK OPTION PLANS

On September 9, 1997, the Company's stockholders approved two Stock Option Plans: a Stock Incentive Plan (*SIP*) to be offered to the Company's consultants, officers and employees (including any officer or employee who is also a director of the Company) and a Non-Statutory Stock Option Plan (*SOP*) to be offered to the Company's outside directors, (i.e., those directors who are not also officers or employees of The Company). As of June 30, 2005, there were no outstanding options to purchase the Company's Common Stock and no options available for future issuance under either the SIP or the SOP.

In December 2004, the Board of Directors of the Company approved the 2005 Stock Option and Restricted Stock Plan (the *2005 SOP*) and the Company's stockholders approved the Plan in March 2005. The Plan reserves 1,319,082 shares of common stock for grants of incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, and restricted stock awards to employees, non-employee directors and consultants performing services for the Company. Options granted under the Plan have an exercise price equal to or greater than the fair market value of the underlying common stock at the date of grant and become exercisable based on a vesting schedule determined at the date of grant. The options expire 10 years from the date of grant. Restricted stock awards granted under the Plan are subject to a vesting period determined at the date of grant. As of June 30, 2005, the Company has granted 272,144 shares of restricted stock of which 121,326 are vested. For the six months and three months ended June 30, 2005, the Company recorded compensation expense of approximately \$949,872 and \$374,898, respectively, related to these shares of restricted stock.

The following is a summary of the status of the Stock Option Plans:

| | Shares Available for Grant | Outstanding Options Number of Shares | Weighted Average Exercise Price |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| December 31, 2003 | 22,500 | 61,875 | \$ 3.80 |
| Grants | (78,750) | 78,750 | \$ 0.50 |
| Exercises | | (78,750) | \$ 0.50 |
| Cancellations | 56,250 | (56,250) | \$ 3.71 |
| December 31, 2004 | | 5,625 | \$ 4.67 |
| Adoption of 2005 SOP | 1,319,082 | | |
| Exercises | | (5,625) | \$ 4.67 |
| Restricted Stock Awards | (272,144) | | |
| Grants | (609,000) | 609,000 | \$ 5.27 |
| June 30, 2005 | 437,938 | 609,000 | \$ 5.27 |
| Options exercisable at: | | | |
| December 31, 2003 | | 61,875 | \$ 3.80 |
| December 31, 2004 | | 5,625 | \$ 4.67 |
| June 30, 2005 | | 185,250 | \$ 5.27 |

Patient Safety Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

The outstanding options, all of which are issued under the 2005 SOP, have a remaining contractual life of approximately 9.75 years.

11. WARRANTS

On November 3, 2004, the Company entered into a Subscription Agreement with several accredited investors (the *Investors*), relating to the issuance and sale by the Company of shares of its common stock (the *Shares*) and five-year warrants (the *Warrants*) to purchase additional shares of its common stock (the *Warrant Shares*) in one or more closings of a private placement (the *Private Placement*).

During the period November 3, 2004 through December 21, 2004, the Company held a series of four closings of the Private Placement. In conjunction with the closings the Company issued and sold to the Investors an aggregate of 1,517,700 Shares and Warrants to purchase an aggregate of up to 758,841 Warrant Shares pursuant to the terms of the Subscription Agreement. On April 22, 2005, the Company entered into a Subscription Agreement with an accredited investor whereby the Company sold an additional 20,000 Shares and Warrants to purchase an additional 20,000 Warrant Shares. At June 30, 2005, the Warrants, including those granted on April 22, 2005, weighted average exercise price was \$3.91 with a remaining contractual life of 4.4 years.

In March 2005, the Company issued 177,000 warrants (including 150,000 capitalized as part of the acquisition of the SurgiCount patents) to purchase shares of common stock at \$5.27 per share to various consultants. The warrants are immediately exercisable and have a five-year life. The warrants were valued at \$633,163 and, depending on the nature of the consulting services received by the Company, were either capitalized or expensed.

In April 2005, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with Health West Marketing Incorporated and as incentive for entering into the agreement, the Company agreed to issue Health West a callable warrant to purchase 150,000 (post 3:1 forward stock split) shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$5.95, exercisable for 5 years. In addition, the Company agreed to issue a callable warrant to purchase 25,000 (post 3:1 forward stock split) shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$5.95, exercisable upon meeting specified milestones. The warrants were valued at \$615,951 of which \$527,958 was expensed during the period and the remaining amount will be expensed when and if the milestones are met.

Warrants granted during the year were valued using the Black-Scholes valuation model assuming expected dividend yield, risk-free interest rate, expected life and volatility of 0%, 3.75%, five years and 83%, respectively. As of June 30, 2005, all warrants issued to the consultants remain outstanding.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Tuxis Corporation

On July 22, 2005, Ault Glazer filed a Schedule 13D/A with the SEC relating to its holdings in Tuxis Corporation (*Tuxis*). Tuxis, a Maryland corporation, currently is registered under the 1940 Act as a closed-end management investment company. Tuxis previously received Board of Directors and shareholder approval to change the nature of its business so as to cease to be an investment company and on May 3, 2004, filed an application with the SEC to de-register. At June 30, 2005, the Company directly held 79,800 shares and indirectly, by virtue of its relationship with

Patient Safety Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

Ault Glazer, held 145,400 shares of Tuxis common stock, which represented approximately 8.11% and 14.78%, respectively, of the total outstanding shares. At March 31, 2005, Tuxis had reportable net assets of approximately \$9.0 million.

On April 28, 2005, the Company purchased 0.61 acres of vacant land in Springfield, Tennessee from a related party. The purchase price consisted of approximately \$90,000 in cash, 20,444 shares of common stock and 10,221 warrants to purchase common stock at an exercise price of \$4.53 and a 5 year contractual life.

Ipex, Inc.

On June 30, 2005, the Company formalized the terms of a consulting agreement, consented to by IPEX, whereby the Company was retained by Wolfgang Grabher, the majority shareholder of IPEX, former President, former Chief Executive Officer and former director of IPEX, to serve as a business consultant to IPEX. Mr. Grabher owns 18,855,900 shares of IPEX's 28,195,566 outstanding shares of common stock and has granted Mr. Ault, the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, an irrevocable voting proxy for his shares. At June 30, 2005, the Company held 2.15% of IPEX's outstanding shares of common stock. On June 30, 2005, the Company agreed with IPEX as to the scope of such consulting services and the consideration for such services. The Company has provided and/or will provide if reasonably necessary within the next 12 months, the following services to IPEX: (a) substantial review of IPEX's business and operations in order to facilitate an analysis of IPEX's strategic options regarding a turnaround of IPEX's business; (b) providing advice in the following areas: (i) identification of financing sources; (ii) providing capital introductions of financial institutions and/or strategic investors; (iii) evaluation and recommendation of candidates for appointment as officers, directors or employees; (iv) making personnel of the Company available to IPEX to provide services to IPEX on a temporary or permanent basis; (v) evaluation and/or negotiation of merger or sale opportunities, or such other form of transaction or endeavor which IPEX may elect to pursue; and (vi) providing any other services as are mutually agreed upon in writing by the Company and Wolfgang Grabher from time to time; and (c) assisting IPEX in installing a new management team.

At June 30, 2005, the Company had performed a significant amount of the services stipulated under the terms of the consulting agreement, including but not limited to: (i) a review of the business and operations; (ii) the execution of two purchase agreements for the purchase of certain intellectual property assets; (iii) the hiring of a Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and a Vice President of Research & Development; and (iv) the appointment of two members to the Board of Directors of IPEX. The Company has deferred approximately \$755,000 of revenue relating to this consulting agreement which management expects will be substantially recognized during the year ending December 31, 2005.

13. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

On October 15, 2001, Jeffrey A. Leve and Jeffrey Leve Family Partnership, L.P. filed a lawsuit (the *Leve Lawsuit*) against the Company, Sunshine Wireless, LLC (*Sunshine*), and four other defendants affiliated with Winstar Communications, Inc. (*Winstar*). On February 25, 2003, the case against the Company and Sunshine was dismissed, however, on October 19, 2004, Jeffrey A. Leve and Jeffrey Leve Family Partnership, L.P. exercised their right to appeal. On June 1, 2005, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the February 25, 2003 judgment of the district court dismissing the claims against the Company.

14. SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company reports selected segment information in its financial reports to shareholders in accordance with SFAS No. 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*. The segment information provided reflects the three distinct lines of business within the Company's organizational structure: medical products, which consists of SurgiCount, a provider of patient safety devices, health care solutions, which consists of Patient Safety Consulting Group, LLC, and financial services and real estate, which consists of Franklin Capital Properties,

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Patient Safety Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

LLC. Unallocated corporate expenses are centrally managed at the corporate level and not reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker in evaluating results by segment.

Transactions between segments are not common and are not material to the segment information. Some business activities that cannot be classified in the aforementioned segments are shown under corporate.

Segment information for the three and six months ended June 30, 2005, and 2004 is as follows:

| | Three Months Ended | | Six Months Ended | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | June 30, 2005 | June 30, 2004 | June 30, 2005 | June 30, 2004 |
| Medical Products | | | | |
| Revenue | | | | |
| Net loss | \$ (947,898) | | \$ (1,168,629) | |
| Total Assets | \$ 4,576,262 | | \$ 4,576,262 | |
| Health Care Solutions | | | | |
| Revenue | | | | |
| Net loss | \$ (105,196) | | \$ (232,921) | |
| Total Assets | | | | |
| Financial Services and Real Estate | | | | |
| Revenue | \$ 586,627 | | \$ 586,627 | |
| Net income | \$ 237,901 | \$ 432,435 | \$ 313,064 | \$ 584,837 |
| Total Assets | \$ 6,685,736 | \$ 3,013,708 | \$ 6,685,736 | \$ 3,013,708 |
| Corporate | | | | |
| Revenue | | | | |
| Net loss | \$ (955,240) | \$ (402,791) | \$ (2,465,560) | \$ (695,639) |
| Total Assets | \$ 526,109 | \$ 78,961 | \$ 526,109 | \$ 78,961 |
| Total | | | | |
| Revenue | \$ 586,627 | | \$ 586,627 | |
| Net loss | \$ (1,770,433) | \$ 29,644 | \$ (3,554,046) | \$ (110,802) |
| Total Assets | \$ 11,788,107 | \$ 3,092,669 | \$ 11,788,107 | \$ 3,092,669 |

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

During July 2005, Ault Glazer Bodnar Merchant Capital, Inc. purchased a 50% interest in Automotive Services Group (*ASG*), LLC, an Alabama Limited Liability Company, for \$300,000. ASG was formed to develop and operate automated car wash sites with the first location under development in Birmingham, Alabama.

