

BOND LABORATORIES, INC.  
Form 10-Q  
August 14, 2009

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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

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)  
of the Securities Exchange Act

For the transition period from N/A to N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
Commission File No. 333-137170  
\_\_\_\_\_

Bond Laboratories, Inc.  
(Name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Nevada  
State of Incorporation

20-3464383  
IRS Employer Identification No.

11011 Q Street Building A Suite 106 Omaha, NE 68137  
(Address of principal executive offices)

(402) 616-3372  
(Issuer's telephone number)

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:  
None

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

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Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share  
(Title of Class)

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Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days:

Yes  No

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 (§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, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-Accelerated filer  Small Business Issuer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes  No

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one):

Yes  No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

| Class                          | Outstanding at August 10, 2009 |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Common stock, \$0.01 par value | 38,405,830                     |

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BOND LABORATORIES, INC.  
INDEX TO FORM 10-Q FILING  
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

|  |  | PAGE |
|--|--|------|
| <u>PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>  |  |      |
| <u>Item 1.</u>                         | <u>Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>   | 1    |
|  | <u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>   | 1    |
|  | <u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income</u>   | 2    |
|  | <u>Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows</u>  | 3    |
|  | <u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>                                  | 4    |
| <u>Item 2.</u>                         | <u>Management Discussion &amp; Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u> | 14   |
| <u>Item 3</u>                          | <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>                            | 20   |
| <u>Item 4.</u>                         | <u>Controls and Procedures</u>   | 20   |
| <br><u>PART II - OTHER INFORMATION</u> |  |      |
| <u>Item 1.</u>                         | <u>Legal Proceedings</u>   | 21   |
| <u>Item 1A.</u>                        | <u>Risk Factors</u>  | 23   |
| <u>Item 2.</u>                         | <u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>                           | 27   |
| <u>Item 3.</u>                         | <u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>   | 29   |
| <u>Item 4.</u>                         | <u>Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>                                   | 29   |
| <u>Item 5</u>                          | <u>Other information</u>   | 29   |
| <u>Item 6.</u>                         | <u>Exhibits</u>  | 29   |

CERTIFICATIONS

Exhibit 31 – Management certification

Exhibit 32 – Sarbanes-Oxley Act

Table of Contents

## PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1 – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BOND LABORATORIES, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

| ASSETS:   | June 30,<br>2009    | December 31,<br>2008 |
|---|---------------------|----------------------|
| <b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>   |                     |                      |
| Cash  | \$ 84,906           | \$ 263,379           |
| Accounts receivables - net  | 709,420             | 428,790              |
| Inventory   | 2,167,855           | 1,984,245            |
| Notes receivables   | 260,137             | 250,137              |
| Prepaid expenses and other current assets   | 80,355              | 30,240               |
| Total current assets  | 3,302,673           | 2,956,791            |
| <b>PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net</b>  |                     |                      |
|   | 228,022             | 238,328              |
| Intangibles assets, net   | 2,050,986           | 2,160,860            |
| Deposits  | 9,511               | 5,728                |
| <b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>   | <b>\$ 5,591,191</b> | <b>\$ 5,361,707</b>  |
| <b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:</b>  |                     |                      |
| <b>CURRENT LIABILITIES:</b>   |                     |                      |
| Accounts payable  | \$ 1,180,493        | \$ 950,947           |
| Accrued expenses and other liabilities  | 258,683             | 238,617              |
| Note payable - affiliate  | 103,019             | 50,769               |
| Note payable - current  | 821,144             | 934,861              |
| Total current liabilities   | 2,363,339           | 2,175,194            |
| Notes payable - long term   | 118,102             | 118,102              |
| <b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>  | <b>2,481,441</b>    | <b>2,293,296</b>     |
| <b>CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS</b>  | <b>-</b>            | <b>-</b>             |
| <b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:</b>  |                     |                      |
| Preferred stock series A, \$.01 par value,<br>10,000,000 shares authorized; 9,607,451 and<br>5,659,477 issued and outstanding as of June 30,<br>2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively            | 96,075              | 56,595               |
| Preferred stock series B, \$.01 par value, 1,000<br>shares authorized; 410.6 and 0 issued and<br>outstanding, 10% Cumulative Perpetual with a<br>Stated Value of \$10,000 per share; as of June 30, | 248                 | -                    |

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2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively

Common stock, \$.01 par value, 75,000,000  
shares authorized; 38,405,830 and 25,839,928  
issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2009 and  
December 31, 2008, respectively

|   |                     |                     |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
|   | 384,058             | 258,399             |
| Additional paid-in capital                            | 15,120,092          | 12,306,023          |
| Common stock subscribed, 7,500,000                    | -                   | 1,249,792           |
| Common stock subscribed, 1,080,000                    | 179,975             | -                   |
| Preferred A stock subscribed, 4,000,000               | -                   | 600,000             |
| Preferred B stock subscribed, 125                     | -                   | 208                 |
| Cost of raising capital                               | (366,066 )          | -                   |
| Foreign translation                                   | (1,306 )            | -                   |
| Accumulated deficit                                   | (12,303,326 )       | (11,402,606 )       |
| Total stockholders' equity                            | 3,109,750           | 3,068,411           |
| <b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND<br/>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b> | <b>\$ 5,591,191</b> | <b>\$ 5,361,707</b> |

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

Table of Contents

BOND LABORATORIES, INC.  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS  
 THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2008

|                                    | Three Months |                | Six Months   |                |
|------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
|                                    | 2009         | 2008           | 2009         | 2008           |
| Revenue                            | \$2,248,774  | \$404,887      | \$4,756,667  | \$632,130      |
| Total                              | 2,248,774    | 404,887        | 4,756,667    | 632,130        |
| Cost of Goods Sold                 | 1,581,210    | 387,561        | 3,396,780    | 537,397        |
| Gross Profits                      | 667,564      | 17,326         | 1,359,887    | 94,733         |
| <b>OPERATING EXPENSES:</b>         |              |                |              |                |
| General and administrative         | 959,938      | 174,734        | 1,789,116    | 378,497        |
| Selling and marketing              | 123,141      | 1,501,568      | 377,833      | 2,368,014      |
| Depreciation and amortization      | 70,200       | 2,477          | 138,714      | 11,649         |
| Research and development           | -            | 19,527         | -            | 100,302        |
| Total operating expenses           | 1,153,279    | 1,698,306      | 2,305,663    | 2,858,462      |
| OPERATING LOSS                     | (485,715 )   | (1,680,980 )   | (945,776 )   | (2,763,729 )   |
| <b>OTHER (INCOME) AND EXPENSES</b> |              |                |              |                |
| Interest expense                   | 9,074        | -              | 18,845       | -              |
| Interest income                    | -            | -              | -            | (2,021 )       |
| Other income                       | (67,165 )    | -              | (67,165 )    | -              |
| Loss on the sale of assets         | -            | -              | 3,264        | -              |
| Rental income                      | -            | (3,000 )       | -            | (7,500 )       |
| Total other (income) expense       | (58,091 )    | (3,000 )       | (45,056 )    | (9,521 )       |
| NET LOSS                           | \$(427,624 ) | \$(1,677,980 ) | \$(900,720 ) | \$(2,754,208 ) |
| <b>NET LOSS PER SHARE:</b>         |              |                |              |                |
| Basic                              | \$(0.01 )    | \$(0.08 )      | \$(0.02 )    | \$(0.13 )      |
| Diluted                            | \$(0.01 )    | \$(0.07 )      | \$(0.02 )    | \$(0.11 )      |
| Basic                              | 37,719,384   | 21,741,385     | 36,237,034   | 20,964,981     |
| Diluted                            | 44,537,509   | 24,779,885     | 43,055,159   | 24,003,481     |

