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PERF Go-Green Holdings, Inc  
Form 10-Q  
August 19, 2009

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES  
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended: June 30, 2009

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 333-141054

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc.

(Exact name of smaller reporting company as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

20-3079717  
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

12E. 52nd Street, 4th Floor, New York, New York 10022  
(Address of principal executive offices and Zip code)

(212) 935 3550  
(Issuer's telephone  
number including area  
code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes  No

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

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Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer   
Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company   
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

State the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity as of the latest practicable date – June 30, 2009

Common Stock, \$.0001 Par Value	35,047,961
Class	Shares

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PERF-GO GREEN HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY

INDEX

<b>PART 1 – FINANCIAL INFORMATION</b>	
<b>Item 1. – Financial Statements</b>	
Consolidated Balance Sheets (unaudited with respect to June 30, 2009 and audited March 31, 2009)	1
Consolidated Statements of Operations (unaudited)	2
Consolidated Statement of Stockholders’ Equity (Deficit) (unaudited)	3
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)	4
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)	5
<b>Item 2. - Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition And Results of Operations</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Item 3. – Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Item 4T – Controls and Procedures</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>PART II - OTHER INFORMATION</b>	
<b>Item 1.A Risk Factors</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>1.B Legal Proceedings</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Item 5. Other Information</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Item 6. Exhibits</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>SIGNATURES</b>	<b>42</b>

All items which are not applicable or to which the answer is negative have been omitted from this report.

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Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	June 30, 2009 (Unaudited)	March 31, 2009 (Audited)
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current Assets:</b>		
Accounts receivable – net	\$ 99,575	\$ 481,614
Inventory	125,480	-
Due from factor	162,090	92,106
Prepaid and other current assets	224,863	61,328
Deposits	1,354,558	1,533,047
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1,966,566</b>	<b>2,168,095</b>
Debt issue costs - net	1,114,893	1,272,971
Equipment - net	272,790	285,397
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 3,354,249</b>	<b>\$ 3,726,463</b>
<b>Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit</b>		
<b>Current Liabilities:</b>		
Cash overdraft	\$ 51,163	\$ 67,811
Accounts payable	837,704	964,836
Accrued expenses	235,725	84,668
Deferred revenue	-	22,050
Derivative liabilities	14,620,925	15,381,809
Registration rights liability	892,500	892,500
Common stock payable	900,000	100,000
Convertible debt - net	708,642	138,592
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>18,246,659</b>	<b>17,652,266</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>18,246,659</b>	<b>17,652,266</b>
<b>Commitments and Contingencies</b>		
<b>Stockholders' Deficit:</b>		
Preferred stock, (\$0.0001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding)	-	-
Common stock, (\$0.0001 par value, 250,000,000 shares authorized, 35,047,961 and 34,265,368 shares issued and outstanding)	3,502	3,427
Additional paid in capital	22,543,554	20,372,598
Accumulated deficit	(37,439,466)	(34,301,828)
<b>Total Stockholders' Deficit</b>	<b>(14,892,410)</b>	<b>(13,925,803)</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit</b>	<b>\$ 3,354,249</b>	<b>\$ 3,726,463</b>

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Consolidated Statements of Operations

	Three months Ended June 30, 2009 (Unaudited)	Three months Ended June 30, 2008 (Unaudited)
Sales - net of allowance of \$135,162	\$ 543,310	\$ 1,000
Cost of sales	513,263	1,000
Gross profit	30,047	-
General and administrative	2,992,558	10,815,000
Loss from operations	(2,962,511)	(10,815,000)
Other income (expense)		
Derivative liabilities expense	-	(26,310,000)
Change in fair value of derivative liabilities	1,250,016	5,439,000
Registration rights damages	-	(893,000)
Amortization of debt discount	(615,050)	(178,000)
Amortization of debt issue costs	(158,078)	(51,000)
Interest expense	(129,880)	(54,000)
Interest income	-	11,000
Total other income (expense) - net	347,008	(22,036,000)
Net loss	\$ (2,615,503)	\$ (32,851,000)
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (.08)	\$ (1.20)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period - basic and diluted	34,783,450	27,341,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)  
For the Three Months Ended June 30, 2009 (Unaudited) and for the Year ended March 31, 2009

	Common Stock		Additional Paid -in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount			
Balance, March 31, 2008	11,200,005	\$ 1,120	\$ 1,474,240	\$ (1,425,015)	\$ 50,345
Issuance of shares in reverse acquisition treated as a recapitalization	21,079,466	2,108	2,047,440	-	2,049,548
In-kind contribution in connection with recapitalization	-	-	51,088	-	51,088
Cash paid as direct offering costs in connection with debt financing	-	-	(210,000)	-	(210,000)
Warrants paid as direct offering costs in connection with debt financing	-	-	(480,246)	-	(480,246)
Debt converted to equity	1,046,703	105	759,424	-	759,529
Recognition of stock based compensation	-	-	13,148,682	-	13,148,682
Ratchet warrant expense (Jan-Mar 2008 conv debt holders)	-	-	47,136	-	47,136
Recognition of stock based consulting	-	-	856,483	-	856,483
Stock issued as compensation	10,000	1	25,699	-	25,700
Stock issued for consulting	929,194	93	2,288,699	-	2,288,792
Reclassification of derivative liability at fair value in connection with conversion of convertible debt	-	-	363,953	-	363,953
Net Loss - 2009	-	-	-	(32,876,813)	(32,876,813)
Balance, March 31, 2009	34,265,368	\$ 3,427	\$ 20,372,598	\$ (34,301,828)	\$ (13,925,803)
Stock issued for future services	300,000	30	140,970	-	141,000

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Conversion of debt and accrued interest to common stock	90,000	5	44,995	-	45,000
Recognition of stock based compensation - employees	-	-	1,624,887	-	1,624,887
Recognition of stock-based compensation - consulting	-	-	164,640	-	164,640
Stock issued for consulting	392,593	40	162,460	-	162,500
Reclassification of derivative liability at fair value in connection with conversion of convertible debt	-	-	33,004	-	33,004
Remeasurement of derivative liability related to adoption of EITF 07-5	-	-	-	(522,135)	(522,135)
Net Loss	-	-	-	(2,615,503)	(2,615,503)
Balance, June 30, 2009 (unaudited)	35,047,961	\$ 3,502	\$ 22,543,554	\$ (37,439,466)	\$ (14,892,410)



Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Three months Ended June 30, 2009	Three months Ended June 30, 2008
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Net loss	\$ (2,615,503)	\$ (32,851,000)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Amortization of debt issue costs	158,078	51,000
Amortization of debt discount	615,050	178,000
Amortization of future services	5,875	-
Depreciation	18,444	-
Derivative expenses	-	26,310,000
Change in fair value remeasurement - embedded conversion option and warrants	(1,250,016)	(5,439,000)
Stock issued for compensation - employees	-	6,278,000
Stock issued for consulting	162,500	-
Recognition of stock-based compensation employees and directors	1,624,887	-
Recognition of stock-based compensation - consultants	164,640	2,757,000
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in:		
Accounts receivable - Net	382,040	-
Due from factor	(69,984)	-
Inventory	(125,481)	-
Prepays and other current assets	(28,410)	(11,000)
Product deposit	178,490	(597,000)
Increase (Decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	(127,132)	337,000
Accrued expenses	151,057	-
Deferred revenue	(22,050)	-
Registration rights payable	-	893,000
Net Cash Used In Operating Activities	(777,515)	(2,094,000)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Cash acquired in reverse acquisition with Esys	-	2,100,000
Placement agent fee paid in connection with reverse merger	-	(210,000)
Cash paid to acquire equipment	(5,837)	(141,000)
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Investing Activities	(5,837)	1,749,000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Cash overdraft	(16,648)	-
Proceeds from sale of convertible debt	-	5,950,000
Placement agent fee in connection with fees for bridge and convertible notes	-	(595,000)
Proceeds from common stock payable	800,000	-
Net Cash Provided By Financing Activities	783,352	5,355,000
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	5,010,000

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Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Period	-	270,000
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of Period	\$ -	\$ 5,280,000

SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash Paid During the Year/Period for:

Income taxes	\$ -	\$ -
Interest	\$ 75	\$ -

SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Stock issued for future services	\$ 141,000	\$ -
Conversion of debt and accrued interest to common stock	\$ 45,000	\$ -
Reclassification of derivative liability to APIC in connection with conversion of debt to common stock	\$ 33,004	\$ -
Remeasurement of derivative liability related to bridge warrants upon adoption of EITF 07-5	522,135	
Derivative liabilities recorded at commitment date in connection with issuance of convertible debt with warrants	\$ -	\$ 27,457,000
Derivative liability recorded in connection with placement agent warrants and debt & equity financing	\$ -	\$ 1,875,000
Derivative liability recorded in connection with investor warrants at inception		4,802,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
June 30, 2009  
(Unaudited)

Note 1 Organization and Nature of Operations

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc., (“Holdings”) formerly known as ESYS Holdings, Inc. (“ESYS”) and La Solucion, Inc., (the “Company”) was incorporated in Delaware in April 2005. Its business was originally intended to provide assistance to the non-English speaking Hispanic population in building and maintaining a life in North Carolina but it did not establish operations in connection with its business plan.

On May 13, 2008, Holdings, a then public shell corporation, in a share exchange transaction with the stockholders of Perf-Go Green, Inc. (“Perf-Go Green”), a privately-owned Delaware corporation pursuant to which Holdings acquired all of the outstanding shares of common stock of Perf-Go Green. Perf-Go Green was originally incorporated as a limited liability company on November 15, 2007 and converted to a “C” corporation on January 7, 2008. Upon the consummation of the transaction, Perf-Go Green became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Holdings.