On July 11, 2005, Franklin Capital Properties, LLC filed a certificate of amendment with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware changing its name to Ault Glazer Bodnar Capital Properties, LLC.

Patient Safety Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (continued)

On July 19, 2005, the Company entered into a stock purchase agreement pursuant to which the Company sold to an investor 38,000 shares of the Company's common stock. As consideration for the PST shares, the Company received 12,000 shares of Tuxis common stock valued at \$103,680.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our condensed consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this form 10-Q. This form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements regarding the plans and objectives of management for future operations. This information may involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, which involve assumptions and describe our future plans, strategies and expectations, are generally identifiable by use of the words may, will, should, expect, anticipate, estimate, believe, intend or project or the negative of these words or other variations on these words or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements are based on assumptions that may be incorrect, and we cannot assure you that the projections included in these forward-looking statements will come to pass. Our actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. We undertake no obligation to revise these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Critical accounting policies and estimates

The below discussion and analysis of Patient Safety Technologies' financial condition and results of operations are based upon the Company's financial statements. 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 amounts reported in the financial statements. Critical accounting policies are those that are both important to the presentation of our financial condition and results of operations and require management's most difficult, complex, or subjective judgments. Our most critical accounting policy relates to the valuation of our non-marketable equity securities.

We invest in illiquid equity securities acquired directly from the issuer in private transactions. Our investments are generally subject to restrictions on resale or otherwise are illiquid and generally have no established trading market. Additionally, many of the securities that we may invest in will not be eligible for sale to the public without registration under the Securities Act of 1933. Because of the type of investments that we make and the nature of our business, our valuation process requires an analysis of various factors.

Investments in non-marketable securities are inherently risky and a number of the companies we invest in are expected to fail. Their success (or lack thereof) is dependent upon product development, market acceptance, operational efficiency and other key business success factors. In addition, depending on their future prospects, they may not be able to raise additional funds when needed or they may receive lower valuations, with less favorable investment terms than in previous financings, and the investments would likely become impaired.

We review all of our investments quarterly for indicators of impairment; however, for non-marketable equity securities, the impairment analysis requires significant judgment to identify events or circumstances that would likely have a material adverse effect on the fair value of the investment. The indicators that we use to identify those events or circumstances includes as relevant, the nature and value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments and its earnings, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparison to valuations of publicly traded companies, comparisons to recent sales of comparable companies, the discounted value of the cash flows of the portfolio company and other relevant factors. Because such valuations are inherently uncertain and may be based on estimates, our determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would be assessed if a ready market for these securities existed.

Investments identified as having an indicator of impairment are subject to further analysis to determine if the investment is other than temporarily impaired, in which case we write the investment down to its impaired value. When a portfolio company is not considered viable from a financial or technological point of view, we write down the entire investment since we consider the estimated fair market value to be nominal. If a portfolio company obtains additional funding at a valuation lower than our carrying amount or requires a new round of equity funding to stay in operation and the new funding does not appear imminent, we presume that the investment is other than temporarily impaired, unless specific facts and circumstances indicate otherwise. We did not recognize any impairments for the six months ended June 30, 2005 and 2004.

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Security investments which are publicly traded on a national exchange or Nasdaq Stock Market are stated at the last reported sales price on the day of valuation or, if no sale was reported on that date, then the securities are stated at the last quoted bid price. Our Board may determine, if appropriate, to discount the value where there is an impediment to the marketability of the securities held.

Accounting Developments

In December 2004, Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (*SFAS*) No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment*, which addresses the accounting for employee stock options, was issued. SFAS 123(R) revises the disclosure provisions of SFAS 123, *Accounting for Stock Based Compensation* and supercedes Accounting Principles Board (*APB*) Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. SFAS 123(R) requires that the cost of all employee stock options, as well as other equity-based compensation arrangements, be reflected in the financial statements based on the estimated fair value of the awards. The Company elected early adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) as of January 1, 2005.

Overview

Until March 31, 2005, Patient Safety Technologies, Inc., a Delaware corporation (*PST* , or the *Company*), elected to be a Business Development Company (*BDC*) under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended. On March 30, 2005, stockholder approval was obtained to withdraw our election to be treated as a BDC and on March 31, 2005 we filed an election to withdraw our election with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

We are currently engaged in the acquisition of controlling interests in companies and research and development of products and services focused on the health care and medical products field, particularly the patient safety markets, as well as the financial services and real estate industries. SurgiCount Medical, Inc., a provider of patient safety devices, Patient Safety Consulting Group, LLC, a healthcare consulting services company, Ault Glazer Bodnar Merchant Capital, Inc., a holding company for the Company's non-patient safety related assets, and Franklin Capital Properties, LLC, a real estate development and management company, are wholly-owned operating subsidiaries, which were either acquired or created to enhance our ability to focus our efforts in each targeted industry.

SurgiCount is our first acquisition in our plan to become a leader in the billion dollar patient safety field market. SurgiCount owns patents issued in the United States and Europe related to the Safety-Sponge™ System, an innovation which management believes will allow us to capture a significant portion of the United States and European surgical sponge sales. Based upon assumptions that take into consideration factors such as the approximate number of hospitals and operating rooms in the United States and Europe, the approximate number of surgeries performed annually, and estimates for the average cost of surgical sponges, incorporating the Safety-Sponge™ System, per surgery, we believe that the existing market for surgical sponge sales in the United States and Europe represents a market opportunity equal to or in excess of \$650 million in annual sales.

The Safety-Sponge™ System allows for faster and more accurate counting of surgical sponges. SurgiCount has obtained FDA 510k exempt status for the Safety-Sponge™ line.

Ault Glazer Bodnar Merchant Capital, Inc. was formed during June 2005 as a means to separate the Companies core patient safety related business from its non-healthcare assets. The Company expects that Ault Glazer Bodnar Merchant Capital, Inc. will hold the majority of the Company's marketable securities and long-term investments.

The Company, including its subsidiaries, also provides capital and managerial assistance to early stage companies in the medical products, health care solutions, financial services and real estate industries.

Our principal executive offices are located at 100 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 1500, Santa Monica, California 90401. Our telephone number is (310) 752-1416. Our website is located at <http://www.patientsafetytechnologies.com>.

Financial Condition

The Company's cash and marketable securities were \$1,493,474, at June 30, 2005, versus \$4,334,123 at December 31, 2004. Total current liabilities, were \$3,678,702 at June 30, 2005 versus \$3,367,974 at December 31, 2004. Included in current liabilities at June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004 is a note payable, and accrued interest on such note, payable to Winstar Communications, Inc. in the amount of \$966,512 and \$1,004,962, respectively. As discussed in Note 9 in the Company's notes to its condensed consolidated financial statements filed with this Form 10-Q, the due date on the note payable to Winstar was June 1, 2005, the settlement date of the Leve Lawsuit. However, the note payable had a right of offset against certain representations and warranties made by Winstar and the Company is currently evaluating the amount of offsets that it believes it is entitled to.

At June 30, 2005 and December 31, 2004, we had \$91,252 and \$846,404 in cash and cash equivalents. Our Board has given our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Milton Todd Ault III, the authority to invest our cash balances in the public equity and debt markets as appropriate to maximize the short-term return on such assets. The making of such investments entails risks related to the loss of investment and price volatility.

The Company had a working capital deficit of approximately \$473,000 at June 30, 2005. The Company continues to have recurring losses and has relied upon liquidating its portfolio companies to fund operations. On April 7, 2005, the Company issued a \$1,000,000 promissory note (the *Note*) to Bodnar Capital Management, LLC, in consideration of a \$1,000,000 loan from Bodnar Capital Management, LLC to the Company. Steven J. Bodnar is a managing member of Bodnar Capital Management, LLC. Mr. Bodnar, through Bodnar Capital Management, LLC, is a principal stockholder of the Company. The principal amount of the Note and interest at the rate of 6% per annum is payable on May 31, 2006, the maturity date of the Note. The obligations under the Note are secured by all real property owned by the Company. Management believes that existing cash resources, together with anticipated revenues from its operations, should be adequate to fund its operations for the twelve months subsequent to June 30, 2005. However, long-term liquidity is dependent on the Company's ability to attain future profitable operations. Management may undertake additional debt or equity financings to better enable the Company to grow and meet its future operating and capital requirements.

On November 3, 2004, the Company entered into a Subscription Agreement and sold an aggregate of 405,625 shares (1,216,875 shares post 3:1 forward stock split) of its Common Stock and warrants to purchase an aggregate of up to 202,810 shares (608,430 shares post split) of its Common Stock in a private placement transaction to certain accredited investors. Pursuant to the terms of the Subscription Agreement, the Company held additional closings of the private placement on November 15, 2004, December 2, 2004, and on December 27, 2004, and sold an aggregate of 100,275 additional shares (300,825 shares post split) of its Common Stock and warrants to purchase an aggregate of up to 50,137 shares (150,411 shares post split) of its Common Stock. The Company received aggregate net proceeds from all the closings of \$3,924,786. The Company filed a registration statement with the SEC on May 3, 2005 registering the resale of the shares of our Common Stock (including the shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of the warrants) sold in the private placement transactions on a continuous or delayed basis under the Securities Act of 1933. We are required to use our reasonable best efforts to cause the registration statement to become effective within 90 days after the date we file such registration statement with the SEC. We intend to use the net proceeds from the private placement transaction primarily for general corporate purposes and in buying controlling equity stakes in companies and/or assets in the medical products, health care solutions, financial services and real estate industries.

As of June 30, 2005, the Company had no commitments not reflected on its balance sheet. As in prior acquisitions, we intend to use a combination of common stock and warrants to purchase common stock as the primary means to acquire companies. Accordingly, the Company's need to raise significant amounts of cash can be minimized, provided the companies we acquire are willing to accept non-cash forms of consideration.

Investments

The Company's financial condition is dependent on the success of its investments. The Company intends to invest a substantial portion of its assets in private companies in the medical products, health care solutions and financial services industries. These private businesses may be thinly capitalized, unproven, small companies that

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lack management depth, are dependent on new, commercially unproven technologies and have little or no history of operations. The following is a discussion of our most significant investments at June 30, 2005.

Alacra Corporation

At June 30, 2005, the Company had an investment in Alacra Corporation (Alacra), valued at \$1,000,000, which represents 8.5% of the Company's total assets. Alacra, a privately held company based in New York, is a leading global provider of business and financial information. Alacra provides a diverse portfolio of fast, sophisticated online services that allow users to quickly find, analyze, package and present mission-critical business information. Alacra's customers include more than 750 leading financial institutions, management consulting, law and accounting firms and other corporations throughout the world. Currently, the company's largest customer segment is investment and commercial banking, followed closely by management consulting, law and multi-national corporations.