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

Table of Contents

BOND LABORATORIES, INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2008

|   | 2009              | 2008                |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|
| Net loss  | \$ (900,720 )     | \$ (2,754,208 )     |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities: |                   |                     |
| Depreciation and amortization   | 138,714           | 11,649              |
| Common stock issued for services  | 525,315           | 1,423,264           |
| Common stock cancelled  | (2,416 )          | -                   |
| Foreign translation   | (1,306 )          | -                   |
| Adjustments to accumulated depreciation for sale of assets                  | (21,798 )         | -                   |
| Loss on sale of assets  | 3,264             | -                   |
| Warrants issued   | 93,532            | -                   |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities:                                |                   |                     |
| Accounts receivables  | (280,630 )        | (274,271 )          |
| Inventory   | (183,610 )        | -                   |
| Prepaid expenses  | (50,115 )         | 308,776             |
| Deposits  | (3,783 )          | (3,001 )            |
| Accounts payables   | 229,546           | 1,892               |
| Accrued liabilities   | 20,067            | -                   |
| Notes receivable affiliate  | (10,000 )         | -                   |
| Net cash used in operating activities                                       | (443,940 )        | (1,285,899 )        |
| <b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>                                |                   |                     |
| Purchase of intangible asset  | -                 | (1,719 )            |
| Net cash used in investing activities                                       | -                 | (1,719 )            |
| <b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>                                |                   |                     |
| Proceeds from the issuances of common stock and preferred stock             | 513,025           | 3,498,000           |
| Proceeds from common stock subscribed                                       | 179,975           | -                   |
| Proceeds from affiliated note payable                                       | 52,250            | -                   |
| Proceeds from notes payables  | 249,139           | -                   |
| Cost of raising capital   | (366,066 )        | (250,713 )          |
| Repayments of note payable  | (362,856 )        | -                   |
| Net cash provided by financing activities                                   | 265,467           | 3,247,287           |
| <b>INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH</b>  | <b>(178,473 )</b> | <b>1,959,670</b>    |
| <b>CASH, BEGINNING OF PERIOD</b>  | <b>263,379</b>    | <b>590,197</b>      |
| <b>CASH, END OF PERIOD</b>  | <b>\$ 84,906</b>  | <b>\$ 2,549,867</b> |

Supplemental disclosure operating activities



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|   |    |        |    |   |
|---|----|--------|----|---|
| Interest expense  | \$ | 18,845 | \$ | - |
| Taxes paid  | \$ | -      | \$ | - |
| Supplemental disclosure for non cash investing and financing activities |    |        |    |   |
| Common shares issued for cost of raising capital                        | \$ | 17,430 | \$ | - |

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

Table of Contents

BOND LABORATORIES, INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2009 AND 2008

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Bond Laboratories, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in the state of Nevada on July 26, 2005. The Company has a wholly owned subsidiary, Got Fusion, Inc., that was incorporated in August of 2007 and was operating in the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. In October 2008, the Company acquired the assets of NDS Nutritional Products and moved those assets into its own subsidiary NDS Nutritional Products, Inc. The Company developed a private label now known as Vista Beverages, Inc. Vista will also be the distributor of killer buzz products for Vespa Beverages, Inc. The Company is focused on the development of fortified foods and beverage, in three major categories: energy drinks, pain relief, and weight loss. Energy drinks were chosen as the initial target category, as management deemed it to be the easiest barrier to entry. The Company develops and markets products that address the constantly changing needs of consumers, and contracts out manufacturing and fulfillment to keep margins high and overhead low. On November 8, 2007, the Company launched the Fusion 2 ounce.6+ hr. energy shot at the NACS show in Atlanta, Ga. Fusion has received orders and subsequent re-orders from some of the biggest C-store chains, drug store chains, sporting goods stores, casinos, and health clubs in the nation. Fusion has also established relationships with all of the nation's largest distributors. Bond Laboratories, Inc. now trades under the symbol BNLB.OB on the OTC:BB market.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Interim Financial Statements

The accompanying interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 8 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In our opinion, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three and six months period ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2009. For further information, refer to the financial statements and footnotes thereto included in our Form 10-K Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008.

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Significant accounting policies are as follows:

Principle of Consolidation

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Our management periodically evaluates the estimates and judgments made. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates as a result of different assumptions or conditions.



## Table of Contents

### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. These estimates and assumptions also affect the reported amounts of revenues, costs and expenses during the reporting period. Management evaluates these estimates and assumptions on a regular basis. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

These estimates and assumptions also affect the reported amounts of revenues, costs and expenses during the reporting period. Management evaluates these estimates and assumptions on a regular basis. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### Revenue Recognition

Revenue includes product sales. The Company recognizes revenue from product sales in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statement" which is at the time customers are invoiced at shipping point, provided title and risk of loss has passed to the customer, evidence of an arrangement exists, fees are contractually fixed or determinable, collection is reasonably assured through historical collection results and regular credit evaluations, and there are no uncertainties regarding customer acceptance.

### Accounts Receivable

Substantially all of the Company's accounts receivable balance is relate to trade receivables. Trade accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. The allowance for doubtful accounts is the Company's best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in its existing accounts receivable. The Company will maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments for products. Accounts with known financial issues are first reviewed and specific estimates are recorded. The remaining accounts receivable balances are then grouped in categories by the amount of days the balance is past due, and the estimated loss is calculated as a percentage of the total category based upon past history. Account balances are charged off against the allowance when it is probable the receivable will not be recovered. No allowance for doubtful accounts and bad debts were written off in June 30, 2009 and 2008 as the Company was a development stage company.

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At June 30, 2009, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and cash in the bank.

### Inventory

The Company inventory is carried at the lower of cost or net realizable value using the first-in, first-out ("FIFO") method. The Company evaluates the need to record adjustments for inventory on a regular basis. Our policy is to evaluate all inventories including raw material (component), and finished goods. These inventories consisted of energy drinks, pain relief, and weight loss products. At June 30, 2009, the value of the Company's inventory was \$ 2,167,855 and \$1,984,245 at December 31, 2008, respectively.



Table of Contents

## Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is recorded at cost and depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets using principally the straight-line method. When items are retired or otherwise disposed of, income is charged or credited for the difference between net book value and proceeds realized. Ordinary maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred, and replacements and betterments are capitalized.

The range of estimated useful lives used to calculated depreciation for principal items of property and equipment are as follow:

| Asset Category         | Depreciation/<br>Amortization Period |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Furniture and Fixture  | 3 Years                              |
| Office equipment       | 3 Years                              |
| Leasehold improvements | 5 Years                              |

## Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS No.") No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, effective July 1, 2002. In accordance with SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," goodwill, represents the excess of the purchase price and related costs over the value assigned to net tangible and identifiable intangible assets of businesses acquired and accounted for under the purchase method, acquired in business combinations is assigned to reporting units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination as of the acquisition date. Under this standard, goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives are no longer amortized. The Company assesses goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually during the fourth quarter, or more frequently if events and circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred in accordance with SFAS No. 142. If the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, the Company records an impairment loss equal to the difference. SFAS No. 142 also requires that the fair value of indefinite-lived purchased intangible assets be estimated and compared to the carrying value. The Company recognizes an impairment loss when the estimated fair value of the indefinite-lived purchased intangible assets is less than the carrying value..

## Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, long-lived assets, such as property, plant, and equipment, and purchased intangibles, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Goodwill and other intangible assets are tested for impairment. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. There were no events or changes in circumstances that necessitated an impairment of long lived assets.

## Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided based on the provisions of SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes" ("SFAS No. 109"), to reflect the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.



## Table of Contents

### Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains its operating cash balances in banks Omaha Nebraska. The Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insures accounts at each institution up to \$250,000.

### Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if stock options, warrants, and other commitments to issue common stock were exercised or equity awards vest resulting in the issuance of common stock that could share in the earnings of the Company.

### 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 amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, income tax payable and related party payable approximate fair value due to their most maturities.

### Reclassification

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentations.

### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recent accounting pronouncements that the Company has adopted or that will be required to adopt in the future are summarized below.

#### Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement "FASB" issued Statement No. 168, "The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles" ("SFAS No. 168"). SFAS No. 168 will become the single source of authoritative nongovernmental U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), superseding existing FASB, American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA"), Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF"), and related accounting literature. SFAS No. 168 reorganizes the thousands of GAAP pronouncements into roughly 90 accounting topics and displays them using a consistent structure. Also included is relevant Securities and Exchange Commission guidance organized using the same topical structure in separate sections. SFAS No. 168 will be effective for financial statements issued for reporting periods that end after September 15, 2009. This statement will have an impact on the Company's financial statements since all future references to authoritative accounting literature will be references in accordance with SFAS No. 168. The Company will adopt the use of the Codification for the quarter ending September 30, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating the effect on its financial statement disclosures since all future references to authoritative accounting literature will be references in accordance with the Codification.