Perf-Go Green became the surviving corporation, in a transaction treated as a reverse acquisition. Holdings did not have any operations and majority-voting control was transferred to Perf-Go Green. The transaction also requires a recapitalization of Perf-Go Green.

Since Perf-Go Green acquired a controlling voting interest, it was deemed the accounting acquirer, while Holdings was deemed the legal acquirer. The historical financial statements of the Company are those of Perf-Go Green, and of the consolidated entities from the date of merger and subsequent.

Since the transaction is considered a reverse acquisition and recapitalization, the guidance in SFAS No. 141 does not apply for purposes of presenting pro-forma financial information.

Pursuant to the merger, Holdings issued 21,079,466 shares of common stock to Perf-Go Green in exchange for Perf-Go Green’s 20,322,767 shares outstanding (1.03:1 exchange ratio). Upon the closing of the reverse acquisition, Perf-Go Green and its stockholders held 65% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock. The remaining 11,200,004 shares of Holdings commons stock was a deemed issuance to the former shareholders of Holdings.

The Company is focused on the development and global marketing of eco-friendly, non-toxic, food contact compliant, biodegradable plastic products. The Company’s biodegradable plastic products offer a practical and viable solution for reducing plastic waste from the environment. The Company believes that its plastic products will break down in landfill environments within twelve (12) to twenty four (24) months, leaving no visible or toxic residue. The Company’s activities have included capital raising to support its business plan, recruiting board and management personnel, establishing sources of supply and customer relationships. During the year ended March 31, 2009, the Company commenced principal operations with the initiation of significant revenues and exited the development stage.

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
June 30, 2009  
(Unaudited)

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Articles 8 and 10 of Regulation S-X for small business issuers and do not include all of the information and disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiary, Perf-Go Green, Inc. (collectively, the "Company") and all significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. All adjustments which are of a normal recurring nature and, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation have been included. These unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the more complete information and the Company's audited consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2009 and the related notes thereto.

Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of consolidation

All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of estimates

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

Significant estimates in 2009 included the valuation of stock issued for compensation and services, stock based compensation arrangements with employees and third parties, fair value of derivative financial instruments, estimated useful life of equipment, and a 100% valuation allowance for deferred taxes due to the Company's continuing and expected future losses.

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
June 30, 2009  
(Unaudited)

Risks and uncertainties

The Company operates in an industry that is subject to intense competition and rapid technological change and is in a state of fluctuation as a result of the global credit crisis. The Company's operations are subject to significant risk and uncertainties including financial, operational, technological, and regulatory risks including the potential risk of business failure.

The Company has experienced, and in the future expects to continue to experience, variability in sales and earnings. The factors expected to contribute to this variability include, among others, (i) the cyclical nature of the industries we sell and cater to, (ii) general economic conditions in the various local markets in which the Company competes, including the general downturn in the economy over the past year, and (iii) the volatility of prices pertaining to our vendors and suppliers. These factors, among others, make it difficult to project the Company's operating results on a consistent basis.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company believes its current available cash along with anticipated revenues will be insufficient to meet its cash needs for the near future and its ability to continue as a going concern is in question. The Company has been actively negotiating with a number of potential investors to obtain additional financing to meet its cash flow needs for at least the next several weeks. At the present time, these additional financings have not been consummated and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain sufficient financing on acceptable terms, if at all. In the event the Company cannot obtain the needed financing within the next several weeks, the Company may have to materially curtail or even cease its operations. The Company is making every effort to remedy this situation, but there can be no assurance such efforts will be successful, and the Company is considering all options.

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. There were no cash equivalents at June 30, 2009 and March 31, 2009, respectively.

The Company minimizes its credit risk associated with cash by periodically evaluating the credit quality of its primary financial institution. The balance at times may exceed federally insured limits. At June 30, 2009 and March 31, 2009, the balance exceeding the insured limits were \$0, respectively.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable represents trade obligations from customers that are subject to normal trade collection terms. The Company periodically evaluates the collectability of its accounts receivable and considers the need to adjust an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon historical collection experience and specific customer information. Actual amounts could vary from the recorded estimates.

At June 30, 2009 and March 31, 2009, the Company recorded an allowance for doubtful accounts receivable of \$17,726 and \$4,033, respectively.

Due from Factor

On March 20, 2009, the Company entered into an agreement with a factor, which will provide, on a discretionary basis, a combined credit facility of \$10 million for purchase order financing and factoring. Under the agreement, the Company agreed to pay the factor a commission of 1.0% to 1.5% of the gross amount of each receivable. In addition, the Company agreed that the factor will receive a minimum of \$100,000 in commissions in the first 12 months. As collateral for the Company's obligations under this agreement, the Company has granted the factor a security interest in all of the company's assets. The factor advances 80% of the factored receivables and pays a percentage of the 20% when the factored receivable is collected.

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
June 30, 2009  
(Unaudited)

#### Deposits

The manufacturing of our biodegradable plastic products is outsourced to a sole supplier (“supplier”). In order to secure initial product shipments expected, we have deposits of \$1,354,558 and \$1,533,047 with the supplier at June 30, 2009 and March 31, 2009, respectively. In order to secure our full payment, the supplier retains title and risk of loss to the related inventory until we make final payment which occurs shortly before shipment to the customer. As such, we do not currently carry inventory for any significant period of time and our inventory balances at June 30, 2009 and March 31, 2009, was \$125,480 and \$0, respectively.

#### Long Lived Assets

The Company carries long-lived assets at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value. Impairment is evaluated by estimating future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected undiscounted future cash flow is less than the carrying amount of the assets, an impairment loss is recognized. Fair value, for purposes of calculating impairment, is measured based on estimated future cash flows, discounted at a market rate of interest. For the three-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company did not record any impairment losses.

#### Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life, which is three to seven years.

#### Debt Discount and Debt Issue Costs

These amounts are amortized over the life of the debt to interest expense. If a conversion of the underlying debt occurs, a proportionate share of these amounts is immediately expensed.

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
June 30, 2009  
(Unaudited)

#### Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced sale or liquidation.

The carrying amount reported in the balance sheet for accounts receivable, inventory, due from factor, prepaids and other current assets, deposits, accounts payable, accrued expenses, deferred revenues, and common stock payable approximates its fair market value based on the short-term maturity of these instruments.

#### Derivative Financial Instruments

Fair value accounting requires bifurcation of embedded derivative instruments such as conversion features in convertible debt or equity instruments and warrants, and measurement of their fair value for accounting purposes. In determining the appropriate fair value, the Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. In assessing the convertible debt instruments, management determines if the convertible debt host instrument is conventional convertible debt and further if there is a beneficial conversion feature requiring measurement. If the instrument is not considered conventional convertible debt, the Company will continue its evaluation process of these instruments as derivative financial instruments.

Once determined, derivative liabilities are adjusted to reflect fair value at each reporting period end, with any increase or decrease in the fair value being recorded in results of operations as an adjustment to fair value of derivatives. In addition, the fair value of freestanding derivative instruments such as warrants, are also valued using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. At June 30, 2009 and March 31, 2009, the Company had various derivative instruments.

#### Segment information

During 2009 and 2008, the Company only operated in one segment; therefore, segment information has not been presented.

#### Revenue recognition

The Company records revenue when the risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to customers which generally occurs when products are shipped and all of the following have occurred; (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) product delivery has occurred, (3) the sales price to the customer is fixed or determinable, and (4) collectability is reasonably assured. In arriving at net sales, the Company estimates the amount of deductions that are likely to be taken by customers and adjusts that periodically based on historical experience. The Company records revenues upon shipment. In accordance with the revenue recognition policy of the Company, the factor has held back \$135,162 in factored receivables. The Company has recorded a sales allowance reflecting this holdback.



Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
 Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
 June 30, 2009  
 (Unaudited)

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales represents the purchase of the Company's products.

Advertising

In accordance with Accounting Standards Executive Committee Statement of Position 93-7, costs incurred for producing and communicating advertising for the Company are charged to operations as incurred.

Advertising expense for the three-months ended June 30, 2009, and 2008 was \$54,279 and \$146,000, respectively.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock, common stock equivalents and potentially dilutive securities outstanding during the period.

At June 30, 2009 and 2008 the Company's common stock equivalents consisted of the following:

	2009	2008
Shares underlying convertible debt	10,290,942	7,933,333
Stock options	8,083,600	7,961,600
Warrants	40,413,340	22,929,999
Total common stock equivalents	58,787,882	38,824,932

Since the Company reflected a net loss for the three-months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the effect of considering any common stock equivalents, if outstanding, would have been anti-dilutive. A separate computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share is not presented.

Stock-based compensation

All share-based payments to employees are recorded and expensed in the statement of operations Measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to employees, directors and third parties, including grants of stock options based on estimated fair values. The Company has used certain weighted average assumptions and applied these to the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to estimate grant date fair value for all option grants.

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
June 30, 2009  
(Unaudited)

Share-based compensation expense is based on the value of the portion of share-based payment awards that is ultimately expected to vest during the year, less expected forfeitures. Forfeitures should be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates.

Non-employee equity based compensation

Equity-based compensation awards issued to non-employees for services will be recorded at either the fair value of the services rendered or the instruments issued in exchange for such services, whichever is more readily determinable.