Alacra's online service allows users to search via a set of robust, sophisticated tools designed to locate and extract business information from the Internet and from the Alacra library of premium content. The company's team of information professionals selects, categorizes and indexes more than 45,000 sites on the Web containing the most reliable and comprehensive business information. Simultaneously, users can search more than 100 premium commercial databases that contain financial information, economic data, business news, and investment and market research. Alacra provides the requisite information in the appropriate format, gleaned from such prestigious content partners as Thomson Financial, Barra, The Economist Intelligence Unit, Factiva, Mergerstat® and many others.

On April 20, 2000, the Company purchased \$1,000,000 worth of Alacra Series F Convertible Preferred Stock. Alacra has recorded revenue growth in every year since the Company's original investment, further, 2004 revenues were in excess of the prior years revenues by greater than 20%. The Company has the right to have the preferred stock redeemed by Alacra for face value plus accrued dividends on December 31, 2006. In connection with this investment, the Company was granted observer rights on Alacra board of directors meetings.

China Nurse

On November 23, 2004, the Company entered into a strategic relationship with China Nurse LLC (China Nurse), a developmental stage international nurse-recruiting firm based in New York that focuses on recruiting and training qualified nurses from China and Taiwan for job placement with hospitals and other health care facilities in the United States. China Nurse creates an opportunity for hospitals and other health care providers to efficiently recruit skilled professionals from China and Taiwan. It maintains a customized approach to matching the qualifications of the nurses with the specific needs of U.S. clients. In connection with this strategic relationship, the Company has agreed to provide referrals and other assistance and has also made a small capital investment in that company.

Digicorp

At June 30, 2005, the Company had an investment in DigiCorp valued at \$549,942, which represents 4.7% of the Company's total assets. On December 29, 2004, the Company entered into a Common Stock Purchase Agreement with certain shareholders of DigiCorp (the Agreement), to purchase an aggregate of 3,453,527 shares of DigiCorp common stock. Of such shares, 1,224,000 shares of DigiCorp common stock will be purchased from the selling shareholders at such time as the shares are registered for resale with the SEC. The purchase price for such shares is \$.135 or \$.145 per share, depending on when the closing occurs. Digicorp's common stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board, which reported a closing price, at June 30, 2005, of \$0.22. In connection with the Agreement, the Company is entitled to designate two members to the Board of Directors of Digicorp. The Company's first designee, Melanie Glazer, who is also manager of our subsidiary Franklin Capital Properties, LLC, was appointed on December 29, 2004. Milton Todd Ault, III, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, was appointed Chief Executive Officer of Digicorp on April 26, 2005. On July 1, 2005, Philip Gatch, our Chief Technology Officer, was appointed Chief Technology Officer of Digicorp. On July 16, 2005, Alice M. Campbell, one of our directors, and Mr. Ault was appointed to the Board of Directors of Digicorp. On July 20, 2005, Lynne Silverstein, our President and Secretary, was appointed as a director of Digicorp, and William B. Horne, our Chief Financial Officer, was appointed as a director and as Chief Financial Officer of Digicorp. The Company is currently evaluating several strategic alternatives for the use of the DigiCorp entity.

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Since June 30, 1995, DigiCorp has been in the developmental stage and has had no operations other than issuing shares of common stock for financing the preparation of financial statements and for preparing filings for the SEC. On May 18, 2005, DigiCorp entered into a subscription agreement with Bodnar Capital Management, LLC (Bodnar Capital), pursuant to which DigiCorp sold Bodnar Capital 2,941,176 shares (the Shares) of its common stock and warrants (the Warrants) to purchase an additional 3,000,000 shares of its common stock. DigiCorp received gross proceeds of approximately \$500,000 from the sale of stock and warrants to Bodnar Capital. The sale was made in a private placement exempt from registration requirements pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Rule 506 promulgated thereunder.

On July 15, 2005, DigiCorp entered into a binding letter of intent to acquire certain assets which include the iCodemedia suite of websites and internet properties and all related intellectual property (the iCodemedia Assets) from Philip Gatch, who was recently appointed DigiCorp's Chief Technology Officer. We agreed to issue Mr. Gatch 1,000,000 shares of our common stock as consideration for the iCodemedia Assets. Consummation of the transaction is subject to the execution of a definitive purchase and sale contract.

Excelsior Radio Networks, Inc.

During the period from August 12, 2003 through October 22, 2004, the Company liquidated its investment in Excelsior Radio Networks, Inc. (**Excelsior**). The Company sold a total of 1,476,804 shares and warrants to purchase 87,111 shares of Excelsior common stock. The Company has stock appreciation rights on these shares that begin to expire on August 8, 2005.

IPEX, Inc.

At June 30, 2005, the Company held 607,425 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase 225,000 shares of common stock at \$1.50 per share and warrants to purchase 225,000 shares of common stock at \$2.00 per share of IPEX, Inc. (**IPEX**), formerly Administration for International Credit & Investments, Inc, valued at \$2,080,349. IPEX's common stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board, which reported a closing price, at June 30, 2005, of \$3.55. The warrants are exercisable for a period of five years and are callable by IPEX in certain instances. IPEX operates a fully automated, software-based, centralized Voice over Internet Protocol (**VoIP**) routing platform that exchanges international telecommunication traffic. IPEX's exchange operates on a software-based switching platform which monitors and dynamically checks up to 256 different routes for one country code, optimizing margin and quality through real time traffic adjustments. The exchange delivers seamless access through an Internet Protocol (**IP**) connection which significantly reduces the time to connect to the exchange. IPEX offers its service to international telecom carriers and Internet Service Providers and currently has contracts with approximately 120 international carriers. IPEX invoices and processes payments for its members' transactions and offsets credit risk through its credit management programs with third parties. On June 23, 2005, Alice M. Campbell, who is one of our directors, was appointed to the Board of Directors of IPEX. In addition, from May 26, 2005 until July 20, 2005, Milton Todd Ault, III, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, served as interim Chief Executive Officer and a director of IPEX.

As reflected in IPEX's March 31, 2005 Form 10-Q, sales for the quarter ended March 31, 2005 rose to \$1,801,886 as compared to sales of \$629,127 from the prior year's quarter ended March 31, 2004. Due to prior working capital constraints IPEX could only maintain selling to Tier 3 customers on a weekly net 5 basis. The additional working capital provided by the private placement completed in March 2005 allowed IPEX to extend credit to Tier 2 carriers under net 15 terms therefore increasing the number of overall customers. Management believes the Company is now in a position to increase sales in the future by moving up to Tier 1 customers, which require net 30 terms for payment.

Tuxis Corporation

On July 22, 2005, Ault Glazer filed a Schedule 13D/A with the SEC relating to its holdings in Tuxis Corporation (**Tuxis**). Tuxis, a Maryland corporation, currently is registered under the 1940 Act, as a closed-end management investment company. Tuxis previously received Board of Directors and shareholder approval to change

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the nature of its business so as to cease to be an investment company and on May 3, 2004, filed an application with the SEC to de-register. At June 30, 2005, the Company directly held 79,800 shares and indirectly, by virtue of its relationship with Ault Glazer, held 145,400 shares of Tuxis common stock, which represented approximately 8.11% and 14.78%, respectively, of the total outstanding shares. At March 31, 2005, Tuxis had reportable net assets of approximately \$9.0 million.

Franklin Capital Properties, LLC

At June 30, 2005, the Company had several real estate investments, valued at \$652,320, which represents 5.5% of the Company's total assets. The Company holds its real estate investments in Franklin Capital Properties, LLC (*Franklin Properties*), a Delaware limited liability company and a wholly owned subsidiary. Franklin Properties primary focus is on the acquisition and management of income producing real estate holdings. Franklin Properties real estate holdings consist of eight vacant single family buildings and two multi-unit buildings in Baltimore, Maryland, approximately 8.5 acres of undeveloped land in Heber Springs, Arkansas, 0.61 acres of undeveloped land in Springfield, Tennessee, and various loans secured by real estate in Heber Springs, Arkansas. Franklin Properties is evaluating alternative uses for its real estate holdings, which range from development and capital investments as a means of generating recurring revenue to the liquidation of specific properties. As of June 30, 2005, the Company had not generated revenue from rental activities on any of its real estate investments.

Results of Operations

The Company accounts for its operations under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The principal measure of the Company's financial performance is captioned "Net loss attributable to common shareholders," which is comprised of the following:

Revenues, which is the amount the Company receives from sales of its products;

Operating expenses, are the related costs and expenses of operating the business;

Interest, dividend income and other, net, which is the amount the Company receives from interest and dividends from its short term investments and money market accounts, and its proportionate share of income or losses from investments accounted for under the equity method of accounting;

Realized gains (losses) on investments, net, which is the difference between the proceeds received from dispositions of investments and their stated cost; and

Unrealized gains (losses) on marketable securities, net, which is the net change in the fair value of the Company's marketable securities, net of any (decrease) increase in deferred income taxes that would become payable if the unrealized appreciation were realized through the sale or other disposition of the investment portfolio.

Realized gains (losses) on investments, net and Unrealized gains (losses) on marketable securities, net are directly related. When a security is sold to realize a gain, the net unrealized gain decreases and the net realized gain increases. When a security is sold to realize a loss, the net unrealized gain increases and the net realized gain decreases.

The Company generally earns interest income from loans, preferred stock, corporate bonds and other fixed income securities. The amount of interest income varies based upon the average balance of the Company's fixed income portfolio and the average yield on this portfolio.

Revenues

The Company recognized revenue of \$586,627 for the six and three months ended June 30, 2005 as opposed to no revenues during the six and three months ended June 30, 2004.

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The increase in revenue was the result of a consulting agreement, consented to by IPEX, whereby the Company was retained by Wolfgang Grabher, the majority shareholder of IPEX, former President, former Chief Executive Officer and former director of IPEX, to serve as a business consultant to IPEX. Mr. Grabher owns 18,855,900 shares of IPEX's 28,195,566 outstanding shares of common stock and has granted Mr. Ault, the Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, an irrevocable voting proxy for his shares. At June 30, 2005, the Company held 2.15% of IPEX's outstanding shares of common stock. On June 30, 2005, the Company agreed with IPEX as to the scope of such consulting services and the consideration for such services. The Company has provided and/or will provide if reasonably necessary within the next 12 months, the following services to IPEX: (a) substantial review of IPEX's business and operations in order to facilitate an analysis of IPEX's strategic options regarding a turnaround of IPEX's business; (b) providing advice in the following areas: (i) identification of financing sources, (ii) providing capital introductions of financial institutions and/or strategic investors, (iii) evaluation and recommendation of candidates for appointment as officers, directors or employees, (iv) making personnel of the Company available to IPEX to provide services to IPEX on a temporary or permanent basis, (v) evaluation and/or negotiation of merger or sale opportunities, or such other form of transaction or endeavor which IPEX may elect to pursue, and (vi) providing any other services as are mutually agreed upon in writing by the Company and Wolfgang Grabher, founder and majority shareholder of IPEX, from time to time; and (c) assisting IPEX in installing a new management team.