## Table of Contents

### Subsequent Events

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, "Subsequent Events". ("SFAS No. 165") This Statement establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosures of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. It requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and the basis for that date and is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009. We are currently assessing the impact of the adoption of SFAS 165, if any, on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

### Interim Disclosure about Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In April 2009, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position "FSP" No. SFAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, "Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments". This FSP amends SFAS No. 107 to require disclosures about fair values of financial instruments for interim reporting periods as well as in annual financial statements. The FSP also amends Accounting Principles Board Opinions "APB Opinion" No. 28 to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. This FSP becomes effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The adoption of this FSP is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

### Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 157-3, "Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active." This FSP clarifies the application of SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements," in a market that is not active. The FSP also provides examples for determining the fair value of a financial asset when the market for that financial asset is not active. FSP FAS No. 157-3 was effective upon issuance, including prior periods for which financial statements have not been issued. The impact of adoption was not material to the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

### Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 142-3, "Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets", which amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of intangible assets under SFAS No. 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". The intent of this FSP is to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142 and the period of the expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007) "Business Combinations" and other U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of FSP FAS No. 142-3 on its consolidated financial statements.

### Disclosure about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, "Disclosure about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an amendment of SFAS No. 133." This statement requires that objectives for using derivative instruments be disclosed in terms of underlying risk and accounting designation. The Company was required to adopt SFAS No. 161 on January 1, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 161 on January 1, 2009 did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

## Table of Contents

### Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Including an amendment of SFAS No. 115," which becomes effective on February 1, 2008, permits companies to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value and report unrealized gains and losses in earnings. Such accounting is optional and is generally to be applied instrument by instrument. The election of this fair-value option did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or disclosures.

### Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" ("SFAS No. 157"). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value investments. SFAS No. 157 was effective for financial assets and liabilities on January 1, 2008. The statement deferred the implementation of the provisions of SFAS No. 157 relating to certain non-financial assets and liabilities until January 1, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No.157 on January 1, 2009 for financial assets and liabilities did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

### Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 157-4, "Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly". This FSP provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements, when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased. This FSP also includes guidance on identifying circumstances that indicate a transaction is not orderly. FSP FAS No. 157-4 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively. The Company is currently assessing the impact of FSP FAS No. 157-4 on its financial position and results of operations.

### Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 115-2 and FAS No. 124-2, "Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments ". The objective of an other-than-temporary impairment analysis under existing U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) is to determine whether the holder of an investment in a debt or equity security for which changes in fair value are not regularly recognized in earnings (such as securities classified as held-to-maturity or available-for-sale) should recognize a loss in earnings when the investment is impaired. An investment is impaired if the fair value of the investment is less than its amortized cost basis. FSP FAS No. 115-2 and FAS No. 124-2 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. Earlier adoption for periods ending before March 15, 2009, is not permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of FSP FAS No. 115-2 and FAS No. 124-2 on its financial position and results of operations.

Table of Contents

Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 107-1 and APB No. 28-1, "Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments". This FSP amends SFAS No. 107, Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments, to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies as well as in annual financial statements. This FSP also amends APB Opinion No. 28, Interim Financial Reporting, to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. FSP FAS No. 107-1 is effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company is currently assessing the impact of FSP FAS No. 107-1 on its financial position and results of operations

Amendments to the Impairment Guidance of EITF Issue No. 99-20

In January 2009, the FASB issued FSP Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue No. 99-20-1, "Amendments to the Impairment Guidance of EITF Issue No. 99-20". This FSP amends the impairment guidance in EITF Issue No. 99-20, "Recognition of Interest Income and Impairment on Purchased Beneficial Interests and Beneficial Interests That Continue to Be Held by a Transferor in Securitized Financial Assets," to achieve more consistent determination of whether an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred. The FSP also retains and emphasizes the objective of another than- temporary impairment assessment and the related disclosure requirements in FASB Statement No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities, and other related guidance. This Issue is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after December 15, 2008, and shall be applied prospectively. Retrospective application to a prior interim or annual reporting period is not permitted. The adoption of FSP EITF 99-20-1 did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements

Accounting for Own-Share Lending Arrangements in Contemplation of Convertible Debt Issuance or Other Financing

In June 2009, the FASB issued FSP Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue No. 09-1, "Accounting for Own-Share Lending Arrangements in Contemplation of Convertible Debt Issuance or Other Financing". This Issue is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2009, and interim periods within those fiscal years for arrangements outstanding as of the beginning of those fiscal years. Share lending arrangements that have been terminated as a result of counterparty default prior to the effective date of this Issue but for which the entity has not reached a final settlement as of the effective date are within the scope of this Issue. This Issue requires retrospective application for all arrangements outstanding as of the beginning of fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2009. This Issue is effective for arrangements entered into on or after the beginning of the first reporting period that begins on or after June 15, 2009. Early adoption is not permitted. The Company is currently assessing the impact of FSP EITF 09-1 on its financial position and results of operations.

NOTE 4 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company has entered into various consulting agreements with outside consultants. However, certain of these agreements included additional compensation on the basis of performance. The consulting agreements are with key shareholders that are instrumental to the success of the Company and its development of its product.

Table of Contents

## NOTE 5 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is managed by its key shareholder, an officer and director, Scott Landow. This shareholder is the sole shareholder of Small World Traders and is the managing member of WWFD, LLC, both entities owning over 5% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares of common stock respectively. The Company entered into Demand Note Payable with Bershert LLC an affiliate for \$50,000 bearing an interest rate of 8%. This note matured on March 22, 2009 and was extended to March 22, 2010. The Company entered into an additional Demand Note Payable with Bershert LLC and affiliate for \$52,000 in March of 2009 bearing an interest rate of 8%. This note matures on March 22, 2010. The Company's officer is the managing member of Bershert LLC.

## NOTE 6 - NET LOSS PER SHARE

Restricted shares and warrants are included in the computation of the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the periods. The net loss per common share is calculated by dividing the consolidated loss by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the periods.

## NOTE 7 - EQUITY

On July 26, 2005, the Company authorized 75,000,000 shares of common stock, at \$.01 par value and as of June 30, 2009 38,405,830 common shares were issued and outstanding. In August 2006, the Company authorized 10,000,000 of preferred series A shares at a par value of .01 and 9,607,451 shares were issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2009. In June 2008, the Company authorized 1000 of preferred series B shares that are 10% Cumulative Perpetual with a State Value of \$10,000 per share there is 410.6 issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2009.

The fair value of each warrant grant was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions for June 30, 2009 and 2008:

| Date Issued           | Warrants Issued | Strike Price | Date Expired      |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| January 31, 2008      | 1,875,000       | 1.50         | January 31, 2013  |
| June 30, 2008         | 1,952,359       | 1.25         | June 30, 2013     |
| June 30, 2008         | 634,516         | 1.10         | June 30, 2013     |
| December 31, 2008     | 1,900,000       | 0.375        | December 31, 2013 |
| December 31, 2008     | 109,375         | Cashless     | December 31, 2013 |
| March 1, 2009         | 31,250          | Cashless     | March 1, 2013     |
| March 31, 2009        | 87,500          | 0.375        | March 31, 2013    |
| June 30, 2009         | 140,625         | Cashless     | June 30, 2013     |
| June 30, 2009         | 87,500          | 0.375        | June 30, 2013     |
| Total Warrants Issued | 6,818,125       |              |                   |

|                         |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Dividend yield          | None    |
| Volatility              | 0.491   |
| Risk free interest rate | 4.18%   |
| Expected asset life     | 5 years |

Table of Contents

The Company valued the warrants using Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The assumptions under Black Scholes are based on the market value of the stock price at the time of issuance, the exercise price of the warrants, life, volatility, risk free interest rate of the warrants. The Black Scholes option-price model was the best determinable value of the warrants that the Company “knew up front” when issuing the warrants in accordance with EITF 96-18. The warrants had no vesting schedule and could be exercised at the option of the parties receiving the warrants until either terminated by contract or expiration. No discounts were applied to the calculation through the Black Scholes option-price model.”

During six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008:

| Quarter Ended  | Stock issued and<br>Subscribed for Cash | Cash Received | Stock issued<br>and cancelled<br>for services |
|----------------|---|---------------|---|
| March 31, 2008 | 388,000                                 | \$ 388,000    | (439,500 )                                    |
| June 30, 2008  | 3,254,456                               | \$ 3,110,000  | 1,246,300                                     |
| Total Issued   | 3,642,456                               | \$ 3,498,000  | 806,800                                       |
| March 31, 2009 | 2,778,000                               | \$ 462,992    | (125,333 )                                    |
| June 30, 2009  | 1,380,000                               | \$ 229,968    | 2,113,235                                     |
| Total Issued   | 4,158,000                               | \$ 692,960    | 1,987,902                                     |

During the period ended March 31, 2008, the Company issued 388,000 shares of its common stock for \$388,000. The Company has issued 308,000 shares of its common stock as consideration to consultants for the fair value of the services rendered. The value of those shares is determined based on the trading value of the stock at the dates on which the agreements were entered into for the services and the value of service rendered. During the period ended March 31, 2008, the Company cancelled 747,500 shares of common stock valued at par value since the stock did not have a trading symbol. The value of these shares issued were expensed in the period incurred.