Recent accounting pronouncements

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 141R, Business Combinations (“SFAS 141R”), which replaces FASB SFAS 141, Business Combinations. This Statement retains the fundamental requirements in SFAS 141 that the acquisition method of accounting be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. SFAS 141R defines the acquirer as the entity that obtains control of one or more businesses in the business combination and establishes the acquisition date as the date that the acquirer achieves control. SFAS 141R will require an entity to record separately from the business combination the direct costs, where previously these costs were included in the total allocated cost of the acquisition. SFAS 141R will require an entity to recognize the assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquired at the acquisition date, at their fair values as of that date. This compares to the cost allocation method previously required by SFAS No. 141. SFAS 141R will require an entity to recognize as an asset or liability at fair value for certain contingencies, either contractual or non-contractual, if certain criteria are met. Finally, SFAS 141R will require an entity to recognize contingent consideration at the date of acquisition, based on the fair value at that date. This Statement will be effective for business combinations completed on or after the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Early adoption of this standard is not permitted and the standards are to be applied prospectively only. Upon adoption of this standard, there would be no impact to the Company’s results of operations and financial condition for acquisitions previously completed. The adoption of SFAS No. 141R is not expected to have a material effect on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
June 30, 2009  
(Unaudited)

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No 51” (“SFAS 160”). SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, changes in a parent’s ownership of a noncontrolling interest, calculation and disclosure of the consolidated net income attributable to the parent and the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent’s ownership interest while the parent retains its controlling financial interest and fair value measurement of any retained noncontrolling equity investment. SFAS 160 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is prohibited. The adoption of SFAS No. 160 is not expected to have a material effect on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161 “Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities—An Amendment of FASB Statement No. 133.” (“SFAS 161”). SFAS 161 establishes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and for hedging activities with the intent to provide financial statement users with an enhanced understanding of the entity’s use of derivative instruments, the accounting of derivative instruments and related hedged items under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and the effects of these instruments on the entity’s financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company does not expect its adoption of SFAS 161 to have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (“FSP”) SFAS No. 142-3, “Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets” . This FSP amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under FASB Statement No. 142, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets” (“SFAS 142”). The intent of this FSP is to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS 142 and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under SFAS 141R, and other GAAP. This FSP is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is prohibited. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS FSP 142-3, to have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2008, the FASB issued FSP Accounting Principles Board (“APB”) 14-1 “Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)” ( “FSP APB 14-1” ). FSP APB 14-1 requires the issuer of certain convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash (or other assets) on conversion to separately account for the liability (debt) and equity (conversion option) components of the instrument in a manner that reflects the issuer’s non-convertible debt borrowing rate. FSP APB 14-1 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 on a retroactive basis. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP APB 14-1, to have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
June 30, 2009  
(Unaudited)

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-3, “Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market For That Asset Is Not Active” (“FSP FAS 157-3”), with an immediate effective date, including prior periods for which financial statements have not been issued. FSP FAS 157-3 amends FAS 157 to clarify the application of fair value in inactive markets and allows for the use of management’s internal assumptions about future cash flows with appropriately risk-adjusted discount rates when relevant observable market data does not exist. The objective of FAS 157 has not changed and continues to be the determination of the price that would be received in an orderly transaction that is not a forced liquidation or distressed sale at the measurement date. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-3 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 157-4, “Determining Whether a Market Is Not Active and a Transaction Is Not Distressed,” which further clarifies the principles established by SFAS No. 157. The guidance is effective for the periods ending after June 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted for the periods ending after March 15, 2009. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company’s financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165 “Subsequent Events” (“SFAS 165”). SFAS 165 establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. SFAS 165 sets forth (1) The period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, (2) The circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements and (3) The disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. SFAS 165 is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company is evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS 165 will have on its financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 166 “Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140” (“SFAS 166”). SFAS 166 improves the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and a transferor’s continuing involvement, if any, in transferred financial assets. SFAS 166 is effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity’s first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. The Company is evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS 166 will have on its financial statements.

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
June 30, 2009  
(Unaudited)

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167 “Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)” (“SFAS 167”). SFAS 167 improves financial reporting by enterprises involved with variable interest entities and to address (1) the effects on certain provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), “Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities”, as a result of the elimination of the qualifying special-purpose entity concept in SFAS 166 and (2) constituent concerns about the application of certain key provisions of Interpretation 46(R), including those in which the accounting and disclosures under the Interpretation do not always provide timely and useful information about an enterprise’s involvement in a variable interest entity. SFAS 167 is effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity’s first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. The Company is evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS 167 will have on its financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168 “The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles—a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162”. The FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“Codification”) will be the single source of authoritative nongovernmental U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. SFAS 168 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. All existing accounting standards are superseded as described in SFAS 168. All other accounting literature not included in the Codification is nonauthoritative. The Codification is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s financial statements.

Other accounting standards have been issued or proposed by the FASB or other standards-setting bodies that do not require adoption until a future date and are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements upon adoption.

### Note 3 Going Concern and Liquidity

As reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the Company has a net loss of \$2,615,503 and net cash used in operations of \$777,515 for the period ended June 30, 2009; and has a working capital deficit of \$16,280,093 and a stockholders’ deficit of \$14,892,410.

Further, losses from operations are continuing subsequent to June 30, 2009 and the Company anticipates that it will continue to generate significant losses from operations for the near future. The Company believes its current available cash along with anticipated revenues may be insufficient to meet its cash needs for the near future. There can be no assurance that financing will be available in amounts or terms acceptable to the Company, if at all.

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
June 30, 2009  
(Unaudited)

These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The ability of the Company to continue its operations is dependent on Management's plans, which include the raising of capital through debt and/or equity markets with some additional funding from other traditional financing sources, including term notes, until such time that funds provided by operations are sufficient to fund working capital requirements. The Company may need to incur additional liabilities with certain related parties to sustain the Company's existence.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recovery of the recorded assets or the classification of the liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

#### Note 4 Due from Factor

Due from factor at June 30, 2009 and March 31, 2009 is as follows:

	June 30, 2009	March 31, 2009
Accounts Receivable	\$ 1,064,697	\$ 253,272
Less: Advances	(751,200)	(156,216)
Less: Commissions	(17,754)	(2,829)
Less: Other Factoring Expenses	(133,653)	(2,121)
Due From Factor	\$ 162,090	\$ 92,106

#### Note 5 Equipment

Equipment at June 30, 2009 and March 31, 2009 consist of the following:

	June 30, 2009	March 31, 2009
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 177,018	\$ 171,181
Computer equipment	71,665	71,665
Software	83,392	83,392
	332,075	326,238
Less: accumulated depreciation	(59,285)	(40,841)
Equipment – net	\$ 272,790	\$ 285,397

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
June 30, 2009  
(Unaudited)

Note 6 Convertible Debt, Warrants, Derivative Liabilities and Registration Rights Liability

(A) Senior Secured Convertible Debentures and Warrants

During May and June 2008, the Company issued \$5,950,000 of senior secured convertible debentures with five-year detachable warrants to purchase shares of the Company's common stock. The convertible debt issued is secured by all assets of the Company. The convertible debt bears interest at 10%, and is payable quarterly in arrears in cash or equity

During the three-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, \$45,000 and \$0 of the convertible debentures were converted into 90,000 and 0 shares of common stock, respectively. The remaining face amount of the debentures is \$5,145,471 as of June 30, 2009, and are due in May 2011, with respect to \$2,250,000 of principal amount, and in June 2011, with respect to \$2,895,471 of principal amount.

The Convertible Debentures contain various covenants which, among other things, restrict the Company's ability to incur additional debt or liens or engage in certain transactions as specified therein. Additionally, the Convertible Debentures define various events of default including non-payment of interest or principal when due, failure to comply with covenants, breach of representations or warranties, failure to obtain effective registration of the common stock underlying the conversion feature or failure to deliver registered common stock, when requested, within a specified timeframe as well as other matters discussed therein. Various remedies exist for an event of default including the acceleration of the maturity of the obligation, an increase in the interest rate to 15%, accrual of certain costs of the debt holders and a reduction of the conversion rate, among other things. The Convertible Debentures also provide that in the event of a "fundamental transaction" such as a change in control, the holder may require that such holder's Convertible Note be redeemed at an "alternative consideration" which can be, among other things, 135% of the principal amount of the Convertible Note or 130% of the equity conversion value of the Convertible Note. For the period ended June 30, 2009 the Company defaulted on the payment of its quarterly interest to the holders of the convertible debentures issued in May and June. As a result, pursuant to the debenture agreement, the investors could demand payment of the principal at any time. As a result, the convertible debt, net has been classified as a current liability on the balance sheet.

The Convertible Debentures are convertible at the option of the Investors into shares of our common stock at the lower of the (a) "fixed conversion price" of \$0.50 per share. As of June 30, 2009, the debentures can be converted into 10,290,942 shares of common stock based on the \$0.50 per share conversion price, subject to adjustment for stock splits, stock dividends, or similar transactions, (b) "lowest conversion price" representing the lowest price, conversion price or exercise price offered by the Company in a subsequent equity financing, convertible security (subject to certain exceptions) or derivative instruments or (c) "mandatory default amount" representing the amount necessary to convert 110% of the face amount of the Convertible Debentures plus accrued interest and costs at the lower of the price of the common stock on the date of demand or the date of payment. The Company's common stock price at the time of issuance of both the May and June 2008 Convertible Debentures exceeded the relevant conversion price (the fixed conversion price). As a result, the Company determined that since the conversion feature can result in a variable amount of shares being issued, the conversion feature is considered an embedded derivative liability, not a beneficial conversion feature, that needs to be separated from the "host contract" as described further below.