At June 30, 2005, the Company had performed a significant amount of the services stipulated under the terms of the consulting agreement, including but not limited to: (i) a review of the business and operations (ii) the execution of two purchase agreements for the purchase of certain intellectual property assets; (iii) the hiring of a Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer and a Vice President of Research & Development; and (iv) the appointment of two members to the Board of Directors of IPEX. The Company has deferred approximately \$755,000 of revenue relating to this consulting agreement which management expects will be substantially recognized during the year ended December 31, 2005.

Expenses

Operating expenses were \$4,249,027 and \$677,711 for the six months and \$2,155,270 and \$393,789 for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2004, respectively.

The increase in operating expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2005 when compared to June 30, 2004, was primarily the result of legal fees and stock based compensation expenses, and to a lesser extent printing and stock exchange fees. Until October 22, 2004, the date the Company's shareholders approved certain proposals relating to the Company's restructuring plan to change from a business development company to an operating company, the Company's principal activities involved the management of existing investments. As such, compensation expense was primarily the salaries of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and to a lesser extent the Chief Financial Officer. Since the restructuring plan, management has aggressively focused on expanding into the health care and medical products field, particularly the patient safety markets, as well as the financial services and real estate industries. A significant component of this strategy has resulted in the acquisition of assets. The Company has hired personnel in order to meet the increased needs of its current business focus which has resulted in increases in almost every expense category.

Legal fees for the six months ended June 30, 2005 were \$517,064, an increase of \$329,942 over the six months ended June 30, 2004. The increase in legal fees is attributable to work performed on the Company's proxy statements, registration statements and annual report, which required a significant amount of additional time to prepare due to the Company's change from a business development company to an operating company, filed with the SEC, as well as other corporate matters. Other corporate matters typically include services performed in relation to areas such as attendance at meetings, federal securities law, stock option plans, press releases, and corporate agreements. Additionally, the Company experienced an increase in ancillary fees as a direct result of the proxy statement and the related annual meeting of shareholders. These ancillary fees included an increase in printing fees of \$67,951 and AMEX stock exchange fees of \$58,533 compared to the prior comparable period. Printing fees increased as a direct result of the greater number of printed documents, including business cards and stationary, as well as revisions to those documents. Amex stock exchange fees primarily increased as a result of a non-recurring fee associated with the Company's 3 for 1 stock split.

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Printing fees and Amex stock exchange fees are a component of the \$376,806 increase reflected in general and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2005. An increase in travel related expenses of \$109,381, a component of general and administrative expenses, was attributed to expenses incurred in identifying and reviewing investment opportunities and attendance at trade shows and conventions to promote the Company's patient safety products. The remaining increase in general and administrative expenses is a direct result of an overall increase in business activity associated with being an operating company with increased personnel. These expenses, which are not significant individually, include but are not limited to office supplies, transfer agent fees, postage, and marketing.

A majority of the Company's operating expenses consist of employee compensation and professional fees. Included in stock based compensation expense, which is a component of both employee compensation and professional fees, for the six months ended June 30, 2005, was approximately \$624,543 relating to the issuance of warrants to consultants of the Company, as well as \$890,448 relating to grants of nonqualified stock options and \$949,872 related to restricted stock awards to the Company's employees, non-employee directors and consultants performing services for the Company, all of which were expensed in accordance with SFAS 123(R). The Company valued the nonqualified stock options and warrants using the Black-Scholes valuation model assuming expected dividend yield, risk-free interest rate, expected life and volatility of 0%, 3.75%, three to five years and 83%, respectively. The restricted stock awards were valued at the closing price on the date the restricted shares were granted. During the six months ended June 30, 2004, the Company's total stock based compensation expense, which was caused from the issuance of 26,250 options to members of the Company's Board of Directors, was \$5,094. Thus, the increase in expenses related to the issuance of stock options, warrants and restricted stock awards amounted to \$2,459,769.

The Company also issued 150,000 warrants, valued at \$536,578, to a consultant providing advisory services for the acquisition of SurgiCount Medical, Inc. The services provided by the consultant included an evaluation of and oversight over completion of the transaction. The value of the warrants, along with the purchase price and direct costs incurred as a result of the transaction, were capitalized. The entire capitalized costs, valued at \$4,684,576, have been allocated to SurgiCount's patents, with an approximate useful life of 14.4 years, on a preliminary basis and may change as additional information becomes available. Amortization expense related to the patents, for the six months ended June 30, 2005, was \$108,000 as opposed to no expense during the six months ended June 30, 2004.

Interest, dividend income and other, net

The Company had investment income of \$40,088 and \$215 for the six months ended and \$11,485 and \$50 for the three months ended June 30, 2005 and June 30, 2004, respectively.

The increase in investment income for the six and three months ended June 30, 2005 when compared to June 30, 2004, was primarily the result of an increased amount of fixed income investments held throughout the period. At March 31, 2005, the Company held in marketable securities approximately \$2.5 million in U.S. Treasuries which were liquidated during the three month period ended June 30, 2005. At June 30, 2004, the Company's primary contributing asset to investment income was its cash balance of \$274,498.

Realized gains (losses) on investments, net

During the six months ended June 30, 2005, the Company realized net gains of \$103,644 from trades of marketable securities.

During the six months ended June 30, 2004, the Company realized net gains of \$500,878 primarily from the disposition of a portion of the Company's equity interest in Excelsior and the sale of common shares in Principal Financial Group.

The Company has relied and continues to rely to a large extent upon proceeds from sales of investments rather than investment income to defray a significant portion of its operating expenses. Because such sales cannot be predicted with certainty, the Company attempts to maintain adequate working capital to provide for fiscal periods when there are no such sales.

Unrealized gains (losses) on marketable securities, net

Unrealized gains increased by \$43,203 during the six months ended June 30, 2005, primarily due to the Company's investment in Tuxis which had an unrealized gain of \$69,500 for the period then ended. Additionally, any marketable securities which had an unrealized loss at December 31, 2004 had been disposed of by June 30, 2005.

Unrealized gains increased by \$83,744 during the six months ended June 30, 2004 primarily due to the increase in value of the Company's Excelsior holdings.

Accumulated other comprehensive income

Unrealized gains (losses) on the Company's investments designated as available-for-sale are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. At June 30, 2005, the Company classified all of its restricted holdings in IPEX as available-for-sale. At June 30, 2005, the unrealized gains on the Company's restricted holdings in IPEX amounted to \$1,158,750. The Company did not hold any investments classified as available-for-sale at June 30, 2004.

Taxes

The Company is taxed under Title 26, Chapter 1, Subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code of 2004, as amended, and therefore subject to federal income tax on the portion of its taxable income.

At December 31, 2004, the Company has a net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$8.6 million to offset future taxable income for federal income tax purposes. The utilization of the loss carryforward to reduce any such future income taxes will depend on the Company's ability to generate sufficient taxable income prior to the expiration of the net operating loss carryforwards. The carryforward expires beginning in 2011.

A change in the ownership of a majority of the fair market value of the Company's common stock can delay or limit the utilization of existing net operating loss carryforwards pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code Section 382. The Company believes that such a change occurred during the year ended December 31, 2004. Based upon a detail analysis of purchase transactions of our equity securities, the Company believes that its net operating loss carryforward utilization is limited to approximately \$755,000 per year.

Risk Factors

An investment in our securities involves a high degree of risk relating to our business, strategy, structure and investment objectives. Each of the following risks may materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition to the risk factors described below, other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include:

- changes in the economy;*
- risk associated with possible disruption in the Company's operations due to terrorism;*
- future regulatory actions and conditions in the Company's operating areas or target industries for investments; and*
- other risks and uncertainties as may be detailed from time to time in the Company's public announcements and SEC filings.*

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS AND STRUCTURE

We recently restructured our business strategy and objective and have limited operating history under our new structure. If we cannot successfully implement our new business structure the value of your investment in our business could decline.

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Upon the change of control that occurred in October 2004, we restructured our business strategy and objective to focus on the medical products, healthcare solutions, financial services and real estate industries instead of the radio and telecommunications industries. We have a limited operating history under this new structure. Historically, we have not typically invested in these industries and therefore our historical results of operations should not be relied upon as an indication of our future financial performance. If we do not successfully implement our new business structure the value of your investment in our business could decline substantially.

Withdrawal of our election to be treated as a BDC may increase the risks to our shareholders since we are no longer subject the regulatory restrictions or financial reporting benefits of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (the 1940 Act).

Since we withdrew our election to be treated as a BDC, we are no longer subject to regulation under the 1940 Act, which is designed to protect the interests of investors in investment companies. As a non-BDC, we are no longer subject to many of the regulatory, financial reporting and other requirements and restrictions imposed by the 1940 Act including, but not limited to, limitations on the amounts, types and prices at which we may issue securities, participation in related party transactions, the payment of compensation to executives, and the scope of eligible investments.

The nature of our business is changing from investing in radio and telecommunications companies with the goal of achieving gains on appreciation and dividend income, to actively operating businesses in the medical products, health care solutions, financial services and real estate industries, with the goal of generating income from the operations of those businesses. No assurance can be given that our business strategy or investment objectives will be achieved by withdrawing our election to be treated as a BDC.

Further, our election to withdraw as a BDC under the 1940 Act will result in a significant change in our method of accounting. BDC financial statement presentation and accounting utilizes the value method of accounting used by investment companies, which allows BDCs to recognize income and value their investments at market value as opposed to historical cost. As an operating company, the required financial statement presentation and accounting for securities held will be either fair value or historical cost methods of accounting, depending on the classification of the investment and our intent with respect to the period of time we intend to hold the investment.

A change in our method of accounting could reduce the market value of our investments in privately held companies by eliminating our ability to report an increase in the value of our holdings as they occur. Also, as an operating company, we will have to consolidate our financial statements with subsidiaries, thus eliminating the portfolio company reporting benefits available to BDCs.

We may need to undertake additional financings to meet our growth, operating and/or capital needs, which may result in dilution to your ownership and voting rights.