During the period ended June 30, 2008, the Company issued 3,254,456 shares of its common stock for \$3,110,000. The Company has issued 1,246,300 shares of its common stock as consideration to consultants for the fair value of the services rendered. The value of those shares is determined based on the trading value of the stock at the dates on which the agreements were entered into for the services and the value of service rendered. The value of these shares issued were expensed in the period incurred.

The Company issued 3,000,000 of its shares in a private placement memorandum that funded the Company on June 26, 2008. The Company had cost of raising capital of \$250,713 that was paid to brokers and attorneys. The Company issued 1,800,000 warrants as the cost of raising capital that had a strike price of \$1.25.

During the period ended March 31, 2009, the Company issued 2,778,000 shares of its common stock for \$462,992. In that same transaction Company issued 46.3 Preferred B shares for \$7.72 with total cash received in this transaction of 463,000. The Company allocated the purchase price between common and preferred shares issued. The Company cancelled 208,333 common share valued at par value which was the value of the stock issued. The Company issued 83,000 common shares for services rendered.

Table of Contents

During the period ended June 30, 2009, the Company issued 300,000 shares of its common stock and had subscribed of 1,080,000 for \$229,974. In that same transaction Company issued 193 Preferred B shares for \$26 with total cash received in this transaction of \$230,000. The stock price was allocated between the common and preferred shares. The Company cancelled 33,334 common share valued at par value which was the value of the stock issued. The Company issued 700,000 common stock as consideration to consultants for the fair value of the services rendered and the Company issued 1,413,235 for the cost of raising capital. The value of those shares is determined based on the trading value of the stock at the dates on which the agreements were entered into for services and the value of the services rendered. The value of these share issued were expensed in the period incurred.

There were no options granted in the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. The Company had a total of 6,818,125 warrants outstanding as of June 30, 2009 having a strike price of between \$.375 and \$1.50 and some that are cashless. These warrants have a four and five year life which expires 2012 and 2013 respectively.

## NOTE 8 – NOTE PAYABLES

Notes payable consist of the following as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008:

|  | 2009       | 2008       |
|--|------------|------------|
| Secured promissory note (Fixed Assets) dated October 1, 2008 at an interest rate of 6.00% per annum until April 1, 2010. Principal and interest are due in monthly payments of \$9,514.27.           | \$ 92,578  | \$ 145,948 |
| Secured promissory note (Component Inventory) dated October 1, 2008 at an interest rate of 6.00% per annum until October 1, 2009. Principal and interest are due in monthly payments of \$25,114.01. | 99,213     | 244,370    |
| Secured promissory note (Installment) dated October 1, 2008 at an interest rate of 6.00% per annum until October 1, 2010. Principal and interest are due in quarterly payments of \$20,381.11.       | 198,316    | 312,645    |
| Other notes payable for earn out provisions  | 300,000    | 350,000    |
| Line of Credit dated April 3, 2009 at an interest rate of 8% per annum the note renews annually.   | 224,139    | -          |
| Advances from Vicis Capital Master Fund this note accrues interest at 8% and is callable by the maker.   | 25,000     | -          |
| Bersherth LLC is affiliate and has advanced the Company \$103,019 accrued 8% interest per annum until maturity at March 22, 2010.  | 103,019    | 50,769     |
| Total of Notes Payable and advances  | 1,042,265  | 1,103,732  |
| Less Current Portion   | (924,163 ) | (985,630 ) |
| Long-Term Portion  | \$ 118,102 | \$ 118,102 |

\* \* \* \* \*

Table of Contents

In this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, “Company,” “our company,” “us,” and “our” refer to Bond Laboratories, Inc. and our subsidiaries, unless the context requires otherwise.

ITEM 2 - MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Management’s Discussion and Analysis contains various “forward looking statements” within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, regarding future events or the future financial performance of the Company that involve risks and uncertainties. Certain statements included in this Form 10-Q, including, without limitation, statements related to anticipated cash flow sources and uses, and words including but not limited to “anticipates”, “believes”, “plans”, “expects”, “future” and similar statements or expressions, identify forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements herein are subject to certain risks and uncertainties in the Company’s business, including but not limited to, reliance on key customers and competition in its markets, market demand, product performance, technological developments, maintenance of relationships with key suppliers, difficulties of hiring or retaining key personnel and any changes in current accounting rules, all of which may be beyond the control of the Company. The Company adopted at management’s discretion, the most conservative recognition of revenue based on the most stringent guidelines of the SEC in terms of recognition of software licenses and recurring revenue. Management will elect additional changes to revenue recognition to comply with the most conservative SEC recognition on a forward going accrual basis as the model is replicated with other similar markets (i.e. SBDC). The Company’s actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth therein.

Forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Factors and risks that could affect our results and achievements and cause them to materially differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements include those identified in the section titled “Risk Factors” in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, as well as other factors that we are currently unable to identify or quantify, but that may exist in the future.

In addition, the foregoing factors may affect generally our business, results of operations and financial position. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date the statement was made. We do not undertake and specifically decline any obligation to update any forward-looking statements.

Overview

We were incorporated in the state of Nevada on July 26, 2005. We have two wholly owned subsidiaries. One subsidiary, Got Fusion, Inc., was incorporated in August of 2007 and was operating in the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. In October 2008, we acquired the assets of NDS Nutritional Products and moved those assets into our other subsidiary, NDS Nutritional Products, Inc. We developed a private label product development company now known as Vista Beverages, Inc.

The Company is focused on the development of fortified foods and beverage, in three major categories: energy drinks, pain relief, and weight loss. Energy drinks were chosen as the initial target category, as management deemed it to be the easiest barrier to entry. The Company develops and markets products that address the constantly changing needs of consumers, and contracts out manufacturing and fulfillment to keep margins high and overhead low.

Table of Contents

Our business plan has been developed up to cater to all five of the major distribution channels; focusing on the three most profitable categories of the industry- Energy, Pain Relief and Sports Nutrition/Weight loss. Based upon our extensive research, our management believes that our liquid energy product would make for an extremely successful initial product offering to the public markets.

Fusion Premium Energy, Inc.

Fusion Premium Energy, Inc., "FPE", (previously known as Got Fusion Inc.) was incorporated in August of 2007. FPE is a wholly owned subsidiary and sells various "fusion" products.

John S. Wilson is the President of the Fusion Premium Energy, Inc. and Scott Slocum is the Executive Vice President of Fusion Premium Energy, Inc. John Wilson joins Fusion Premium Energy, Inc. with over seventeen years of experience at both Coca-Cola and Coca-Cola Enterprises. Most recently, Mr. Wilson was responsible for negotiating exclusive bottling agreements with national customers on behalf of all seventy-three of the Coca-Cola Bottlers in the United States. Scott Slocum joins Fusion with over 24 years experience in the beverage industry including numerous leadership roles within Coca-Cola Enterprises. Mr. Slocum's strength is his vast experience in the areas of channel distribution, customer management, as well as operations logistics.

Initial Target Market: Energy

Product: Fusion 6+ Hour Energy Boost

According to the Beverage Marketing Corporation (2007), the market for energy drinks in 2006 exceeded \$2.5 billion, which represented a 516% gain from 2000. (The category grew an additional 9% in 2008.) New product introductions have numbered in the hundreds, accounted for a significant percentage of the sales growth. The principal marketing channels in 2006 were convenience/gasoline stores (35.7%), mass merchandisers (16.5%), and supermarkets (11.3%), with most of the growth occurring in mass merchandiser and supermarket channels.

Management believes that Energy "Shots" have been particularly successful since their launch in 2004, rapidly growing to 11.7% of total energy drink spending. Benefits, we believe, include convenient portability (small size), less carbohydrates and sugar than full-sized drinks, added vitamins and minerals, easy consumption of the small volume of liquid (two ounces), and no need for refrigeration. Retailers enjoy the small footprint (limited shelf space needed) of the marketing cubes, high margins, and rapid inventory turns. The small footprint allows retailers to merchandise the shots in high-impulse locations.