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
June 30, 2009  
(Unaudited)

The Company is obliged to issue registered shares of common stock upon the exercise of all the above warrants and if it cannot do so within three business days, it is obliged to pay in cash the market value, plus brokerage commissions, of the common stock. Because of the “pay in cash” feature and the variability of the exercise price, the warrants above are considered to be a derivative liabilities as discussed further below.

(B) Derivative Liabilities

The Embedded conversion option in the Convertible Debentures and the detachable Warrants are deemed “freestanding financial instruments” that cannot be classified as equity instruments at the commitment date related to their issuance and instead are classified as “derivative liabilities subject to fair value accounting.”

Because the Convertible Debentures were issued with a variable conversion feature and with detachable Warrants with net cash settlement features described above , the fair value of these attributes are calculated and assigned before a value is assigned to the Convertible Debentures. These derivative liabilities are re-measured every reporting period.

The fair value of the conversion feature of the Convertible Debentures and the initial warrants that is assigned to debt discount (originally \$5,950,000) is being amortized over the life of the Convertible Debentures (three years).

The debt discount is amortized to interest expense for any conversions of the debentures based on the pro-rata amount of debenture converted to total debt. For the three-months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company amortized \$615,050 and \$178,000 to interest expense related to amortization of the debt discount. These amounts include accelerated amortization for any conversions during these periods.

During the three-month period ended June 30, 2009, the Debt holders converted \$45,000 of Convertible Debentures into 90,000 shares of common stock of the Company (the “Conversion”). In connection with the Conversion, the Company recorded the face amount of these Convertible Debentures at the date of conversion (\$45,000) plus the proportionate share of the related derivative liability, as remeasured on the conversion date, of \$33,004 (for a total recorded of \$78,004) to stockholders equity.



Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
June 30, 2009  
(Unaudited)

Convertible debt at June 30, 2009 is as follows:

Convertible debt – net at March 31, 2009	\$ 138,592
Less:	
Conversion of debt and accrued interest to common stock	(45,000)
Add:	
Amortization of debt discount	615,050
Convertible debt – net at June 30, 2009	\$ 708,642

(C) Placement Agent Warrants

In connection with the issuance of the Convertible Debentures and Warrants during fiscal year 2009, the Company paid a placement agent (the “Placement Agent”) a cash fee of \$595,000 and issued them warrants, that have an exercise price of \$.50 per share, and expire five years from issuance. These warrants have the same anti-dilution provisions as the warrants issued to the convertible debt investors. Because the above warrants have the same variable exercise price feature, and cash settlement provisions as the Investor Warrants described above, these warrants are also considered derivative liabilities. As such, their fair value at inception of approximately \$1,394,000 was charged to derivative liability. During fiscal year 2009, the Company recorded the aggregate of the cash and warrant compensation of approximately \$1,989,000 as debt issue costs. For the three-months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, amortization expense related to debt issuance costs was \$158,078 and \$51,000, respectively.

(D) Registration Rights Liability

The Company also granted the Debt holders registration rights for the common stock underlying the embedded conversion feature in the Convertible Debentures and the Warrants. The Company can be assessed liquidated damages, as defined in the related agreements, for the failure to file a registration statement in a certain timeframe or for the failure to obtain or maintain effectiveness of such registration statement. Such penalties shall not exceed, in the aggregate, 15% of the aggregate Purchase Price (as defined in the Convertible Debentures). In assessing the likelihood and amount of possible liability for liquidated damages, the Company considered that obtaining and maintaining effectiveness of the registration statement is not within the Company’s control, and concluded that it is probable that a liability will be incurred and therefore recorded a liability for \$892,500 representing its estimate that such liability will be 15% of the proceeds of the Convertible Debentures as registration rights liability. The Company’s registration statement was declared effective on February 10, 2009 and approximately \$75,000, plus interest, of liquidated damages had been incurred as of March 31, 2009 and approximately \$225,000, plus interest, as of February 10, 2009. The Company continues to be exposed to further registration rights liquidated damages if it does not maintain the effectiveness of such registration statement. At such time as it becomes clear that such effectiveness can be maintained, the remaining liability would be reversed.

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
June 30, 2009  
(Unaudited)

## (E) Derivative Liabilities As Remeasured – Summary at June 30, 2009 and March 31, 2009

	June 30,2009	March 31,2009
Fair value of embedded conversion feature – convertible debt	\$ 2,435,840	\$ 2,738,529
Fair value of warrants – convertible debt	2,393,502	2,588,093
Fair value of warrants - placement agent – in convertible debt offering	239,338	260,557
Fair value of warrant issued in connection with reverse acquisition	125,769	136,070
Fair value of warrants issued related to reverse acquisition to Investors	1,263,754	1,366,781
Fair value of additional warrants issued to investors	3,402,210	3,668,806
Fair value of bridge warrants	483,217	
Fair value of warrants issued to factoring agent	241,377	259,484
Fair value of additional warrants to investors for anti-dilution provision	4,035,918	4,363,489
Total derivative liabilities	\$ 14,620,925	\$ 15,381,809

For the three-months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company recorded a total change in fair value due to remeasurement of derivative liabilities of \$1,250,016 and \$5,439,000. For the three-months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company recorded a total derivative expense of \$0 and \$26,310,000, respectively.

The Company computed the fair value of the above derivatives as of June 30, 2009 and 2008 by using a Black Scholes calculation assuming the following assumptions:

	June 30, 2009	June 30,2008
Expected dividends	0%	0%
Expected volatility	156.6%	93%
Expected term – embedded conversion option	1 . 8 7 –	3 years
Expected term – warrants	1.95 years	3 years
Risk free interest rate	3 . 8 7 – 4 . 7 2 years	5 years
	2.54%	2.7% - 3.2%

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
June 30, 2009  
(Unaudited)

Note 7 Bridge Notes and Warrants

In January and February 2008 Perf-Go Green sold an aggregate \$750,000 of secured convertible notes, due in January 2009 (with respect to \$350,000) and February 2009 (with respect to \$400,000) and bearing interest at 10% per year, together with warrants to purchase Perf-Go Green's common stock. The notes were convertible at \$0.48 per share and, together with approximately \$11,000 of accrued interest, were converted into 1,579,466 shares of the Company's common stock on March 27, 2008.

The detachable warrants permit the holders to purchase an aggregate of 1,500,000 shares of common stock of the Company at a price of \$0.69 until January 2013 (with respect to 700,000 shares) or February 2013 (with respect to 800,000 shares). The Company concluded that these warrants met the definition of a freestanding financial instrument that could be classified as equity. The Company determined the fair value of these warrants based upon a Black Scholes valuation calculation with the following assumptions: one and one half year expected life, 150% volatility, 2.11% risk free interest rate and a market price of \$0.48 for the underlying common stock. The market price was determined based on the ultimate conversion of these notes into common stock at that price shortly after issuance. The fair value, \$669,000 was recorded to deferred finance costs and then, upon the conversion of the notes in March 2008, written off.

On April 1, 2009, upon review of EITF 07-5, "Determining Whether an Instrument (or Embedded Feature) Is Indexed to and Entity's Own Stock", the Company determined that the bridge warrants should have been recorded as derivative liability. The impact to the Company's March 31, 2009 financial statements was immaterial. On April 1, 2009, the Company recorded a charge to retained earnings for \$522,135, and recorded a derivative liability associated with the value of the bridge warrants. There is no debt discount recorded since the underlying debt was converted in March 2008. At June 30, 2009, the Company remeasured the bridge warrants (see Note 6), and recorded an unrealized gain of \$38,919.

The Company computed the fair value of the bridge warrants at June 30, 2009 and April 1, 2009 with the following assumptions:

	June 30, 2009	April 1, 2009
Expected dividends	0%	0%
Expected volatility	156.6%	149%
Expected term	4.12 years	3.87
Risk free interest rate	2.54%	1.39%

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
June 30, 2009  
(Unaudited)

Note 8 - Stockholders' Deficit

During the Three Months Ended June 30, 2009, the Company had the following equity transactions:

(A) Stock Issued for Future Services

The Company issued 300,000 shares of common stock for future consulting services, having a fair value of \$141,000 (\$0.47/share). The value of these services is being amortized over the requisite service period of the agreement, which is two years. During the three months ended June 30, 2009, the Company amortized \$5,875 of these services.

(B) Common Stock Payable

The Company received \$800,000 from certain investors. The Company has not accepted or formalized the related stock subscriptions, and accordingly has not issued common shares until the terms of the subscriptions become final.

(C) Stock Issued for Consulting

The Company issued 392,593 shares of common stock for services rendered, having a fair value of \$162,500 (at share prices ranging from \$0.38 to \$0.50).

(D) Stock Options

In June 2008, the Company adopted the 2008 Share Incentive Plan (the "Plan") which permits the granting of stock options and other forms of stock based compensation to employees and consultants of the Company. Under the Plan, the Company has reserved 10,000,000 shares of common stock for issuance under the Plan.

The fair value of each option grant under SFAS No. 123R is estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with weighted average assumptions as determined in part by management. The expected volatility for the current period was developed by using historical volatility of the Company's stock history since the reverse acquisition. The risk-free interest rate was developed using the U.S. Treasury yield curve for periods equal to the expected term of the options grant date.