We anticipate that revenue from our operations for the foreseeable future may not be sufficient to meet our growth, operating and/or capital requirements. We believe that we currently have the financial resources to meet our operating requirements for the next twelve months. We may however undertake additional equity or debt financings to better enable us to meet our future growth, operating and/or capital requirements. We currently have no commitments for any such financings. Any equity financing may be dilutive to our stockholders, and debt financing, if available, may involve restrictive covenants or other adverse terms with respect to raising future capital and other financial and operational matters. We may not be able to obtain additional financing in sufficient amounts or on acceptable terms when needed, which could adversely affect our operating results and prospects. If we fail to arrange for sufficient capital in the future, we may be required to reduce the scope of our business activities until we can obtain adequate financing.

Should the value of our patents be less than their purchase price, we could incur significant impairment charges.

At June 30, 2005, patents received in the acquisition of SurgiCount Medical, Inc., net of accumulated amortization, represented \$4,576,262, or 38.8%, of our total assets. We perform an annual review in the fourth quarter of each year, or more frequently if indicators of potential impairment exist to determine if the recorded

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amount of our patents is impaired. This determination requires significant judgment and changes in our estimates and assumptions could materially affect the determination of fair value and/or impairment of patents. We may incur charges for the impairment of our patents in the future if sales of our patient safety products, in particular our Safety-Sponge System, fail to achieve our assumed revenue growth rates or assumed operating margin results.

We invest in non-marketable investment securities which may subject us to significant impairment charges.

We invest in illiquid equity securities acquired directly from issuers in private transactions. At June 30, 2005, 39% of our assets were comprised of investment securities, the majority of which are illiquid investments. Investments in illiquid, or non-marketable, securities are inherently risky and a number of the companies we invest in are expected to fail. We review all of our investments quarterly for indicators of impairment; however, for non-marketable equity securities, the impairment analysis requires significant judgment to identify events or circumstances that would likely have a material adverse effect on the fair value of the investment. The indicators we use to identify those events or circumstances includes as relevant, the nature and value of any collateral, the company's ability to make payments and its earnings, the markets in which the company does business, comparison to valuations of publicly traded companies, comparisons to recent sales of comparable companies, the discounted cash flows of the company and other relevant factors. Because such valuations are inherently uncertain and may be based on estimates, our determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would be assessed if a ready market for these securities existed. Investments identified as having an indicator of impairment are subject to further analysis to determine if the investment is other than temporarily impaired, in which case we write the investment down to its impaired value. When a company is not considered viable from a financial or technological point of view, we write down the entire investment since we consider the estimated fair market value to be nominal. Although we did not recognize any impairment for the three months ended June 30, 2004, since a significant amount of our assets are comprised of non-marketable investment securities, any future impairment charges from the write down in value of these securities will adversely affect our financial condition.

We may not be able to effectively integrate our acquisition targets, which would be detrimental to our business.

On February 25, 2005, we purchased SurgiCount Medical, Inc., a holding company for intellectual property rights relating to our Safety-Sponge System. We anticipate seeking other acquisitions in furtherance of our plan to acquire assets and businesses in the medical products, health care solutions, financial services and real estate industries. Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including potential difficulty in integrating operations, technologies, systems, and products and services of acquired companies, diversion of management's attention and disruption of operations, increased expenses and working capital requirements and the potential loss of key employees and customers of acquired companies. In addition, acquisitions involve financial risks, such as the potential liabilities of the acquired businesses, the dilutive effect of the issuance of additional equity securities, the incurrence of additional debt, the financial impact of transaction expenses and the amortization of goodwill and other intangible assets involved in any transactions that are accounted for by using the purchase method of accounting, and possible adverse tax and accounting effects. Any of the foregoing could materially and adversely affect our business.

Failure to properly manage our potential growth would be detrimental to our business.

Any growth in our operations will place a significant strain on our resources and increase demands on our management and on our operational and administrative systems, controls and other resources. There can be no assurance that our existing personnel, systems, procedures or controls will be adequate to support our operations in the future or that we will be able to successfully implement appropriate measures consistent with our growth strategy. As part of this growth, we may have to implement new operational and financial systems, procedures and controls to expand, train and manage our employee base and maintain close coordination among our technical, accounting, finance, marketing, sales and editorial staffs. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so, or that if we are able to do so, we will be able to effectively integrate them into our existing staff and systems. We may fail to adequately manage our anticipated future growth. We will also need to continue to attract, retain and integrate personnel in all aspects of our operations. Failure to manage our growth effectively could hurt our business.

If the protection of our intellectual property rights is inadequate, our ability to compete successfully could be impaired.

In connection with our purchase of SurgiCount Medical, Inc., we acquired one registered U.S. patent and one registered international patent of the Safety-Sponge System. We regard our patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets and similar intellectual property as critical to our business. We rely on a combination of patent, trademark and copyright law and trade secret protection to protect our proprietary rights. Nevertheless, the steps we take to protect our proprietary rights may be inadequate. Detection and elimination of unauthorized use of our products is difficult. We may not have the means, financial or otherwise, to prosecute infringing uses of our intellectual property by third parties. Further, effective patent, trademark, service mark, copyright and trade secret protection may not be available in every country in which we will sell our products and offer our services. If we are unable to protect or preserve the value of our patents, trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets or other proprietary rights for any reason, our business, operating results and financial condition could be harmed.

Litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our 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 that our products infringe upon the proprietary rights of others or that proprietary rights that we claim are invalid. Litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could harm our business, operating results and financial condition regardless of the outcome of the litigation.

Other parties may assert infringement or unfair competition claims against us. We cannot predict whether third parties will assert claims of infringement against us, or whether any future claims will prevent us from operating our business as planned. If we are forced to defend against third-party infringement claims, whether they are with or without merit or are determined in our favor, we could face expensive and time-consuming litigation, which could distract technical and management personnel. If an infringement claim is determined against us, we may be required to pay monetary damages or ongoing royalties. Further, as a result of infringement claims, we may be required, or deem it advisable, to develop non-infringing intellectual property or enter into costly royalty or licensing agreements. Such royalty or licensing agreements, if required, may be unavailable on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all. If a third party successfully asserts an infringement claim against us and we are required to pay monetary damages or royalties or we are unable to develop suitable non-infringing alternatives or license the infringed or similar intellectual property on reasonable terms on a timely basis, it could significantly harm our business.

We may not seek a public listing for our subsidiary Ault Glazer Bodnar Merchant Capital, Inc. as we disclosed we would in our June 30, 2005 press release.

Ault Glazer Bodnar Merchant Capital, Inc. was formed on June 27, 2005 to hold our non-patient safety related assets, such as Franklin Capital Properties, LLC, a real estate development and management company, and to focus on the financial services and real estate industries. On June 30, 2005, we issued a press release indicating that we would immediately initiate appropriate regulatory filings to secure a public listing for Ault Glazer Bodnar Merchant Capital, Inc. early next year. A public listing for Ault Glazer Bodnar Merchant Capital, Inc. would significantly increase the liquidity and potential value of our non-patient safety related assets. We are currently considering alternative structures for our business and we may decide not to pursue a public listing for Ault Glazer Bodnar Merchant Capital, Inc.

There are significant potential conflicts of interest with our officers, directors and our affiliated entities which could adversely affect our results from operations.

Certain of our officers, directors and/or their family members have existing responsibilities and, in the future, may have additional responsibilities, to act and/or provide services as executive officers, directors, owners and/or managers of Ault Glazer Bodnar & Company Investment Management LLC. In particular, Milton Todd Ault, III, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Melanie Glazer, Manager of our subsidiary Franklin Capital Properties, LLC, and Lynne Silverstein, our President and Secretary, are all principals of Ault Glazer Bodnar & Company Investment Management LLC. Mr. Ault and Ms. Silverstein devote approximately 85% of their time to our business, based on a 60-hour, 6-day workweek. Ms. Glazer works full time for Franklin Capital Properties, LLC. Ms. Silverstein is the stepdaughter of Louis Glazer, one of our Directors and Chief Health and Science Officer of Patient Safety Consulting Group, LLC. Accordingly, certain conflicts of interest may arise from time to time with our officers,

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directors and Ault Glazer Bodnar & Company Investment Management LLC. Because of these possible conflicts of interest, such individuals may direct potential business and investment opportunities to other entities rather than to us, which may not be in the best interest of our stockholders. We will attempt to resolve any such conflicts of interest in our favor.

Our Board of Directors does not believe that we currently have any conflicts of interest with the business of Ault Glazer Bodnar & Company Investment Management LLC, other than certain of our officers' responsibility to provide management and administrative services to Ault Glazer Bodnar & Company Investment Management LLC and its clients from time-to-time. However, subject to applicable law, we may engage in transactions with Ault Glazer Bodnar & Company Investment Management LLC and other related parties in the future. These related party transactions may raise conflicts of interest and, although we do not have a formal policy to address such conflicts of interest, our Audit Committee intends to evaluate relationships and transactions involving conflicts of interest on a case-by-case basis and the approval of our Audit Committee is required for all such transactions. The Audit Committee intends that any related party transactions will be on terms and conditions no less favorable to us than terms and conditions reasonably obtainable from third parties and in accordance with applicable law.

Our management has limited experience in managing and operating a public company. Any failure to comply or adequately comply with federal securities laws, rules or regulations could subject us to fines or regulatory actions, which may materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Prior to the change in control that occurred in October 2004, our current senior management was primarily engaged in operating a private investment management firm. In this capacity they developed a general understanding of the administrative and regulatory environment in which public companies operate. However, our senior management lacks practical experience operating a public company and relies in many instances on the professional experience and advice of third parties including its consultants, attorneys and accountants. Failure to comply or adequately comply with any laws, rules, or regulations applicable to our business may result in fines or regulatory actions, which may materially adversely affect our business, results of operation, or financial condition.

We are dependent on our Chief Executive Officer for our future success. The departure of our Chief Executive Officer could materially adversely affect our ability to run our business.

Our future success is dependent on the personal efforts, performance and abilities of Milton Todd Ault, III, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Ault is an integral part of our daily operations. Although Mr. Ault does not currently have any plans to retire or leave our company in the near future, he is not currently subject to an employment contract with us. The departure of Mr. Ault as our Chief Executive Officer could have a material adverse effect on our ability to implement our business strategy or achieve our investment objective.

Our Chief Executive Officer controls a significant portion of our outstanding common stock and his ownership interest may conflict with our outside stockholders who may be unable to influence management and exercise control over our business.