We believe that the significance of being one of the first brands to market cannot be overlooked. Energy Drinks began their popularity with products like Red Bull in the late 1980's. Although there are over 600 energy drinks on the market today, it is estimated that Red Bull sold over 5 Billion units in 2007. The concentrated 2 ounce energy shot drink began approximately 3 years ago with about 60 brands in the category today; the first, '5 Hour Energy' is expected to have had sales of well in excess of \$100 million for 2007. We launched our Fusion 6+ Hour Energy Boost at the National Association of Convenience Stores in November of 2007 where it was voted Best Taste.



Table of Contents

Fusion 6+ Hour Energy Boost Product Features:

- 3X the kick of the typical canned energy drink in a small 2oz. bottle!
- Metabolizes faster than canned energy drink
- Zero carbs, Zero grams of sugar, only 8 calories per serving
- No crash- as associated with all sugar based energy drinks
- The strongest / longest lasting energy shot available on the market
- Voted the #1 tasting energy shot in the category at the 2007 NACS Show!
- Available in Berry and Limon

Our management has determined, through discussions with retailers that retailers have found that the energy shot product category is #1 in both dollar sales at the front-end checkout and in dollar sales per square inch of display space. The Fusion 6+Hour Energy Boost was first shipped to customers in January of 2008 and was No.7 in the category by the end of its first year on the market. (Source: A.C. Nielsen, Nov 2008). A 6-piece counter display for Fusion® is 12.75 square inches, and a 12-piece counter display is 25.9 square inches). Fusion® also has an attractive gross profit for the retailer. With a regular wholesale price of \$1.40 per unit and a suggested retail price of \$2.99, the retailer's gross profit is 49.8%.

NDS Nutritional Products, Inc.

In October 1, 2008, we purchased the all of the assets of NDS Nutritional Products, Inc. (“NDS” or “NDS Nutritional Products, Inc”) NDS Nutritional Products, Inc. was formed in 2001. NDS Nutritional Products, Inc is a wholesaler and distributor of nutritional products focusing on Weight Loss, Sports Nutrition and General Health. Falling under NDS Nutritional Products, Inc are the Release Weight Loss line sold exclusively to GNC, the Professional Muscular Development line sold exclusively to GNC, the Dr. Health line sold exclusively to GNC, and the Infinite Labs product line sold through Distributors and large retailers in the United States, Canada, and Europe.

Our management contends that NDS Nutritional Products has a strong history and brings tremendous resources to our organization. In our assessment, NDS focuses its dynamic capabilities on providing cutting-edge quality products in the weight loss, sports nutrition and general health categories. Its emphasis is placed on the education of the consumer in regards to the unique attributes of its diverse product line. Its strength is in the health and nutrition channel, which will nicely complement our current, rapidly growing retail distribution network in convenience stores and mass. We have built this growing network through the introduction of our first offering, the Fusion 6+ Hour 2 oz. Energy Shot.

NDS Nutritional Products, Inc. is the first of what management believes will be numerous acquisitions over time that will help us accomplish that goal. NDS is strategically involved with the development of the next generation of preventative health products, Fortified Foods and Beverages. Management believes NDS is an appropriate fit for our company as we .anticipate, but cannot guarantee, will immediately add significant revenue to our top line and be accretive to our earnings next year. We have already begun to integrate NDS distribution in the health and the nutrition channel alongside our rapidly growing retail distribution network in convenience stores (C-stores). Not only will the NDS acquisition allow us to add 40 additional SKUs in the fast growing sports nutrition market for our International broker network, we have gained a centralized infrastructure in Omaha, NE.



## Table of Contents

### Competition

Management anticipates that we will encounter competition in each market that we enter. Patent and Trademark applications that cover new embodiments of technology will be pursued wherever possible. While we cannot assure that the patents and applications will block competitive products, they should help us become a significant participant in the marketplace.

We believe that the industry leader is Red Bull with annual sales of approximately \$5 billion. The other leaders in the category include Monster, (manufactured and distributed by Hanson Beverages), Rock Star, (now distributed by Coca Cola along with its own brand 'Full Throttle'), Amp, (manufactured and distributed by Pepsi) and SoBe, (also manufactured and distributed by Pepsi). To managements' knowledge and observation, almost all energy products are sold in 8 – 24 ounce cans. As of the end of 2007, there were more than 600 brands in the energy can drink business, with close to 200 going out of business that year and 200 new entries to take their place. Fusion is sold in a 2 ounce shot with the same 'kick' as a 24 ounce energy drink. This gives 'Fusion' a major advantage that is stressed to the consumers in all marketing materials. Not only is it easier to carry around a small bottle, vs. several cans, (which must stay cold), but cans use science and technology from over ten years ago. Where the energy can market is dominated by major brands with sales exceeding \$500 mm - \$5 billion, the shot market only has approximately 30 brands, of which only one, 5 Hour Energy, has sales exceeding \$100 mm. Since 1995, there have been great discoveries in energy producing nutrients. More important, studies have clearly demonstrated that most ingredients are not stable in normal carbonated beverage products and that the longer they stay in contact with liquid, the less potent they become.

### Marketing Program

Our management has focused on the establishment of a 'Premium' Brand image. Consistent with this has been the sponsorship of elite athletes who have achieved champion status in their individual specialties.

2008 - L&M Racing: Competing in Supercross Motorcycle racing, L&M has two racers, Chad Reed and Nathan Ramsey. For the 2008 season, Chad Reed was the world champion winning 11 of 18 races. Nathan Ramsey placed 6th place overall. The Fusion logo was prominently displayed on jerseys, motorcycles, the team rig and hats as well as the water bottle held on the podium. Races were broadcast on Speed TV and CBS.

2008- – Tara Dakides: Tara is recognized as the most accomplished female snowboarder ever. She competes in numerous events every year including the Winter X games which is broadcast on national television. In addition, during the warmer months, Tara competes on the only all women Baja 1000 team and CORR, (Champion Off Road Racing), seen on Speed TV and NBC. The Fusion logo was prominently displayed on jerseys, her snowboard, the team rig, hats and cars as well as the water bottle held on the podium.

2008 – Steve McCann: Steve is a worldwide recognized BMX rider who competes in the Dew Tour, the X Games, the US Open and several other events that are picked up by national broadcasters. He is the 1st athlete in history to make the finals in every BMX specialty on the Dew Tour, ever. The Fusion logo was prominently displayed on the helmet as well as the water bottle held on the podium.

2008 - Darrell Lanigan: Amazing Consistency Propelled Darrell Lanigan To First Career World of Outlaws Late Model Series Championship In 2008. Lanigan's sparkling '08 stats show two wins, 25 top-five and 36 top-10 finishes in 43 A-Mains, plus one fast time honor and 17 heat-race wins. He led 168 laps and completed 2,254 of a possible 2,285 laps, with only three of the 31 laps he missed coming in full-points races.



Table of Contents

2008-2009 – Jason Ellis: Skate, MMA, Drift car and Radio personality. Jason competes at several events throughout the year in his various disciplines, but his greatest value to the Company comes as a radio personality on Sirius Satellite radio where he can be heard Monday-Friday for 3 hours per day focusing on Action Sports and the athletes who compete in them. His estimate audience is 500K – 1 million listeners per day.

2008 – “Ruthless” Robbie Lawler: Mixed Martial Arts, (MMA). Robbie is the Elite XC Middleweight Champion having won his most recent match against Scott Smith on CBS Saturday night fights, broadcast on July 26th nationwide. The Fusion logo was prominently displayed on the middle of his shorts where it could be seen for a good portion of the fight.

Results of Operations

This increase in revenue was a direct result in the growth in sales and marketing of our products. We continue its focus on the integration of the NDS/Infinite Labs Fusion sales teams. Fusion Premium Energy built its distribution primarily through the convenience store channel and FD&M, (Food, Drug and Mass). NDS/Infinite Labs has strong ties to the specialty retail channels with its exclusive line of sports nutrition products sold through GNC stores. Management has also determined that there are synergies in our Military and sporting goods distribution.

Revenues for the three months ended increased to \$2,248,774 from \$404,887 for June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively. Revenues for the six months ended increased to \$4,756,667 from \$632,130 for June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively. This increase was based upon our ability to effectively introduce our products to our target consumers, generate sales, and obtain contract manufacturing opportunities.