The total grant date fair value of options issued to employees, directors, officers and consultants during the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 was \$0.41 and \$1.85 per share, respectively. For the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company recognized \$1,624,887 and \$6,278,000 in stock-based compensation for employees, officer and directors, respectively. For the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company recognized \$164,640 and \$494,000 in stock-based compensation to consultants, respectively. Additionally, for the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company recognized \$162,500 and \$2,263,000 in compensation expense to consultants for stock issued for past services.

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
 Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
 June 30, 2009  
 (Unaudited)

The Company valued the stock options as of June 30, 2009 and 2008 based upon the use of a Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following management assumptions:

	June 30,2009
Risk-free interest rate	2.54%
Expected dividend yield	0%
Expected volatility	142.1% - 156.6%
Expected term	5 years
Expected forfeitures	0%

The following is a summary of the Company's stock option activity:

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding – March 31, 2008	-	-
Exercised		
Granted	7,723,600	\$ 1.51
Forfeited		
Outstanding – March 31, 2009	7,723,600	\$ 1.51
Granted	360,000	\$ .72
Exercised	—	—
Forfeited	—	—
Outstanding – June 30, 2009	8,083,600	\$ 1.47
Exercisable – June 30, 2009	8,064,102	\$ 1.47

Options Outstanding

Range of Exercise price	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.50-\$2.00	8,083,600	4.32 years	\$ 1.47

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
June 30, 2009  
(Unaudited)

Options Exercisable

Range of Exercise price	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.50 - \$2.00	8,064,102	4.32 years	\$ 1.47

At June 30, 2009, the total intrinsic value of options outstanding and exercisable was \$0.

Total unrecognized share-based compensation expense from stock options at June 30, 2009 was \$8,646, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 1.0 years.

The total grant date fair value of warrants issued to investors and consultants during the three-month period ended June 30, 2009 was \$.35 per share. For the three-months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company recognized \$44,096 and \$0 in stock-based compensation, respectively. The warrants granted during 2008 were valued as derivative liabilities as described in Note 6.

The Company valued the warrants as of June 30, 2009 utilizing the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following management assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate	1.39%- 2.54%
Expected dividend yield	0%
Expected volatility	142% - 154%
Expected term	3 - 5 years
Expected forfeitures	0%

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
 Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
 June 30, 2009  
 (Unaudited)

The following is a summary of the Company's warrant activity:

	Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding – March 31, 2008	1,650,000	\$ .69
Exercised		
Granted	38,688,340	\$ .51
Forfeited		
Outstanding – March 31, 2009	40,338,340	\$ .51
Granted	75,000	\$ .50
Exercised	—	\$ —
Forfeited	—	\$ —
Outstanding – June 30, 2009	40,413,340	\$ .51
Exercisable – June , 2009	40,413,340	\$ .51

Warrants Outstanding and Exercisable

Range of exercise price	Number Outstanding and Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.50-\$.69	40,413,340	3.90 years	\$ .51

At June 30, 2009 and 2008, the total intrinsic value of warrants outstanding and exercisable was \$0.

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
 Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
 June 30, 2009  
 (Unaudited)

Note 9 Concentrations

Statement of Position 94-6 (SOP 94-6), “ Disclosure of Certain Significant Risks and Uncertainties ,” addresses corporate vulnerability to concentrations.

(A) Accounts Receivable

Customer	J u n e 3 0 ,	M a r c h 3 1 ,
	2009	2008
A	50%	64%
B	15%	-

(B) Sales

Customer	J u n e 3 0 ,	M a r c h 3 1 ,
	2009	2008
A	42%	50%
B	40%	23%

(C) Purchases

Vendor	J u n e 3 0 ,	M a r c h 3 1 ,
	2009	2008
A	64%	77%

Note 10 Commitments

(A) Litigations, Claims and Assessments

From time to time, the Company may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings, which arise in the ordinary course of business. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and an adverse result in these or other matters may arise from time to time that may harm its business. The Company is currently not aware of any such legal proceedings or claims that they believe will have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse affect on its business, financial condition or operating results.



Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiary  
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements  
June 30, 2009  
(Unaudited)

(B) Employment Agreements

During the period ended March 31, 2009, the Company entered into employment agreements with four officers and four employees. The significant terms of the agreements are as follows::

(1) Officers

3 year terms  
Aggregate annual base salaries of \$575,000  
Eligibility of bonus up to 20% of base compensation  
Annual salary increase of 20%

(2) Employees

1 to 2 year terms  
Aggregate annual base salaries of \$366,000  
Eligibility of bonus up to 20% of base compensation  
Annual salary increase of 20%

Note 11 Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated for subsequent events between the balance sheet date of June 30, 2009 and August 19, 2009, the date the financial statements were issued and no events of significant were noted.

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

Forward Looking Statements

Some of the statements contained in this Report on Form 10-Q that are not historical facts are "forward-looking statements" which can be identified by the use of terminology such as "estimates," "projects," "plans," "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "intends," or the negative or other variations, or by discussions of strategy that involve risks and uncertainties. We urge you to be cautious of the forward-looking statements, that such statements, which are contained in this Report on Form 10-K, reflect our current beliefs with respect to future events and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors affecting our operations, market growth, services, products, and licenses. No assurances can be given regarding the achievement of future results, as actual results may differ materially as a result of the risks we face, and actual events may differ from the assumptions underlying the statements that have been made regarding anticipated events. Factors that may cause actual results, our performance or achievements, or industry results to differ materially from those contemplated by such forward-looking statements include without limitation:

1. Our ability to attract and retain management, and to integrate and maintain technical information and management information systems;
2. Our ability to generate customer demand for our products;
3. The intensity of competition; and
4. General economic conditions.

All written and oral forward-looking statements made in connection with this Report on Form 10-K that are attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements. Given the uncertainties that surround such statements, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

Since our common stock is considered a "penny stock" we are ineligible to rely on the safe harbor for forward-looking statements provided in Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act.

## Overview

### Background and History; Share Exchange

Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc., (“Holdings”) formerly known as ESYS Holdings, Inc. (“ESYS”) and La Solucion, Inc., (collectively known as the “Company”) was incorporated in Delaware in April 2005. Its business was originally intended to provide assistance to the non-English speaking Hispanic population in building and maintaining a life in North Carolina but it did not establish operations in connection with its business plan.

On May 13, 2008, the Company entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the “Share Exchange”) with Perf-Go Green, Inc. (“Perf-Go Green”), a privately-owned Delaware corporation and its stockholders pursuant to which the Company acquired all of the outstanding shares of common stock of Perf-Go Green. Perf-Go Green was originally incorporated as a limited liability company on November 15, 2007 and converted to a “C” corporation on January 7, 2008. As consideration for the Share Exchange, the Company issued an aggregate of 21,079,466 shares of common stock, \$0.0001 par value (the “Common Stock”), for the 20,322,767 Perf-Go Green shares outstanding (a 1.03:1 exchange ratio), to the Perf-Go Green stockholders resulting in a change in control of the Company with Perf-Go Green stockholders owning approximately 65% out of a total of 32,279,470, and the former stockholders of the accounting acquiree owning 11,200,004 shares, of the Company’s outstanding common stock at the date of the Share Exchange. In addition, the directors and officers of Perf-Go Green were elected as directors and officers of the Company. As a result of the Share Exchange, the Company has succeeded to the business of Perf-Go Green as its sole business.

The accounting for the Share Exchange, commonly called a reverse acquisition, calls for Perf-Go Green, to be treated as the accounting acquirer. The acquired assets and assumed liabilities of the Company were carried forward at their historical values, which approximated fair value. Perf-Go Green’s historical financial statements, after the restatement the audited consolidated financial statements, are carried forward as those of the combined entity. The common stock and per share amounts have been retroactively restated the earliest period presented to reflect the Share Exchange.

### Business, Products and Plans

Our Perf Go Green Brand represents an environmentally friendly “green” company. Our mission continues to be the development and global marketing of eco-friendly, non-toxic, food contact compliant, biodegradable plastic products and other everyday green products that help ensure healthy environments and vibrant communities for families, individuals, children and pets.

The Perf Go Green Products include:

- Biodegradable Trash Bags (retail & commercial)
- Biodegradable Plastic Drop Cloths
- Biodegradable Doggie Duty™ Bags & Cat Pan Liners
- PerfPower™ Alkaline Batteries
- Perf Go Clean™ Cleaning Products

After launch of our Perf Go Green Biodegradable trash bags, availability has expanded nationwide throughout 25,000 locations in supermarkets, hardware, and drug store chains. The additional launch of Perf Go Green pet products, biodegradable doggie duty bags and cat pan liners, is increasing growth into hardware chains and independent pet stores across the country. In addition, PerfPower™ Batteries and Perf Go Clean Products™ are now being introduced and offered to our current retailers.

A combination of brand building messages are being delivered through several marketing and advertising vehicles, including television, radio, national print, online marketing and search engine optimization, and retail store promotions. We started off our first quarter of 2009 with the Retailers Choice Award from the National Hardware Show. This award joins the award we received in 2008 at the Chicago International Housewares Show Design Defined Honoree .

The Company's activities have included capital raising to support its business plan, recruiting board and management personnel, establishing sources of supply and customer relationships.

The Company is considered to be in the development stage as defined in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 7, "Accounting and Reporting By Development Stage Enterprises," and is subject to the risks associated with activities of development stage companies. While we have raised a significant amount of financing in connection with the Share Exchange, our operations are unproven and therefore it is not certain that we will have sufficient cash to continue our activities for the coming twelve months. We currently do not have any commitments for new funding.