As of April 26, 2005, Milton Todd Ault, III, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman, beneficially owned approximately 27.2% of our common stock. As a result, Mr. Ault may be able to exert significant influence over our management and policies to:

- elect or defeat the election of our directors;
- amend or prevent amendment of our certificate of incorporation or bylaws;
- effect or prevent a merger, sale of assets or other corporate transaction; and
- control the outcome of any other matter submitted to the shareholders for vote.

Accordingly, our outside stockholders may be unable to influence management and exercise control over our business.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR MEDICAL PRODUCTS AND HEALTHCARE-RELATED BUSINESS

We intend to rely on third party manufacturers and suppliers to manufacture our Safety-Sponge System, the loss of which may interrupt our operations.

We have not begun commercial manufacturing of our Safety-Sponge System. Before we begin to commercially manufacture the system, we intend to enter into agreements or relationships with several vendors to commercially produce the product. We cannot assure you that we will be able to enter into such agreements or relationships, maintain such relationships if attained or secure additional suppliers and manufacturers on favorable terms as needed. Although we believe the materials used in the manufacture of the Safety-Sponge System are readily available and can be purchased and/or produced by multiple vendors, the loss of a major supplier or manufacturer, the deterioration of our relationship with a major supplier or manufacturer, changes in the specifications of components used in our products, or our failure to establish good relationships with major new suppliers or manufacturers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The unpredictable product cycles of the medical device and healthcare-related industries and uncertain demand for products could cause our revenues to fluctuate.

Our target customer base includes hospitals, physicians, nurses and clinics. The medical device and healthcare-related industries are subject to rapid technological changes, short product life cycles, frequent new product introductions and evolving industry standards, as well as economic cycles. If the market for our products does not grow as rapidly as our management expects, our revenues could be less than expected. We also face the risk that changes in the medical device industry, for example, cost-cutting measures, changes to manufacturing techniques or production standards, could cause our manufacturing, design and engineering capabilities to lose widespread market acceptance. If our products do not gain market acceptance or suffer because of competing products, unfavorable regulatory actions, alternative treatment methods or cures, product recalls or liability claims, they will no longer have the need for our products and we may experience a decline in revenues. Adverse economic conditions affecting the medical device and healthcare-related industries, in general, or the market for our products in particular, could result in diminished sales, reduced profit margins and a disruption in our business.

We are subject to changes in the regulatory and economic environment in the healthcare industry, which could adversely affect our business.

The healthcare industry in the United States continues to experience change. In recent years, the United States Congress and state legislatures have introduced and debated various healthcare reform proposals. Federal, state and local government representatives will, in all likelihood, continue to review and assess alternative healthcare delivery systems and payment methodologies, and ongoing public debate of these issues is expected. Cost containment initiatives, market pressures and proposed changes in applicable laws and regulations may have a dramatic effect on pricing or potential demand for medical devices, the relative costs associated with doing business and the amount of reimbursement by both government and third-party payers to persons providing medical services. In particular, the healthcare industry is experiencing market-driven reforms from forces within the industry that are exerting pressure on healthcare companies to reduce healthcare costs. Managed care and other healthcare provider organizations have grown substantially in terms of the percentage of the population in the United States that receives medical benefits through such organizations and in terms of the influence and control that they are able to exert over an increasingly large portion of the healthcare industry. Managed care organizations are continuing to consolidate and grow, increasing the ability of these organizations to influence the practices and pricing involved in the purchase of medical devices, including our products, which is expected to exert downward pressure on product margins. Both short-and long-term cost containment pressures, as well as the possibility of continued regulatory reform, may have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and operating results.

We are subject to government regulation in the United States and abroad, which can be time consuming and costly to our business.

Our products and operations are subject to extensive regulation by numerous governmental authorities, including, but not limited to, the FDA and state and foreign governmental authorities. In particular, we must obtain specific clearance or approval from the FDA before we can market new products or certain modified products in the United States. The FDA administers the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act (the FDC Act). Under the FDC Act, most

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medical devices must receive FDA clearance through the Section 510(k) notification process (510(k)) or the more lengthy premarket approval (PMA) process before they can be sold in the United States. All of our products, currently comprising only the Safety-Sponge System, must receive 510(k) clearance or PMA approval. The Safety-Sponge System has already received 501(k) exempt status from the FDA. To obtain 510(k) marketing clearance, a company must show that a new product is substantially equivalent in terms of safety and effectiveness to a product already legally marketed and which does not require a PMA. Therefore, it is not always necessary to prove the actual safety and effectiveness of the new product in order to obtain 510(k) clearance for such product. To obtain a PMA, we must submit extensive data, including clinical trial data, to prove the safety, effectiveness and clinical utility of our products. The process of obtaining such clearances or approvals can be time-consuming and expensive, and there can be no assurance that all clearances or approvals sought by us will be granted or that FDA review will not involve delays adversely affecting the marketing and sale of our products. FDA's quality system regulations also require companies to adhere to certain good manufacturing practices requirements, which include testing, quality control, storage, and documentation procedures. Compliance with applicable regulatory requirements is monitored through periodic site inspections by the FDA. In addition, we are required to comply with FDA requirements for labeling and promotion. The Federal Trade Commission also regulates most device advertising.

In addition, international regulatory bodies often establish varying regulations governing product testing and licensing standards, manufacturing compliance, such as compliance with ISO 9001 standards, packaging requirements, labeling requirements, import restrictions, tariff regulations, duties and tax requirements and pricing and reimbursement levels. Our inability or failure to comply with the varying regulations or the imposition of new regulations could restrict our ability to sell our products internationally and thereby adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Failure to comply with applicable federal, state or foreign laws or regulations could subject us to enforcement actions, including, but not limited to, product seizures, injunctions, recalls, possible withdrawal of product clearances, civil penalties and criminal prosecutions, any one or more of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. Federal, state and foreign laws and regulations regarding the manufacture and sale of medical devices are subject to future changes, as are administrative interpretations of regulatory requirements. Any such changes may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

We are subject to intense competition in the medical products and health-care related markets, which could harm our business.

The medical products and healthcare solutions industry is highly competitive. We compete against other medical products and healthcare solutions companies, some of which are much larger and have significantly greater financial resources, management resources, research and development staffs, sales and marketing organizations and experience in the medical products and healthcare solutions industries than us. In addition, these companies compete with us to acquire technologies from universities and research laboratories. We also compete against large companies that seek to license medical products and healthcare solutions technologies for themselves. We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully compete against these competitors in the acquisition, development, or commercialization of any medical products and healthcare solutions, funding of medical products and healthcare solutions companies or marketing of our products and solutions. If we cannot compete effectively against our competitors, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

We may be subject to product liability claims and if our insurance is not sufficient to cover product liability claims our business and financial condition will be materially adversely affected.

The nature of our business exposes us to potential product liability risks, which are inherent in the distribution of medical equipment and healthcare products. We may not be able to avoid product liability exposure, since third parties develop and manufacture our equipment and products. If a product liability claim is successfully brought against us or any third party manufacturer then we would experience adverse consequences to our reputation, we might be required to pay damages, our insurance, legal and other expenses would increase, we might lose customers and/or suppliers and there may be other adverse results.

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Through our subsidiary SurgiCount Medical, Inc. we are in the process of obtaining general liability insurance to cover claims up to \$1,000,000. This insurance, if obtained, will cover the clinical trial/time study relating to the bar coding of surgical sponges only. In addition, A Plus International, Inc., the manufacturer of our surgical sponges, maintains general liability insurance for claims up to \$4,000,000 that covers product liability claims against SurgiCount Medical, Inc. There can be no assurance that one or more liability claims will not exceed the coverage limits of any of such policies. If we or our manufacturer are subjected to product liability claims, the result of such claims could harm our reputation and lead to less acceptance of our products in the healthcare products market. In addition, if our insurance or our manufacturer's insurance is not sufficient to cover product liability claims, our business and financial condition will be materially adversely affected.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR INVESTMENTS

We operate in a highly competitive market for investment opportunities.

A large number of entities compete with us to make the types of investments that we make. We compete with a large number of private equity and venture capital funds, other equity and non-equity based investment funds, investment banks and other sources of financing, including traditional financial services companies such as commercial banks and specialty finance companies. Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. For example, some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that are not available to us. In addition, some of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to consider a wider variety of investments and establish more relationships than us. There can be no assurance that the competitive pressures we face will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Also, as a result of this competition, we may not be able to take advantage of attractive investment opportunities from time to time, and we can offer no assurance that we will be able to identify and make investments that are consistent with our investment objective.

Our business model depends upon the development of strong referral relationships with private equity and venture capital funds and investment banking firms.

If we fail to maintain our relationships with key firms, or if we fail to establish strong referral relationships with other firms or other sources of investment opportunities, we may not be able to achieve our investment objective. In addition, persons with whom we have informal relationships are not obligated to provide us with investment opportunities, and therefore there is no assurance that such relationships will lead to the origination of equity or other investments.

We may experience fluctuations in our quarterly results.

We may experience fluctuations in our quarterly operating results due to a number of factors, including the success rate of our new investments, the level of our expenses, variations in and the timing of the recognition of realized and unrealized gains or losses, the degree to which we encounter competition in our markets and general economic conditions. As a result of these factors, results for any period should not be relied upon as being indicative of performance in future periods.

Economic recessions or downturns could impair investments and harm our operating results.

Many of the companies in which we have made or will make investments may be susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions. An economic slowdown may affect the ability of a company to engage in a liquidity event such as a sale, recapitalization, or initial public offering. Our nonperforming assets are likely to increase and the value of our investments is likely to decrease during these periods. These conditions could lead to financial losses in our investments and a decrease in our revenues, net income, and assets.

Our business of making private equity investments and positioning them for liquidity events also may be affected by current and future market conditions. The absence of an active senior lending environment may slow the amount of private equity investment activity generally. As a result, the pace of our investment activity may slow. In addition, significant changes in the capital markets could have an effect on the valuations of private companies and

on the potential for liquidity events involving such companies. This could affect the amount and timing of gains realized on our investments.

The inability of our portfolio companies to successfully market their products would have a negative impact on our investment returns

Even if our portfolio companies are able to develop commercially viable products and services, the market for new products and services is highly competitive and rapidly changing. Commercial success is difficult to predict and the marketing efforts of our portfolio companies may not be successful.

Investing in private companies involves a high degree of risk.

The Company's portfolio may include investments in private companies. Investments in private businesses involve a high degree of business and financial risk, which can result in substantial losses and accordingly should be considered speculative. Because of the speculative nature and the lack of a public market for these investments, there is significantly greater risk of loss than is the case with traditional investment securities. The Company has invested a substantial portion of its assets in small private companies or start-up companies. These private businesses tend to be thinly capitalized and unproven, with risky technologies that lack management depth and have not attained profitability or have no history of operations. In addition, some smaller businesses have narrower product lines and market shares than their competition and may be more vulnerable to customer preferences, market conditions, loss of key personnel, or economic downturns, which may adversely affect the return on, or the recovery of, our investment in such businesses.