Cost of goods sold for the three months ended increased to \$1,581,210 from \$387,561 June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively. Cost of goods sold for the six months ended increased to \$3,396,780 from \$537,397 June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively. Our cost of goods sold is directly related to the increase in our sales. Management believes, but can provide no assurances the current difficult economic climate will enable us to negotiate superior supplier prices and terms throughout 2009.

General and administrative expenses for the three months increased to \$959,938 and \$174,734 for June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively. General and administrative expenses for the six months increased to \$1,789,116 and \$378,497 for June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively. The increase in general and administrative expenses relates to employing full time employees and officers during 2008 rather than consultants, along with a reduction in costs associated with the our status as a reporting company, including costs associated with our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission which matches with our overall business plan. With the acquisition of NDS, we inherited a seasoned back office with excellent administration skills. In January, we completed the consolidation of all of our corporate operations to Omaha, NE and expect this to further decrease the administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues.

Selling and marketing expenses for the three months decreased to \$123,141 and \$1,501,568 for June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively. Selling and marketing expenses for the six months decreased to \$377,833 and \$2,368,014 for June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively. In 2008 we incurred heavy marketing expenses during the initial launch of our Fusion products like athlete endorsements and multiples of trade shows that were not part of our ongoing 2009 marketing program.

Depreciation and amortization for the three months increased \$70,200 and \$2,477 for June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively. Depreciation and amortization for the six months increased \$138,714 and \$11,649 for June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively. The increase in depreciation and amortization relates to the acquisition of new assets from Nutrition Products, Inc. in the fourth quarter of the year.



## Table of Contents

We incurred losses of approximately \$427,624 and \$1,677,980 for three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively. We incurred losses of approximately \$900,720 and \$2,754,208 for six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively. During 2008 we made major investments in building our products, brands and distribution, which will not be recurring expenses going forward, but the results of which are reflected in our increased revenues from quarter to quarter. The loss incurred for the three months ended June 30, 2009 approximately \$204,543 was related to stock issued for services and are non recurring expenses as compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009 approximately \$ 757,134 was related to stock issued for services and are non recurring.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have maintained a minimum of three months of working capital since September of 2005. This reserve was intended to allow for an adequate amount of time to secure additional funds from investors as needed. To date, management has succeeded in securing capital as needed. Our monthly cash requirement amount is approximately \$125,000. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, we sold 4,158,000 common shares and 239 preferred B series shares for \$693,000.

Our cash used in operating activities is \$443,940 and \$1,285,899 six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 respectively. The decrease is mainly attributable to the decrease in operating expenses including inventory buildup during the prior year.

Cash used by investing activities was \$0 and \$1,719 six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The decrease in asset was the decrease in the purchase of assets for the Company.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$265,467 and \$3,247,287 for the six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The decrease is due to a decrease in raising funds from our shareholders to develop our products for sale in the market. We sold common shares and series preferred B shares in which 1,080,000 of our common shares are subscribed and not issued and received proceeds of \$693,000 as compared to \$3,498,000 in the proceeds from the sale of our common stock and received proceeds from an affiliate of 52,250, and repaid our notes payables of 362,856 the six months ended June 30, 2009. We received proceeds from notes payables of \$249,139 and issued common shares for the cost of raising capital of \$366,066.

## Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Our management periodically evaluates the estimates and judgments made. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates as a result of different assumptions or conditions.

## Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of our financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires our management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Our management periodically evaluates the estimates and judgments made. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ

from these estimates as a result of different assumptions or conditions.

-19-

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## Table of Contents

As such, in accordance with the use of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, our actual realized results may differ from management's initial estimates as reported. A summary of significant accounting policies are detailed in notes to the financial statements which are an integral component of this filing.

### Revenue Recognition

Revenue from product sales is recognized upon shipment to customers at which time such customers are invoiced. Units are shipped under the terms of FOB shipping point when determination is made that collectibility is probable. Revenues for services are recognized upon completion of the services. For consulting services and other fee-for-service arrangements, revenue is recognized upon completion of the services. The Company has adopted the Securities and Exchange Commission's Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 104, which provides guidance on the recognition, presentation and disclosure of revenue in financial statements.

### WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

You are advised to read this Form 10-Q in conjunction with other reports and documents that we file from time to time with the SEC. In particular, please read our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Annual report on Form 10-K, and Current Reports on Form 8-K that we file from time to time. You may obtain copies of these reports directly from us or from the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F. Street, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20549, and you may obtain information about obtaining access to the Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains information for electronic filers at its website <http://www.sec.gov>.

### ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We do not hold any derivative instruments and do not engage in any hedging activities. Most of our activity is the sale of our nutraceutical products.

### ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

#### a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Scott Landow, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report were effective such that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure. A controls system cannot provide absolute assurance, however, that the objectives of the controls system are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected.

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.



Table of Contents

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives. Furthermore, smaller reporting companies face additional limitations. Smaller reporting companies employ fewer individuals and find it difficult to properly segregate duties. Often, one or two individuals control every aspect of the Company's operation and are in a position to override any system of internal control. Additionally, smaller reporting companies tend to utilize general accounting software packages that lack a rigorous set of software controls.

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2009. In making this assessment, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control -- Integrated Framework. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that, as of June 30, 2009, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

During the Quarter ended June 30, 2009, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

LACK OF INDEPENDENT BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND AUDIT COMMITTEE

Management is aware that an audit committee composed of the requisite number of independent members along with a qualified financial expert has not yet been established. Considering the costs associated with procuring and providing the infrastructure to support an independent audit committee and the limited number of transactions, Management has concluded that the risks associated with the lack of an independent audit committee are not justified. Management will periodically reevaluate this situation.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are currently not involved in any litigation that we believe could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations other than the following:

On December 28, 2008, Bond Laboratories, Inc. entered into a joint marketing program for its Fusion Premium Energy products with Vespa Beverages Inc., (also known as Vespa Beverages, LLC., herein known as “Vespa” and the “Agreement”). As a condition to the Agreement, Bond loaned \$250,000 to Vespa, memorialized in a Promissory Bridge Note, due and payable on December 31, 2009. The purpose of the loan was to build inventory and support marketing of Vespa’s product, Killer Buzz Energy Drink, to be sold through Vespa’s distribution network with Fusion Energy Products. Vespa manufactures and markets Killer Buzz Energy Drink (a 8.4 and 16 oz drink that does not compete with Fusion’s 2 oz. drink), and has distribution relationships with several Direct Store Delivery (“DSD”) firms throughout the Southeast.

Table of Contents

Beginning in January 2009, Bond shipped Fusion product to the Vespa warehouse, to be held for Bond's benefit and shipped to customers together with the Killer Buzz product. Vespa billed all customers purchasing Vespa and or Fusion product jointly and initially forwarded proceeds from the Fusion portion of the invoices to Bond.

During the last week of April, 2009, Bond became aware that certain invoices owed to Bond were still outstanding and Vespa had received funds underlying the invoices but failed to make payment to Bond. On April 26, 2009, management of Vespa assured Bond that it would remedy these payments by the close of business on Monday, April 27, 2009, but no funds have been received to date. On April 29, 2009, Bond demanded payment of all funds owed, including the Promissory Bridge Note. In an effort to address the debts owed by Vespa to Bond, on May 11, 2009, Bond entered into an asset purchase agreement with Vespa. Such asset purchase agreement is also currently the subject of a dispute between the parties. To date, Bond management has been unable to resolve this matter working directly with the management of Vespa.

In addition, on March 10, 2009 Vespa placed an order in the amount of \$381,560, with Vista Bottlers, a wholly owned subsidiary of Bond, established to facilitate private label manufacturing of other products. An initial deposit was made by Vespa in the amount of \$190,000 to purchase material required for such production. The balance required to complete production has not been paid to Vista to date and production has not been completed.

Vista had no legal obligation to produce the Killer Buzz product until Vespa provided a full, up-front, payment or a suitable letter of credit for the order. After becoming aware of the financial irregularities occurring at Vespa with respect to outstanding invoices due Bond, Vista formally notified Vespa on numerous occasions that it would not extend, and was not under any legal obligation to extend, any credit to Vespa. A third party on behalf of Vespa attempted to provide a Letter of Credit from the third party's bank in Alabama. This was rejected by Bond's Bank, U.S. Bancorp. due to deficiencies at the third party's bank. The third party had indicated on numerous occasions that it would fund the remaining amounts necessary to complete the Killer Buzz production run, but failed to provide such funding prior to the scheduled production date with bottling company.