### Recent Financings

The Company completed the following financings during the period from November 15, 2007 (inception) to June 30, 2009:

**Equity Financing** - In December 2007, prior to its merger with Perf-Go Green, Inc., Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. (the accounting acquiree) raised \$2,100,000 in proceeds in the private placement of 4,200,000 common shares and warrants to purchase 4,200,000 shares of the Company's common stock. This financing was not conditioned on the reverse acquisition and was done to enhance the ability of the accounting acquiree to consummate a reverse merger transaction. In June 2008, the warrants were reissued to conform to the same terms as the Warrants in the Convertible Debenture and Warrants financing described below and in Note 6 to the audited consolidated financial statements. In March 2009, the Company re-priced the above warrants, and issued an additional 4,200,000 warrants at \$.50 per share to these investors. These warrants have the same anti-dilution provision discussed below, and this issuance relates to the anti-dilution provision. The warrants have immediate vesting, and the same net cash settlement provisions as the warrants issued to the convertible debenture holders.

**Bridge Notes and Warrants** - In January and February 2008, Perf-Go Green, Inc. raised an aggregate \$750,000 proceeds through the sale of secured convertible notes ("Bridge Notes") together with warrants to purchase 1,500,000 shares of the Company's common stock. The Bridge Notes, together with approximately \$11,000 of accrued interest, were converted into 1,579,466 shares of the Company's common stock in March 2008. In March 2009, the Company re-priced the above warrants, and lowered the exercise price from \$.75 per share to \$.69, and issued an additional 145,010 detachable Because of the net cash settlement features, and variability of the conversion option in the Convertible Debentures, all of the above Warrants, the conversion option, and the warrants that were re-issued in May 2008 to the December 2007 equity investors, together with certain placement agent warrants all as discussed in Note 6 to the audited consolidated financial statements, these instruments are considered derivative liabilities and are marked-to-market each reporting period. The additional warrants that were granted to the equity investors above was deemed to be a substantial modification of the above debentures, and resulted in an extinguishment of the debentures.

**Convertible Debentures and Warrants** - In connection with the Share Exchange, on May 13, 2008 and June 10, 2008, the Company raised an aggregate \$5,950,000 proceeds a private placement of its senior secured convertible debentures in the principal amount of \$5,950,000 and warrants to purchase 7,933,333 shares ("initial warrants") of the Company's common stock as described further in Note 7 to the audited consolidated financial statements. The warrants are subject to adjustment for certain anti-dilution provisions. Additionally, during fiscal year 2009, we re-priced the initial warrants to \$.50 per share and issued an additional 10,800,000 and 7,933,333 warrants to the equity investors on the same terms as the initial warrants above. The 7,933,333 additional warrants were issued as a result of the anti-dilution provision.

In March 2009, for no additional consideration to the Placement Agent, the Company re-priced the above warrants to \$.50 per share and issued an additional 1,213,333 warrants for \$.50 per share. These warrants have the same anti-dilution provisions as the warrants issued to the convertible debt investors, and accordingly, this issuance relates to that provision. Because the above warrants have the same variable exercise price feature, and cash settlement provisions, as the Investor Warrants described above, these warrants are also considered derivative liabilities. As such, their fair value at inception of approximately \$1,394,000 was charged to derivative liability expense and this amount is required to be marked-to-market at each reporting period.

In March 2009, we issued 800,000 warrants at \$1.00 per share as part of a credit facility to a lender. These warrants have the same net cash settlement features as the above warrants, and accordingly, as more fully described in note 6 to the audited consolidated financial statements, were recorded as a derivative liability.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

As indicated in the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements, at June 30, 2009, the Company had \$0 cash and \$16,280,093 in negative working capital and a stockholders' deficit of \$(14,892,410).

For the three-month period ended June 30, 2009, the Company had a loss from operations of \$(2,962,511) (and a net loss of \$(2,615,503)) and utilized \$ 777,515 of cash in operating activities. Further, losses from operations are continuing subsequent to June 30, 2009 and the Company anticipates that it will continue to generate significant losses from operations for the near future. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company believes its current available cash along with anticipated revenues will be insufficient to meet its cash needs for the near future and its ability to continue as a going concern is in question. The Company has been actively negotiating with a number of potential investors to obtain additional financing to meet its cashflow needs for at least the next several weeks. At the present time, these additional financings have not been consummated and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain sufficient financing on acceptable terms, if at all. In the event the Company cannot obtain the needed financing within the next several weeks, the Company may have to materially curtail or even cease its operations. The Company is making every effort to remedy this situation, but there can be no assurance such efforts will be successful, and the Company is considering all options.

We currently have no material commitments for capital expenditures.

### Results of Operations

We began operations on November 15, 2007 and emerged from the development stage during the three months ended September 30, 2008 as we commenced principal operations and generated significant revenues. Our activities from November 15, 2007 through the period ended June 30, 2009 have included capital raising (resulting in the debt and equity-based financing described in Recent Financings above), development and marketing of our biodegradable plastic products, development of mass market product distribution networks for the intended distribution of the products, recruiting personnel, development of an infrastructure to support the planned business and commencement of revenues.

Our results of operations for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2008
Revenues	\$ 543,310	\$ 1,000
Loss from operations	(2,962,511)	(10,815,000)
Other income (expense)	347,008	(22,036,000)
Net (loss)	\$ (2,615,503)	\$ (32,851,000)

Revenues for the three-month period ended June 30, 2009 primarily reflect shipments to Walgreens and CVS Pharmacy as well as sales to a variety of smaller customers.

Loss from operations was driven by general and administrative costs of \$2,992,558 and \$10,815,000 for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Included in general and administrative costs for the three-month period ended June 30, 2009 are non-cash charges for stock compensation of \$1,952,027, including stock compensation for employees, officers, and directors of \$1,624,887, and \$327,140 to various consultants, respectively. We expect to incur significant increases in stock-based compensation as we issue additional options and stock grants to employees, directors, officers and consultants. Stock-based compensation included in general & administrative costs for the three-month period ended June 30, 2008 was \$6,278,000 for employees, officers, and directors, and \$494,000 for consultants. Additionally, 884,194 shares of common stock was issued to consultants resulting in \$2,263,000 of stock-based expense for the three-month period ended June 30, 2008.

Other general and administrative expenses excluding stock-based compensation consisted of the following for the three-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008:

	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2008
Salary expense and related	\$ 327,088	\$ 177,000
Advertising	54,279	146,000
Investor relations & marketing	44,490	829,000
Legal and professional	125,156	204,000
All other general & administrative	489,518	424,000
	\$ 1,040,531	\$ 1,780,000

We expect that our operating expenses, to the extent we have cash to fund them, will continue to increase in subsequent quarters as we focus our attention on expanding our product introduction, marketing, investor and public relations and investments in our operating infrastructure.

Other income (expense) includes the following:

	June 30, 2009	June 30, 2008
Derivative liability expense at	\$-0-	\$ (26,310,000)
Change in value of derivative liability	1,250,016	\$ 5,439,000
Damages accrued under registration rights agreement		\$ (893,000)
Amortization of debt discount	(615,050)	\$ (178,000)
Amortization of debt issuance costs	(158,078)	\$ (51,000)
Interest expense and amortization	(129,880)	(54,000)
Interest income	-0-	11,000
Total other income (expense)	\$ 347,008	\$ (22,036,000)



Derivatives – As discussed further in Notes 6 to the condensed consolidated financial statements, the Company issued Convertible Debentures and Warrants which contain features that have variability in the conversion or exercise price and, with respect to the Warrants, contain a settlement in cash feature if sufficient registered shares cannot be delivered upon exercise of the Warrant. As such, these instruments are accounted for as derivative liabilities because (a) the ultimate amount of shares which we could be required to issue is not known and may increase significantly and (b) we could have to pay cash to the warrant holders for the market value of the shares underlying the warrants. As Derivative liabilities, these uncertainties are reflected as obligations of the Company until they are resolved through conversion, exercise or expiration.

Fair value accounting requires that these derivative liabilities be marked-to-market at each reporting period. For the three-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company recorded other income of \$1,250,016 and \$5,439,000, respectively related to the decrease in the fair value of the derivatives. The decrease in value is driven primarily by the decrease in the Company stock prices during these periods. During the three-month period ended June 30, 2009 the Company's stock price decreased from \$.38 per share at March 31, 2009 to \$.35 per share at June 30, 2009. During the three-month period ended June 30, 2008, the Company's stock price was more volatile, and accordingly, the significant decrease in the stock price in this period reflects the higher income associated with this volatility. An additional driver of the liability going forward could be any additional shares which could become issuable if we trigger certain anti-dilution provisions, for example if we did a dilutive financing. The derivative expense during the three-month period June 30, 2009 was \$-0-, as the Company did not issue any derivative instruments during this time period. Conversely, during the three-month period ended June 30, 2008, the Company issued the convertible debenture and warrants described above, which related in derivative expense at the commitment date during this time period.

Registration Rights Agreement – Under a registration rights agreement, the common stock underlying the conversion feature of the Convertible Debentures and the Warrants is required to be registered and maintain such registration. The Company can be assessed liquidated damages, as defined in the related agreements, for the failure to file a registration statement in a certain timeframe or for the failure to obtain or maintain effectiveness of such registration statement. Such penalties are generally limited to approximately \$893,000 in the aggregate. Because obtaining and maintaining effectiveness of the registration statement is not within the Company's control, the Company has concluded to record a liability for approximately \$893,000 representing the liquidated damages that may be assessed if the Company fails to satisfy its registration obligations. The Company's registration statement was declared effective on February 10, 2009 at which time an aggregate of approximately \$225,000 of liquidated damages, before interest thereon, had accrued under the agreement. If the Company ultimately concludes that it can maintain effectiveness of the registration statement, the remaining liability would be reversed.