The Company expects that some of its investments will be a complete loss or will be unprofitable and that some will appear to be likely to become successful but never realize their potential. The Company has been risk seeking rather than risk averse in its approach to its investments. The Company has in the past relied, and continues to rely to a large extent, upon proceeds from sales of investments rather than investment income or revenue generated from its operating activities to defray a significant portion of its operating expenses.

Our investments may be concentrated in one or more industries and if these industries should decline or fail to develop as expected our investments will be lost.

Our investments may be concentrated in one or more industries. This concentration will mean that our investments will be particularly dependent on the development and performance of those industries. Accordingly, our investments may not benefit from any advantages, which might be obtained with greater diversification of the industries in which our portfolio companies operate. If those industries should decline or fail to develop as expected, our investments in those industries will be subject to loss.

The lack of liquidity in our investments may adversely affect our business.

A portion of the Company's investments consist of securities acquired directly from the issuer in private transactions. They may be subject to restrictions on resale or otherwise be illiquid. There may not be an established trading market for such securities. Additionally, many of the securities that the Company may invest in will not be eligible for sale to the public without registration under the Securities Act of 1933, which could prevent or delay any sale by the Company of such investments or reduce the amount of proceeds that might otherwise be realized therefrom. Restricted securities generally sell at a price lower than similar securities not subject to restrictions on resale. Further, even if a portfolio company registers its securities and becomes a reporting corporation under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company may be considered an insider by virtue of its board representation and would be restricted in sales of such corporation's securities.

We typically exit our investments when the portfolio company has a liquidity event such as a sale, recapitalization, or initial public offering of the company. The illiquidity of our investments may adversely affect our ability to dispose of debt and equity securities at times when it may be otherwise advantageous for us to liquidate such investments. In addition, if we were forced to immediately liquidate some or all of the investments in the portfolio, the proceeds of such liquidation would be significantly less than the value at which we acquired those investments.

Our failure to make follow-on investments in our portfolio companies could impair the value of our portfolio.

Following its initial investments in portfolio companies, the Company may make additional investments in such portfolio companies as follow-on investments, in order to increase its investment in a portfolio company, and exercise warrants, options or convertible securities that may be acquired in the original financing. Such follow-on investments may be made for a variety of reasons including: 1) to increase the Company's exposure to a portfolio company, 2) to acquire securities issued as a result of exercising convertible securities that were purchased in a prior financing, 3) to preserve or reduce dilution of the Company's proportionate ownership in a subsequent financing, or 4) in an attempt to preserve or enhance the value of the Company's investment.

There can be no assurance that the Company will make follow-on investments or have sufficient funds to make such investments; the Company will have the discretion to make any follow-on investments as it determines, subject to the availability of capital resources. The failure to make such follow-on investments may, in certain circumstances, jeopardize the continued viability of a portfolio company and the Company's initial investment, or may result in a missed opportunity for the Company to increase its participation in a successful operation. Even if the Company has sufficient capital to make a follow-on investment, we may elect not to make the follow-on investment because we may not want to increase our concentration of risk or because we prefer other opportunities.

We may not realize gains from our equity investments.

We primarily invest in the equity securities of other companies. However, these equity interests may not appreciate in value and, in fact, may decline in value. Accordingly, we may not be able to realize gains from our equity interests, and any gains that we do realize on the disposition of any equity interests may not be sufficient to offset any other losses we experience.

There is uncertainty regarding the value of our investments that are not publicly traded securities, which could adversely affect the determination of our asset value.

The fair value of investments that are not publicly traded securities is not readily determinable. Therefore, we value these securities at fair value as determined in good faith by our Board of Directors. The types of factors that our Board of Directors takes into account include, as relevant, the nature and value of any collateral, the portfolio company's ability to make payments and its earnings, the markets in which the portfolio company does business, comparison to valuations of publicly traded companies, comparisons to recent sales of comparable companies, the discounted value of the cash flows of the portfolio company and other relevant factors. Because such valuations are inherently uncertain and may be based on estimates, our determinations of fair value may differ materially from the values that would be assessed if a ready market for these securities existed.

Our financial results could be negatively affected if a significant investment fails to perform as expected.

We acquire controlling equity stakes in companies and our total debt and equity investment in controlled companies may be significant individually or in the aggregate. Investments in controlled portfolio companies are generally larger and in fewer companies than our investments in companies that we do not control. As a result, if a significant investment in one or more controlled companies fails to perform as expected, our financial results could be more negatively affected and the magnitude of the loss could be more significant than if we had made smaller investments in more companies.

We borrow money, which magnifies the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and may increase the risk of investing in us.

Borrowings, also known as leverage, magnify the potential for gain or loss on amounts invested and, therefore, increase the risks associated with investing in our securities. We may borrow from and issue senior debt securities to banks, insurance companies, and other lenders. Lenders of these senior securities have fixed dollar claims on our consolidated assets that are superior to the claims of our common shareholders. If the value of our consolidated assets increases, then leveraging would cause the value of our consolidated assets to increase more sharply than it would have had we not leveraged. Conversely, if the value of our consolidated assets decreases,

leveraging would cause the value of our consolidated net assets to decline more sharply than it otherwise would have had we not leveraged. Similarly, any increase in our consolidated income in excess of consolidated interest payable on the borrowed funds would cause our net income to increase more than it would without the leverage, while any decrease in our consolidated income would cause net income to decline more sharply than it would have had we not borrowed. Leverage is generally considered a speculative investment technique.

Changes in interest rates may affect our cost of capital and net investment income.

Because we may borrow money to make investments, our net income is partially dependent upon the difference between the rate at which we borrow funds and the rate at which we invest these funds. As a result, there can be no assurance that a significant change in market interest rates will not have a material adverse effect on our net income. In periods of rising interest rates, our cost of funds would increase, which would reduce our net income. We may use a combination of long-term and short-term borrowings and equity capital to finance our investing activities. We may use interest rate risk management techniques in an effort to limit our exposure to interest rate fluctuations. Such techniques may include various interest rate hedging activities. Accordingly, no assurances can be given that such changes will not have a material adverse effect on the return on, or the recovery of, the Company's investments.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS

The value of real estate fluctuates depending on conditions in the general economy and the real estate business. These conditions may limit revenues from our real estate properties and available cash.

The value of our real estate holdings is affected by many factors including, but not limited to: national, regional and local economic conditions; consequences of any armed conflict involving or terrorist attacks against the United States; our ability to secure adequate insurance; local conditions such as an oversupply of space or a reduction in demand for real estate in a particular area; competition from other available space; whether tenants consider a property attractive; the financial condition of tenants, including the extent of tenant bankruptcies or defaults; whether we are able to pass some or all of any increased operating costs through to tenants; how well we manage our properties; fluctuations in interest rates; changes in real estate taxes and other expenses; changes in market rental rates; the timing and costs associated with property improvements and rentals; changes in taxation or zoning laws; government regulation; potential liability under environmental or other laws or regulations; and general competitive factors. The rents we expect to receive and the occupancy levels at our properties may not materialize as a result of adverse changes in any of these factors. If our rental revenue fails to materialize, we generally would expect to have less cash available to pay our operating costs. In addition, some expenses, including mortgage payments, real estate taxes and maintenance costs, generally do not decline when the related rents decline.

Our current real estate holdings are concentrated in Baltimore, Maryland and Heber Springs, Arkansas. Adverse circumstances affecting these areas generally could adversely affect our business.

A significant proportion of our real estate investments are in Baltimore, Maryland and Heber Springs, Arkansas and are affected by the economic cycles and risks inherent to those regions. Like other real estate markets, the real estate markets in these areas have experienced economic downturns in the past, and we cannot predict how the current economic conditions will impact these markets in both the short and long term. Further declines in the economy or a decline in the real estate markets in these areas could hurt our financial performance and the value of our properties. The factors affecting economic conditions in these regions include: business layoffs or downsizing; industry slowdowns; relocations of businesses; changing demographics; and any oversupply of or reduced demand for real estate.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR FINANCING

There are a large number of shares of common stock and shares underlying outstanding warrants from our recent private placement that may be available for future sale and the sale of these shares may depress the market price of our common stock.

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As of April 26, 2005, we had 5,276,328 shares of common stock outstanding. There are 1,517,700 outstanding shares of common stock and 758,841 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants from our recent private placement being offered pursuant to a Form S-3 filed with the SEC on May 3, 2005. After the Form S-3 is declared effective by the SEC, all of these shares may be sold without restriction. The sale of these shares may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

The issuance of shares upon exercise of outstanding warrants may cause immediate and substantial dilution to our existing stockholders.

The issuance of shares upon exercise of our outstanding warrants may result in substantial dilution to the interests of other stockholders since the selling stockholders may ultimately exercise and sell the full amount issuable on exercise.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMMON STOCK

Our historic stock price has been volatile and the future market price for our common stock may continue to be volatile. Further, the limited market for our shares will make our price more volatile. This may make it difficult for you to sell our common stock for a positive return on your investment.

The public market for our common stock has historically been very volatile. Over the past two fiscal years and the interim quarterly periods, the market price for our common stock has ranged from \$0.50 to \$14.75. Any future market price for our shares may continue to be very volatile. This price volatility may make it more difficult for you to sell shares when you want at prices you find attractive. We do not know of any one particular factor that has caused volatility in our stock price. However, the stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that often are unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies. Broad market factors and the investing public's negative perception of our business may reduce our stock price, regardless of our operating performance. Further, the market for our common stock is limited and we cannot assure you that a larger market will ever be developed or maintained. Our common stock is currently listed on the American Stock Exchange (AMEX). The average daily trading volume of our common stock over the past three months was approximately 16,909 shares. The last reported sales price for our common stock on April 26, 2005, was \$4.51 per share. Market fluctuations and volatility, as well as general economic, market and political conditions, could reduce our market price. As a result, this may make it difficult or impossible for you to sell our common stock.

If we fail to meet continued listing standards of AMEX, our common stock may be delisted which would have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock.