As all of the Vespa projects were in the beginning stages, they have required substantial use of our internal resources and time, but have had minimal effect on revenues to date. DSD distributors originally anticipated to be covered by Vespa are now being covered by Bond's internal sales organization. This will result in some projected sales for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 to be recorded as sales in the third quarter ended September 30, 2009.

Bond's management is taking the necessary steps to fully address the issues surrounding the Vespa relationship. In addition, Bond has commenced legal proceedings in order to recover any dollars lost, as well as any remaining Fusion inventory that resides in the Vespa warehouse. The complaint requests remedies that include, but are not limited to, payment of the Promissory Bridge Note for \$250,000, or alternatively the enforcement of the asset purchase agreement between Vespa and Bond, payment of the \$85,000 in remaining invoices to be received by Bond, recovery of approximately \$200,000 in inventory recently confirmed to be in Vespa's Little Rock, Arkansas warehouse and payment of all expenses incurred.

The events outlined above do not involve Bond's NDS operations or the launch of new branded Fusion and NDS products anticipated for the 3rd quarter of 2009.

On Aug 4, 2009 In his capacity under this Court's Order of May 29, 2009 with respect to Vespa Beverages, LLC ("VBL") and Vespa Holdings, Inc. ("VHI"), and in his individual capacity, plaintiff Stan Pate has negotiated full and final settlement agreements of the disputes between Bond Laboratories, Inc. ("Bond") and Vista Bottling, Inc.



Table of Contents

There is no action, suit, proceeding, inquiry or investigation before or by any court, public board, government agency, self-regulatory organization or body pending or, to the knowledge of the executive officers of our company or any of our subsidiaries, threatened against or affecting our company, our common stock, any of our subsidiaries or of our companies or our subsidiaries' officers or directors in their capacities as such, in which an adverse decision could have a material adverse effect.

ITEM 1A - Risk Factors

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the following information about these risks, together with the other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, before investing in our common stock. If any of the events anticipated by the risks described below occur, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected which could result in a decline in the market price of our common stock, causing you to lose all or part of your investment. We have updated the risk factors previously disclosed in our registration statement on Form SB-2, filed November 22, 2006 (the "Form SB-2") and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 20, 2009 (the "Fiscal 2008 10-K"). We believe there are no changes that constitute material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in the Fiscal 2008 10-K and the Form SB-2 except as disclosed below.

Our Common Stock Is Subject To Penny Stock Regulation

Our shares are subject to the provisions of Section 15(g) and Rule 15g-9 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), commonly referred to as the "penny stock" rule. Section 15(g) sets forth certain requirements for transactions in penny stocks and Rule 15g-9(d)(1) incorporates the definition of penny stock as that used in Rule 3a51-1 of the Exchange Act. The Commission generally defines penny stock to be any equity security that has a market price less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Rule 3a51-1 provides that any equity security is considered to be penny stock unless that security is: registered and traded on a national securities exchange meeting specified criteria set by the Commission; authorized for quotation on the NASDAQ Stock Market; issued by a registered investment company; excluded from the definition on the basis of price (at least \$5.00 per share) or the registrant's net tangible assets; or exempted from the definition by the Commission. Since our shares are deemed to be "penny stock", trading in the shares will be subject to additional sales practice requirements on broker/dealers who sell penny stock to persons other than established customers and accredited investors.

FINRA Sales Practice Requirements May Also Limit A Stockholder's Ability To Buy And Sell Our Stock.

In addition to the "penny stock" rules described above, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, FINRA believes that there is a high probability that speculative low priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. FINRA requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common stock, which may limit your ability to buy and sell our stock and have an adverse effect on the market for our shares.

Table of Contents

We May Not Have Access To Sufficient Capital To Pursue Our Business And Therefore Would Be Unable To Achieve Our Planned Future Growth.

We intend to pursue a growth strategy that includes development of the Company business and technology. Currently we have limited capital which is insufficient to pursue our plans for development and growth. Our ability to implement our growth plans will depend primarily on our ability to obtain additional private or public equity or debt financing. We are currently seeking additional capital. Such financing may not be available at all, or we may be unable to locate and secure additional capital on terms and conditions that are acceptable to us. Our failure to obtain additional capital will have a material adverse effect on our business.

Nevada Law And Our Articles Of Incorporation Protect Our Directors From Certain Types Of Lawsuits, Which Could Make It Difficult For Us To Recover Damages From Them In The Event Of A Lawsuit.

Nevada law provides that our directors will not be liable to our company or to our stockholders for monetary damages for all but certain types of conduct as directors. Our Articles of Incorporation require us to indemnify our directors and officers against all damages incurred in connection with our business to the fullest extent provided or allowed by law. The exculpation provisions may have the effect of preventing stockholders from recovering damages against our directors caused by their negligence, poor judgment or other circumstances. The indemnification provisions may require our company to use our assets to defend our directors and officers against claims, including claims arising out of their negligence, poor judgment, or other circumstances.

Because We Are Quoted On The OTCBB Instead Of An Exchange Or National Quotation System, Our Investors May Have A Tougher Time Selling Their Stock Or Experience Negative Volatility On The Market Price Of Our Stock.

Our common stock is traded on the OTCBB. The OTCBB is often highly illiquid. There is a greater chance of volatility for securities that trade on the OTCBB as compared to a national exchange or quotation system. This volatility may be caused by a variety of factors, including the lack of readily available price quotations, the absence of consistent administrative supervision of bid and ask quotations, lower trading volume, and market conditions. Investors in our common stock may experience high fluctuations in the market price and volume of the trading market for our securities. These fluctuations, when they occur, have a negative effect on the market price for our securities. Accordingly, our stockholders may not be able to realize a fair price from their shares when they determine to sell them or may have to hold them for a substantial period of time until the market for our common stock improves.

Failure To Achieve And Maintain Effective Internal Controls In Accordance With Section 404 Of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act Could Have A Material Adverse Effect On Our Business And Operating Results.

It may be time consuming, difficult and costly for us to develop and implement the additional internal controls, processes and reporting procedures required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We may need to hire additional financial reporting, internal auditing and other finance staff in order to develop and implement appropriate additional internal controls, processes and reporting procedures. If we are unable to comply with these requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we may not be able to obtain the independent accountant certifications that the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires of publicly traded companies.

If we fail to comply in a timely manner with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act regarding internal control over financial reporting or to remedy any material weaknesses in our internal controls that we may identify, such failure could result in material misstatements in our financial statements, cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information and have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock.





Table of Contents

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and current SEC regulations, beginning with our annual report on Form 10-K for our fiscal period ending December 31, 2009, we will be required to prepare assessments regarding internal controls over financial reporting and beginning with our annual report on Form 10-K for our fiscal period ending December 31, 2009, furnish a report by our management on our internal control over financial reporting. We have begun the process of documenting and testing our internal control procedures in order to satisfy these requirements, which is likely to result in increased general and administrative expenses and may shift management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. While our management is expending significant resources in an effort to complete this important project, there can be no assurance that we will be able to achieve our objective on a timely basis. There also can be no assurance that our auditors will be able to issue an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Failure to achieve and maintain an effective internal control environment or complete our Section 404 certifications could have a material adverse effect on our stock price.

In addition, in connection with our on-going assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, we may discover "material weaknesses" in our internal controls as defined in standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or the PCAOB. A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. The PCAOB defines "significant deficiency" as a deficiency that results in more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected.

In the event that a material weakness is identified, we will employ qualified personnel and adopt and implement policies and procedures to address any material weaknesses that we identify. However, the process of designing and implementing effective internal controls is a continuous effort that requires us to anticipate and react to changes in our business and the economic and regulatory environments and to expend significant resources to maintain a system of internal controls that is adequate to satisfy our reporting obligations as a public company. We cannot assure you that the measures we will take will remediate any material weaknesses that we may identify or that we will implement and maintain adequate controls over our financial process and reporting in the future.

Any failure to complete our assessment of our internal control over financial reporting, to remediate any material weaknesses that we may identify or to implement new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm our operating results, cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations or result in material misstatements in our financial statements. Any such failure could also adversely affect the results of the periodic management evaluations of our internal controls and, in the case of a failure to remediate any material weaknesses that we may identify, would adversely affect the annual auditor attestation reports regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting that are required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Inadequate internal controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock.