Interest expense and amortization of debt discount – The Company accrues interest on the face amount of the convertible debentures at 10% per annum, and is payable quarterly in cash or equity. For the three-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company recognized \$129,880 and \$54,000, respectively in interest expense related to the convertible debentures. The debt discount is amortized into interest expense for any conversions of the debentures based on the pro-rata amount of debenture converted to total debt. For the three-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company amortized \$615,050 and \$178,000 of debt discount into interest expense (this includes any accelerated amortization for conversions during these periods). The higher interest expense in the current period reflects additional discount subsequent to June 30, 2008, as well as the fact that the debentures were not outstanding for the entire three-month period ended June 30, 2008.

Interest income – Consists of interest earned on bank deposits and deposits in an institutional money market fund with a broker-dealer.

### Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no material off balance sheet arrangements that are likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital resources or capital expenditures.

### Critical Accounting Principles

We have identified critical accounting principles that affect our condensed consolidated financial statements by considering accounting policies that involve the most complex or subjective decisions or assessments as well as considering newly adopted principals. They are:

**Use of Estimates, Going Concern Consideration** – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Among the estimates we have made in the preparation of the financial statements is an estimate of our projected revenues, expenses and cash flows in making the disclosures about our liquidity in this report. As a development stage company, many variables may affect our estimates of cash flows that could materially alter our view of our liquidity and capital requirements as our business develops. Our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming we are a “going concern”. No adjustment has been made in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements which could result should we be unable to continue as a going concern.

**Share-Based Payments** – We follow SFAS 123(R), “Share-Based Payment” which establishes standards for share-based transactions in which an entity receives employee’s or consultants services for (a) equity instruments of the entity, such as stock options or warrants, or (b) liabilities that are based on the fair value of the entity’s equity instruments or that may be settled by the issuance of such equity instruments. SFAS 123(R) requires that we expense the fair value of stock options and similar awards, as measured on the awards’ grant date. SFAS 123(R) applies to all awards granted after the date of adoption, and to awards modified, repurchased or cancelled after that date.

We estimate the value of stock option awards on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model (the “Black-Scholes model”). The determination of the fair value of share-based payment awards on the date of grant is affected by our stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. These variables include our expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, expected term, risk-free interest rate, expected dividends and expected forfeiture rates.

If factors change and we employ different assumptions in the application of SFAS 123(R) in future periods, the compensation expense that we record under SFAS 123(R) may differ significantly from what we have recorded in the current period. There is a high degree of subjectivity involved when using option pricing models to estimate share-based compensation under SFAS 123(R). Consequently, there is a risk that our estimates of the fair values of our share-based compensation awards on the grant dates may bear little resemblance to the actual values realized upon the exercise, expiration, early termination or forfeiture of those share-based payments in the future. Employee stock options may expire worthless or otherwise result in zero intrinsic value as compared to the fair values originally estimated on the grant date and reported in our financial statements. Alternatively, value may be realized from these instruments that are significantly in excess of the fair values originally estimated on the grant date and reported in our financial statements.

The guidance in SFAS 123(R) and Securities and Exchange Commission's Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 and 110 is relatively new, and best practices are not well established. There are significant differences among valuation models, and there is a possibility that we will adopt a different valuation model in the future. Theoretical valuation models are evolving and may result in lower or higher fair value estimates for share-based compensation. The timing, readiness, adoption, general acceptance, reliability and testing of these methods is uncertain. Sophisticated mathematical models may require voluminous historical information, modeling expertise, financial analyses, correlation analyses, integrated software and databases, consulting fees, customization and testing for adequacy of internal controls. The uncertainties and costs of these extensive valuation efforts may outweigh the benefits to investors.

Derivative liabilities – SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," requires bifurcation of embedded derivative instruments and measurement of their fair value for accounting purposes. In addition, freestanding derivative instruments such as certain warrants are also derivative liabilities. We estimate the fair value of these instruments using the Black-Scholes option pricing model which takes into account a variety of factors, including historical stock price volatility, risk-free interest rates, remaining term and the closing price of our common stock. Changes in the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of these derivative instruments could result in a material change in the fair value of the instruments. Although we believe the assumptions used to estimate the fair values of the warrants are reasonable, we cannot assure the accuracy of the assumptions or estimates. Derivative liabilities are recorded at fair value at inception and then are adjusted to reflect fair value as at each period end, with any increase or decrease in the fair value being recorded in results of operations as an adjustment to fair value of derivatives.

At June 30, 2009, we had derivative instruments principally related to our issuance of Convertible Debentures and Warrants as discussed further in Note 6 to the condensed consolidated financial statements. The Convertible Debentures and Warrants have features which make their conversion or exercise price variable and the Warrants contain provisions calling for cash settlement in certain circumstances. As of June 30, 2009, we have a derivative liability of \$14,620,925. The decrease in the derivative liability from inception represents the decrease in the market price of our stock during the periods presented.

## Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 141R, Business Combinations (“SFAS 141R”), which replaces FASB SFAS 141, Business Combinations. This Statement retains the fundamental requirements in SFAS 141 that the acquisition method of accounting be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. SFAS 141R defines the acquirer as the entity that obtains control of one or more businesses in the business combination and establishes the acquisition date as the date that the acquirer achieves control. SFAS 141R will require an entity to record separately from the business combination the direct costs, where previously these costs were included in the total allocated cost of the acquisition. SFAS 141R will require an entity to recognize the assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquired at the acquisition date, at their fair values as of that date. This compares to the cost allocation method previously required by SFAS No. 141. SFAS 141R will require an entity to recognize as an asset or liability at fair value for certain contingencies, either contractual or non-contractual, if certain criteria are met. Finally, SFAS 141R will require an entity to recognize contingent consideration at the date of acquisition, based on the fair value at that date. This Statement will be effective for business combinations completed on or after the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Early adoption of this standard is not permitted and the standards are to be applied prospectively only. Upon adoption of this standard, there would be no impact to the Company’s results of operations and financial condition for acquisitions previously completed. The adoption of SFAS No. 141R is not expected to have a material effect on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, “Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin No 51” (“SFAS 160”). SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for ownership interests in subsidiaries held by parties other than the parent, changes in a parent’s ownership of a noncontrolling interest, calculation and disclosure of the consolidated net income attributable to the parent and the noncontrolling interest, changes in a parent’s ownership interest while the parent retains its controlling financial interest and fair value measurement of any retained noncontrolling equity investment. SFAS 160 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is prohibited. The adoption of SFAS No. 160 is not expected to have a material effect on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161 “Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities—An Amendment of FASB Statement No. 133.” (“SFAS 161”). SFAS 161 establishes the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and for hedging activities with the intent to provide financial statement users with an enhanced understanding of the entity’s use of derivative instruments, the accounting of derivative instruments and related hedged items under Statement 133 and its related interpretations, and the effects of these instruments on the entity’s financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. This statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company does not expect its adoption of SFAS 161 to have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position (“FSP”) SFAS No. 142-3, “Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets”. This FSP amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under FASB Statement No. 142, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets” (“SFAS 142”). The intent of this FSP is to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS 142 and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under SFAS 141R, and other GAAP. This FSP is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is prohibited. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS FSP 142-3, to have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2008, the FASB issued FSP Accounting Principles Board (“APB”) 14-1 “Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)” (“FSP APB 14-1”). FSP APB 14-1 requires the issuer of certain convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash (or other assets) on conversion to separately account for the liability (debt) and equity (conversion option) components of the instrument in a manner that reflects the issuer’s non-convertible debt borrowing rate. FSP APB 14-1 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 on a retroactive basis. The Company does not expect the adoption of FSP APB 14-1, to have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-3, “Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market For That Asset Is Not Active” (“FSP FAS 157-3”), with an immediate effective date, including prior periods for which financial statements have not been issued. FSP FAS 157-3 amends FAS 157 to clarify the application of fair value in inactive markets and allows for the use of management’s internal assumptions about future cash flows with appropriately risk-adjusted discount rates when relevant observable market data does not exist. The objective of FAS 157 has not changed and continues to be the determination of the price that would be received in an orderly transaction that is not a forced liquidation or distressed sale at the measurement date. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-3 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP SFAS 157-4, “Determining Whether a Market Is Not Active and a Transaction Is Not Distressed,” which further clarifies the principles established by SFAS No. 157. The guidance is effective for the periods ending after June 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted for the periods ending after March 15, 2009. The adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company’s financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165 “Subsequent Events” (“SFAS 165”). SFAS 165 establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. SFAS 165 sets forth (1) The period after the balance sheet date during which management of a reporting entity should evaluate events or transactions that may occur for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements, (2) The circumstances under which an entity should recognize events or transactions occurring after the balance sheet date in its financial statements and (3) The disclosures that an entity should make about events or transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date. SFAS 165 is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company is evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS 165 will have on its financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 166 “Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140” (“SFAS 166”). SFAS 166 improves the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial statements about a transfer of financial assets; the effects of a transfer on its financial position, financial performance, and cash flows; and a transferor’s continuing involvement, if any, in transferred financial assets. SFAS 166 is effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity’s first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. The Company is evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS 166 will have on its financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167 “Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)” (“SFAS 167”). SFAS 167 improves financial reporting by enterprises involved with variable interest entities and to address (1) the effects on certain provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 46 (revised December 2003), “Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities”, as a result of the elimination of the qualifying special-purpose entity concept in SFAS 166 and (2) constituent concerns about the application of certain key provisions of Interpretation 46(R), including those in which the accounting and disclosures under the Interpretation do not always provide timely and useful information about an enterprise’s involvement in a variable interest entity. SFAS 167 is effective as of the beginning of each reporting entity’s first annual reporting period that begins after November 15, 2009, for interim periods within that first annual reporting period, and for interim and annual reporting periods thereafter. The Company is evaluating the impact the adoption of SFAS 167 will have on its financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 168 “The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles—a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162”. The FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“Codification”) will be the single source of authoritative nongovernmental U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. SFAS 168 is effective for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. All existing accounting standards are superseded as described in SFAS 168. All

other accounting literature not included in the Codification is nonauthoritative. The Codification is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

Other accounting standards that have been issued or proposed by the FASB or other standards-setting bodies that do not require adoption until a future date and are not expected to have a material impact on the financial statements upon adoption.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Not Applicable

Item 4A(T). Controls and Procedures.