Our common stock is currently traded on the American Stock Exchange (AMEX) under the symbol PST . In order for our securities to be eligible for continued listing on AMEX, we must remain in compliance with certain listing standards. On June 24, 2004, we received a letter from AMEX inquiring as to our ability to remain listed on AMEX. Specifically, AMEX indicated that our common stock was subject to delisting under sections 1003(a)(i) and 1003(a)(ii) of AMEX's Company Guide because our stockholders' equity was below the level required by AMEX's continued listing standards. Accordingly, AMEX requested information relating to our plan to retain listing. On September 13, 2004, we presented the final components of our proposed plan to AMEX to comply with AMEX's continued listing standards and on September 15, 2004, AMEX notified us that it accepted our plan and granted us an extension until December 26, 2005 to regain compliance, during which time AMEX will continue our listing subject to certain conditions. We have cooperated, and will continue to cooperate, with AMEX regarding these issues and we intend to make every effort to remain listed on AMEX. AMEX has notified us, however, that failure to make progress consistent with the plan of compliance or to regain compliance with the continued listing standards by December 26, 2005 could result in our common stock being delisted. As of June 30, 2005, we believe we have re-gained compliance with AMEX's continued listing requirements. If we were to again become noncompliant with AMEX's continued listing requirements, our common stock may be delisted which would have a material adverse effect on the price and liquidity of our common stock.

If we are delisted from AMEX, our common stock may be subject to the penny stock rules of the SEC, which would make transactions in our common stock cumbersome and may reduce the value of an investment in our stock.

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The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted Rule 3a51-1 which establishes the definition of a penny stock, for the purposes relevant to us, as any equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share or with an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. For any transaction involving a penny stock, unless exempt, Rule 15c-9 requires:

that a broker or dealer approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks; and
the broker or dealer receive from the investor a written agreement to the transaction, setting forth the identity and quantity of the penny stock to be purchased.

In order to approve a person's account for transactions in penny stocks, the broker or dealer must:

obtain financial information and investment experience objectives of the person; and
make a reasonable determination that the transactions in penny stocks are suitable for that person and the person has sufficient knowledge and experience in financial matters to be capable of evaluating the risks of transactions in penny stocks.

The broker or dealer must also deliver, prior to any transaction in a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prescribed by the SEC relating to the penny stock market, which, in highlight form:

sets forth the basis on which the broker or dealer made the suitability determination; and
that the broker or dealer received a signed, written agreement from the investor prior to the transaction.

Generally, brokers may be less willing to execute transactions in securities subject to the penny stock rules. This may make it more difficult for investors to dispose of our common stock and cause a decline in the market value of our stock.

Disclosure also has to be made about the risks of investing in penny stocks in both public offerings and in secondary trading and about the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and the rights and remedies available to an investor in cases of fraud in penny stock transactions. Finally, monthly statements have to be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

The Company's business activities contain elements of risk. The Company considers a principal type of market risk to be valuation risk. Investments and other assets are valued at fair value as determined in good faith by the Board of Directors.

The Company has invested a substantial portion of its assets in private development stage or start-up companies. These private businesses tend to be thinly capitalized, unproven, small companies that lack management depth and have not attained profitability or have no history of operations. Because of the speculative nature and the lack of public market for these investments, there is significantly greater risk of loss than is the case with traditional investment securities. The Company expects that some of its venture capital investments will be a complete loss or will be unprofitable and that some will appear to be likely to become successful but never realize their potential.

Because there is typically no public market for the equity interests of the small companies in which the Company invests, the valuation of the equity interests in the Company's portfolio is subject to the estimate of the Company's Board of Directors. In making its determination, the Board may consider valuation information provided by an independent third party or the portfolio company itself. In the absence of a readily ascertainable market value, the estimated value of the Company's portfolio of equity interests may differ significantly from the values that would be placed on the portfolio if a ready market for the equity interests existed. Any changes in valuation are recorded in the Company's consolidated statements of operations as Net increase (decrease) in unrealized appreciation on investments.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we conducted an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based upon this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that all information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is: (1) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure; and (2) recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms. There was no change in our internal controls or in other factors that could affect these controls during our last fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

On October 15, 2001, Jeffrey A. Leve and Jeffrey Leve Family Partnership, L.P. filed a lawsuit against Franklin Capital Corp. (n/k/a Patient Safety Technologies, Inc.), Sunshine Wireless, LLC, and four other defendants affiliated with Winstar Communications, Inc. On February 25, 2003, the case against Franklin Capital and Sunshine Wireless was dismissed. However, on October 19, 2004, the plaintiffs exercised their right to appeal. On June 1, 2005, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed the February 25, 2003 judgment of the district court dismissing the claims against the Company. The initial lawsuit alleged that the Winstar Communications defendants conspired to commit fraud and breached their fiduciary duty to the plaintiffs in connection with the acquisition of the plaintiffs' radio production and distribution business. The complaint further alleged that Franklin Capital and Sunshine Wireless, which were co-investors in the acquisition of the plaintiffs' radio production and distribution business, joined the alleged conspiracy in structuring a transaction in which the plaintiffs' business was transferred to a venture primarily composed of and operated by Franklin Capital and Sunshine Wireless and where the proceeds were retained by non-bankrupt affiliates of Winstar Communications. The plaintiffs sought recovery of damages in excess of \$10,000,000, costs and attorneys' fees.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

On April 5, 2005, we entered into a consulting agreement with Health West Marketing Incorporated, a California corporation (Health West). Under the agreement, Health West agreed to help the Company establish a comprehensive manufacturing and distribution strategy for the Company's Safety-Sponge(TM) System worldwide. In consideration for Health West's services, the Company agreed to issue Health West 42,017 shares of the Company's common stock, to be issued as follows: (a) 10,505 shares were issued upon signing the agreement; (b) if Health West helps the Company structure a comprehensive manufacturing agreement with A Plus Manufacturing by July 5, 2005, then the Company will issue Health West an additional 15,756 shares; and (c) if Health West helps the Company develop a regional distribution network to integrate the Safety-Sponge(TM) System into the existing acute care supply chain by February 5, 2006, then the Company will issue Health West the remaining 15,756 shares. As incentive for entering into the agreement, the Company agreed to issue Health West a callable warrant to purchase 150,000 (post 3:1 forward stock split) shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$5.95, exercisable for 5 years. In addition, the Company agreed to issue a callable warrant to purchase 25,000 (post 3:1 forward stock split) shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$5.95, exercisable upon meeting specified milestones. These securities will be issued pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

On May 12, 2005, the Company purchased certain assets from Philip Gatch, our current Chief Technology Officer, for use in a production and post-production media content facility. As consideration for the assets the Company issued Mr. Gatch: (1) 17,241 shares of common stock; and (2) warrants to purchase 8,621 shares of common stock with a three-year term and an exercise price of \$5.80 per share. These securities were issued pursuant to Rule 506 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

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On April 22, 2005, we entered into a subscription agreement with an accredited investor, pursuant to which we sold 20,000 shares of common stock and warrants to purchase an additional 20,000 shares of common stock. We received gross proceeds of \$100,000 from the sale of stock and warrants. These securities were issued pursuant to Rule 506 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

We sold shares of common stock at a price of \$5.00 per share. For each two shares of common stock purchased we issued one callable warrant and one non-callable warrant to purchase additional shares of our common stock. In aggregate, the accredited investor purchased 20,000 shares of common stock, callable warrants to purchase 10,000 shares of common stock and non-callable warrants to purchase 10,000 shares of common stock. Pursuant to the subscription agreement, we granted piggy back registration rights to register the resale of the shares of common stock and shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants.

Both the callable and non-callable warrants are exercisable for a period of five years from April 22, 2005 and have an exercise price per share equal to \$6.05. In the event the closing sale price of our common stock equals or exceeds \$7.50 for at least five consecutive trading days, upon 30 days prior written notice we may call the callable warrant at a redemption price equal to \$0.01 per share of common stock then purchasable pursuant to such warrant. Notwithstanding such notice, the warrant holder may exercise the callable warrant prior to the end of the 30-day notice period.

On June 13, 2005, we entered into an employment agreement with William B. Horne as our Chief Financial Officer. Pursuant to the employment agreement we agreed to issue Mr. Horne 26,315 shares of common stock which shares will vest quarterly over each year of the agreement. The number of shares to be issued to Mr. Horne for the first year of the agreement will be reduced by the value of any unvested restricted stock that he would be entitled to under his prior consulting agreement with the Company.

Except as expressly set forth above, for transactions exempt from registration under Rule 506, the individuals and entities to whom we issued securities are unaffiliated with us. For each of such sales, no advertising or general solicitation was employed in offering the securities. The offerings and sales were made to a limited number of persons, all of whom were accredited investors, business associates of ours or our executive officers, and transfer was restricted by us in accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act. Each of the above security holders who were not our executive officers represented that they are accredited and sophisticated investors, that they are capable of analyzing the merits and risks of their investment, and that they understand the speculative nature of their investment. Furthermore, all of the above-referenced persons had access to our Securities and Exchange Commission filings.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

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

None.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

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Item 6. Exhibits.

| Exhibit Number | Description |
|----------------|---|
| 4.1 | \$1,000,000 principal amount Promissory Note dated April 7, 2005 issued to Bodnar Capital Management, LLC (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 13, 2005) |
| 4.2 | Security Agreement dated April 7, 2005 in favor of Bodnar Capital Management, LLC (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 13, 2005) |
| 4.3 | Form of non-callable Warrant issued to James Colen (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26, 2005) |
| 4.4 | Form of callable Warrant issued to James Colen (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26, 2005) |
| 10.1 | Consulting Agreement entered into as of April 5, 2005 by and between Health West Marketing Incorporated and Patient Safety Technologies, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 11, 2005) |
| 10.2 | Subscription Agreement dated April 22, 2005 between Patient Safety Technologies, Inc. and James Colen (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 26, 2005) |
| 10.3 | Employment Agreement entered into as of June 13, 2005 by and between Patient Safety Technologies, Inc. and William B. Horne (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 16, 2005) |
| 10.4 | Consulting Agreement among Wolfgang Grabher and Patient Safety Technologies, Inc. (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 7, 2005) |
| 10.5 | Agreement between Patient Safety Technologies, Inc. and IPEX, Inc. dated July 7, 2005 (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 7, 2005) |
| 31.1 | Certification by Chief Executive Officer, required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act |
| 31.2 | Certification by Chief Financial Officer, required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act |
| 32.1 | Certification by Chief Executive Officer, required by Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) of the Exchange Act and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code |
| 32.2 | Certification by Chief Executive Officer, required by Rule 13a-14(b) or Rule 15d-14(b) of the Exchange Act and Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code |

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

PATIENT SAFETY TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

Date: August 15, 2005

By: /s/ Milton Todd Ault III

Milton Todd Ault III
Chairman & Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 15, 2005

By: /s/ William B. Horne

William B. Horne
Chief Financial Officer
and Principal Accounting Officer