Table of Contents

Operating History And Lack Of Profits Which Could Lead To Wide Fluctuations In Our Share Price. The Price At Which You Purchase Our Common Shares May Not Be Indicative Of The Price That Will Prevail In The Trading Market. You May Be Unable To Sell Your Common Shares At Or Above Your Purchase Price, Which May Result In Substantial Losses To You. The Market Price For Our Common Shares Is Particularly Volatile Given Our Status As A Relatively Unknown Company With A Small And Thinly Traded Public Float, Limited.

The market for our common shares is characterized by significant price volatility when compared to seasoned issuers, and we expect that our share price will continue to be more volatile than a seasoned issuer for the indefinite future. The volatility in our share price is attributable to a number of factors. First, as noted above, our common shares are sporadically and thinly traded. As a consequence of this lack of liquidity, the trading of relatively small quantities of shares by our shareholders may disproportionately influence the price of those shares in either direction. The price for our shares could, for example, decline precipitously in the event that a large number of our common shares are sold on the market without commensurate demand, as compared to a seasoned issuer which could better absorb those sales without adverse impact on its share price. Secondly, we are a speculative or “risky” investment due to our limited operating history and lack of profits to date, and uncertainty of future market acceptance for our potential products. As a consequence of this enhanced risk, more risk-averse investors may, under the fear of losing all or most of their investment in the event of negative news or lack of progress, be more inclined to sell their shares on the market more quickly and at greater discounts than would be the case with the stock of a seasoned issuer. Many of these factors are beyond our control and may decrease the market price of our common shares, regardless of our operating performance. We cannot make any predictions or projections as to what the prevailing market price for our common shares will be at any time, including as to whether our common shares will sustain their current market prices, or as to what effect that the sale of shares or the availability of common shares for sale at any time will have on the prevailing market price.

Shareholders should be aware that, according to SEC Release No. 34-29093, the market for penny stocks has suffered in recent years from patterns of fraud and abuse. Such patterns include (1) control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers that are often related to the promoter or issuer; (2) manipulation of prices through prearranged matching of purchases and sales and false and misleading press releases; (3) boiler room practices involving high-pressure sales tactics and unrealistic price projections by inexperienced sales persons; (4) excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differential and markups by selling broker-dealers; and (5) the wholesale dumping of the same securities by promoters and broker-dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired level, along with the resulting inevitable collapse of those prices and with consequent investor losses. Our management is aware of the abuses that have occurred historically in the penny stock market. Although we do not expect to be in a position to dictate the behavior of the market or of broker-dealers who participate in the market, management will strive within the confines of practical limitations to prevent the described patterns from being established with respect to our securities. The occurrence of these patterns or practices could increase the volatility of our share price.

We Depend Upon Key Management Personnel and the Loss of Any of Them Would Seriously Disrupt Our Operations.

The success of our company is largely dependent on the personal efforts of Scott Landow, Ryan Zink, John Wilson and other key executives. The loss of the services of Scott Landow, Ryan Zink, John Wilson or other key executives would have a material adverse effect on our business and prospects. In addition, in order for us to undertake our operations as contemplated, it will be necessary for us to locate and hire experienced personnel who are knowledgeable in the Nutraceutical Dietary Supplement business. Our failure to attract and retain such experienced personnel on acceptable terms will have a material adverse impact on our ability to grow our business.



Table of Contents

The nutritional supplements industry is intensely competitive. We have many well-established competitors with substantially greater financial and other resources than it. These factors may make it more difficult for us to successfully implement its business plan and may adversely affect its results of operations.

The nutritional supplements industry is a large, highly fragmented and growing industry, with, to management's knowledge, no single industry participant accounting for more than 10% of total industry retail sales. Participants include specialty retailers, supermarkets, drugstores, mass merchants (wholesalers), multi-level marketing organizations, mail order companies and a variety of other smaller participants. The market is also highly sensitive to the introduction of new products, including various prescription drugs, which may rapidly capture a significant share of the market. Increased competition from companies that distribute through retail or wholesale channels could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. We are a development stage business and the only revenues we have received from product sales since inception were nominal. Accordingly, we have not been operational long enough to experience any of the above problems. However, since we are a development stage business, most, if not all companies in our industry have greater financial and other resources available to them and possess manufacturing, distribution and marketing capabilities greater than ours. In addition, our competitors may be more effective and efficient in integrating new products. We may not be able to compete effectively and any of the factors listed above may cause price reductions, reduced margins and difficulties in gaining market share.

**ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS SECURITIES**

During three months ended March 31, 2009, the Company issued 2,778,000 shares of its common stock and 46.3 Preferred Series B stock for \$463,000. The offer and sale of such shares of our common stock were effected in reliance on the exemptions for sales of securities not involving a public offering, as set forth in Rule 506 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Securities Act") and in Section 4(2) of the Securities Act, based on the following: (a) the investors confirmed to us that they were "accredited investors," as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act and had such background, education and experience in financial and business matters as to be able to evaluate the merits and risks of an investment in the securities; (b) there was no public offering or general solicitation with respect to the offering; (c) the investors were provided with certain disclosure materials and all other information requested with respect to our company; (d) the investors acknowledged that all securities being purchased were "restricted securities" for purposes of the Securities Act, and agreed to transfer such securities only in a transaction registered under the Securities Act or exempt from registration under the Securities Act; and (e) a legend was placed on the certificates representing each such security stating that it was restricted and could only be transferred if subsequent registered under the Securities Act or transferred in a transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act.

During the three months ended March 31, 2009, the Company issued shares of its common stock as consideration to consultants for the fair value of the services rendered. The value of those shares is determined based on the trading value of the stock at the dates on which the agreements were into for the services and the value of services rendered. During the three months ended March 31, 2009, the Company granted to consultants, 83,000 shares of common stock at a value of \$17,430. The offer and sale of such shares of our common stock were effected in reliance on the exemptions for sales of securities not involving a public offering, as set forth in Rule 506 promulgated under the Securities Act and in Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. A legend was placed on the certificates representing each such security stating that it was restricted and could only be transferred if subsequent registered under the Securities Act or transferred in a transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act.

Table of Contents

During the period ended June 30, 2009, the Company issued 300,000 shares of its common stock and had subscribed of 1,080,000 for \$229,974. In that same transaction Company issued 193 Preferred B shares for \$26 with total cash received in this transaction of \$230,000. The stock price was allocated between the common and preferred shares. The value of those shares is determined based on the trading value of the stock at the dates on which the agreements were entered into for services and the value of the services rendered. The value of these share issued were expensed in the period incurred. The offer and sale of such shares of our common stock were effected in reliance on the exemptions for sales of securities not involving a public offering, as set forth in Rule 506 promulgated under the Securities Act and in Section 4(2) of the Securities Act, based on the following: (a) the investors confirmed to us that they were “accredited investors,” as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act and had such background, education and experience in financial and business matters as to be able to evaluate the merits and risks of an investment in the securities; (b) there was no public offering or general solicitation with respect to the offering; (c) the investors were provided with certain disclosure materials and all other information requested with respect to our company; (d) the investors acknowledged that all securities being purchased were “restricted securities” for purposes of the Securities Act, and agreed to transfer such securities only in a transaction registered under the Securities Act or exempt from registration under the Securities Act; and (e) a legend was placed on the certificates representing each such security stating that it was restricted and could only be transferred if subsequent registered under the Securities Act or transferred in a transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act.

During the three months ended June 30, 2009 the Company cancelled 33,334 common share valued at par value which was the value of the stock issued. The Company issued 700,000 common stock as consideration to consultants for the fair value of the services rendered and the Company fulfilled its obligation from the prior year when it issued 1,413,235 for the cost of raising capital. The value of these share issued were expensed in the period incurred. The offer and sale of such shares of our common stock were effected in reliance on the exemptions for sales of securities not involving a public offering, as set forth in Rule 506 promulgated under the Securities Act and in Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. A legend was placed on the certificates representing each such security stating that it was restricted and could only be transferred if subsequent registered under the Securities Act or transferred in a transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act.

Table of Contents

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

There were no defaults upon senior securities during the period ended June 30, 2009.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

There were no matters submitted to the vote of securities holders during the period ended June 30, 2009.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

There is no information with respect to which information is not otherwise called for by this form.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

SIGNATURES

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

Registrant  
Date: August 14, 2009

Bond Laboratories, Inc.  
  
By: /s/ Scott Landow  
Scott Landow  
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer  
(Principle Executive Officer, Principle Financial  
Officer)