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. The Company's senior management is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") that is designed to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive officer or officers and principal financial officer or officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

The Company has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures under the supervision of and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and our Acting Chief Financial Officer as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Acting Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are not fully effective. We have identified certain material weaknesses in the Company's ability to timely and accurately generate the needed information to fully comply with its reporting requirements. We have recently begun reporting as a public company and are in the process of obtaining the assistance needed to generate financial statements and reports to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission which fully comply as to required contents and which can be provided on a timely basis. In addition, the recent departure of our Chief Financial Officer has hampered this effort.

(b) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act ("ICFR"). Our ICFR should be designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The failure to maintain effective ICFR could result in a deficiency or deficiencies in internal controls such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements would not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

The Company's predecessor, Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc., was previously a shell company with the objective to acquire an operating business. As such, it only had to maintain internal and disclosure controls on a very limited number of activities. On May 13, 2008, Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc. acquired Perf-Go Green, Inc., a privately held, development-stage company, in a transaction accounted for as a reverse acquisition (the "Share Exchange"). Upon the consummation of the Share Exchange, Perf-Go Green Holdings, Inc.'s former internal controls and management were entirely supplanted by those of Perf-Go Green, Inc.

Our current management acknowledges that they are responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Because of the abbreviated period of approximately twelve months during which the Company, operating as Perf-Go Green, Inc., was a reporting company during the period ended June 30, 2009, management had not completed an assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting under a recognized control framework. That assessment process is ongoing and will be completed during the fiscal year ending March 31, 2010. Accordingly, the Company will include management's required and formal report on its assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting in its annual report for that period.





Management has identified the following material weaknesses in the Company's ICFR set forth below during the period covered by this report. Management has taken and continues to take steps required, in its opinion, to correct these deficiencies.

#### Financial Statements for Perf-Go Green, Inc.

The financial statements of Perf-Go Green, Inc., a private company that we acquired in a reverse acquisition in May 2008, included in our Form 8-K filing on May 16, 2008 have been restated for an accounting error. Such restatement arose due to the failure to record the fair value of warrants issued with convertible debentures as required by generally accepted accounting principles. As we migrate our internal controls as described below, in July 2008 we retained a financial reporting consultant to assist us with our financial and SEC reporting and in June and July we added director with financial expertise to our Board of Directors. We also formed an audit committee of the board of directors. It is through the addition of these resources and processes that the error was discovered and, as such, we consider this particular weakness to be subsequently remediated by the addition of those resources and processes.

#### Financial Statement Close Process

There are insufficient written policies and procedures for accounting and financial reporting with respect to the requirements and applications of US GAAP and SEC disclosure requirements.

There is a lack of formal process and timeline for closing the books and records at the end of each reporting period.

There is insufficient expertise with US generally accepted accounting principles, SEC rules and regulations, for review of critical accounting areas and disclosures and material non-standard transactions.

The Company currently has an insufficient level of monitoring and oversight controls for review and recording of stock issuances, agreements and contracts, including insufficient documentation and review of the selection and application of generally accepted accounting principles to significant non-routine transactions.

These weaknesses restrict the Company's ability to timely gather, analyze and report information relative to the financial statements.

#### Entity Level Controls

The Company currently has insufficient resources (including a dedicated Chief Financial Officer) and an insufficient level of monitoring and oversight, which may restrict the Company's ability to gather, analyze and report information relative to the financial statements in a timely manner, including insufficient documentation and review of the selection and application of generally accepted accounting principles to significant non-routine transactions. Due to insufficient resources, the Company does not have the capacity nor does it take action to monitor the functioning of its system of internal control, which is a material weakness.

#### Functional Controls and Segregation of Duties

We have ineffective controls relating to the recording of revenue.

Because of our limited resources, there are limited controls over information processing, and insufficient internal controls over the accuracy, completeness and authorization of transactions.

There is an inadequate segregation of duties consistent with control objectives. Our management is composed of a small number of individuals resulting in a situation where limitations on segregation of duties exist a situation which

is common in new companies. In order to remedy this situation, we would need to hire additional staff to provide greater segregation of duties, which the Company is presently evaluating. Management will continue to reassess this matter in the following year to determine whether improvement in segregation of duties is feasible.

Management believes that the material weaknesses as set forth above were the result of the scale of our operations and are intrinsic to our small size. Management believes these weaknesses did not have a material effect on our financial results.

## Remedial Action

We are committed to improving our financial organization. As part of this commitment, we will hire a qualified chief financial officer to oversee our accounting and financial reporting functions and increase our personnel resources and technical accounting expertise within the accounting function when funds are available to us. Management believes that the hiring of additional personnel who have the technical expertise and knowledge will result in proper segregation of duties and provide more checks and balances within the department. These personnel will provide the depth of knowledge and time commitment to provide a greater level of review for corporate activities. Until we have a qualified full-time Chief Financial Officer, we have retained the services of qualified consultants to assist the Company in the preparation of its financial statements and the satisfaction of its SEC regulatory requirements.

We will continue to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of our internal controls and procedures and our internal controls over financial reporting on an ongoing basis and are committed to taking further action and implementing additional enhancements or improvements, as necessary and as funds allow. We intend to take appropriate and reasonable steps to make the necessary improvements to remediate these deficiencies and others which we may identify during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

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

### (c) CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING.

There were no significant changes in our internal controls over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting for period ended June 30, 2009.

## PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1A. Risk Factors

Any investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. The following additional risks were identified during the three months ended June 30, 2009:

We need to raise additional capital or take other measures during the quarter ending June 30, 2009 in order to continue our operations and the current credit and financial environment is very uncertain.

The Company's cash flow projections presently indicate that projected revenues will not be sufficient to fund operations in the near future and its ability to continue as a going concern is in question. As such, the Company will need to raise additional financing or take other measures in the coming weeks in order to continue its operations. The Company has been actively negotiating with a number of potential investors to obtain additional financings which have not been consummated and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain the needed financings on acceptable terms, if at all. In the event the Company cannot obtain the needed financing within the next several weeks, the Company may have to materially curtail or even cease its operation. The Company is making every effort to remedy this situation, but there can be no assurance such efforts will be successful.

### Item 1B. Legal Proceedings

None



For a more complete listing and description of these and other risks that the Company faces please see our Form 8-K filed on May 13, 2008 and Form S-1/A filed on February 9, 2009.

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

On April 1, 2009, the Company agreed to issue Joseph Tracy 75,000 shares of its common stock at a price per share of \$0.50 under the Company's 2008 Share Incentive Plan in consideration for certain consulting services.

In April 2009, the Company issued Excalibur Limited Partnership 250,000 shares of its common stock under the Company's 2008 Share Incentive Plan for certain consulting services.

On April 27, 2009, the Company issued Optimus Solutions Consulting 130,400 shares of its common stock under the Company's 2008 Share Incentive Plan for certain consulting services.

In April, May and June of 2009, the Company issued BGR Government Affairs, LLC ("BGR") \$67,593 shares of the Company's Common Stock. The term of the Company's consulting agreement with BGR calls for monthly issuances of \$10,000 of stock for the term of the agreement, subject to the approval of the Company's Board of Directors. The Shares shall be issued under the Company's 2008 Share Incentive Plan.

On June 1, 2009, the Company agreed to issue PR Financial Marketing, LLC 300,000 shares of its common stock and options to purchase an additional 200,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$0.75 per share under the Company's 2008 Share Incentive Plan in consideration for certain consulting services.

In April, May and June of 2009, the Company agreed to issue certain investors up to 1,796,240 shares of its common stock at a prices per share ranging from \$.35 to \$.50 per share under the Company's 2008 Share Incentive Plan.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

In May and June, 2009, the Company defaulted on the payment of its quarterly interest to the holders of the convertible debentures issued in May and June 2008.

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

In May 2009, the Company received the written consent of the holders of a majority of its outstanding common stock: (a) increasing the number of authorized shares of common stock from 100,000,000 shares of common stock to 250,000,000 shares of common stock and (b) approving the Company's 2008 Share Incentive Plan.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. – Exhibits

3.1 Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation.

31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a – 14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a – 14(a), as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

41

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

PERF-GO GREEN HOLDINGS, INC.  
(Registrant)

Date: August 18, 2009

By: /s/ Anthony Tracy  
Anthony Tracy, Chairman of the Board and  
Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ Michael Caridi  
Michael Caridi, Chief Operating Officer and Interim  
Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)