

GROWLIFE, INC.
Form 10-Q
October 14, 2015

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2015

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 000-50385

GrowLife, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

90-0821083
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

500 Union Street, Suite 810, Seattle, WA 98101
(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)

(800) 977-5255
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed 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 to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

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Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting
company

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

As of October 14, 2015 there were 902,116,496 shares of the issuer's common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share,
outstanding.

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ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GROWLIFE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	March 31, 2015	December 31 , 2014 (Audited)
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$93,373	\$286,238
Inventory, net	853,031	883,350
Prepaid expenses	43,822	41,791
Deposits	33,584	33,584
Total current assets	1,023,810	1,244,963
EQUIPMENT, NET	20,113	24,042
OTHER ASSETS		
Intangible assets, net	327,115	353,752
Goodwill	739,000	739,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$2,110,038	\$2,361,757
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT)		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable - trade	\$1,289,051	\$1,129,130
Accrued expenses	314,344	385,024
Derivative liability	3,509,160	2,100,915
Current portion of convertible notes payable	1,021,810	887,272
Total current liabilities	6,134,365	4,502,341
LONG TERM LIABILITIES:		
Convertible notes payable	147,857	98,333
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES	-	-
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Preferred stock - \$0.0001 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock - \$0.0001 par value, 3,000,000,000 shares authorized, 879,343,771 and 879,343,771 shares issued and outstanding at 3/31/15 and 12/31/14, respectively	87,936	87,936
Additional paid in capital	108,750,567	108,699,950
Accumulated deficit	(113,010,687)	(111,026,803)
Total stockholders' deficit	(4,172,184)	(2,238,917)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	\$2,110,038	\$2,361,757

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

GROWLIFE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
NET REVENUE	\$1,497,811	\$2,382,836
COST OF GOODS SOLD	1,104,194	1,862,958
GROSS PROFIT	393,617	519,878
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES	734,585	1,189,888
SHARES ISSUED FOR SERVICES RENDERED	-	1,645,000
STOCK OPTIONS EXPENSE	50,617	151,701
OPERATING LOSS	(391,585)	(2,466,711)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):		
Change in fair value of derivative	(1,408,245)	(34,507,607)
Interest expense, net	(184,054)	(34,499,631)
Total other (expense)	(1,592,299)	(69,007,238)
(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(1,983,884)	(71,473,949)
Income taxes - current benefit	-	-
NET (LOSS)	\$(1,983,884)	\$(71,473,949)
Basic and diluted (loss) per share	\$(0.00)	\$(0.09)
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding- basic and diluted	879,343,771	775,342,755

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

GROWLIFE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Three Months Ended,	
	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$(1,983,884)	\$(71,473,949)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	3,929	9,831
Amortization of intangible assets	26,637	26,637
Stock based compensation	50,617	-
Stock options expense	-	151,701
Common stock issued for services	-	1,645,000
Amortization of debt discount	126,582	758,348
Change in fair value of derivative liability	1,408,245	34,507,607
Expense related to warrant	-	33,700,000
Accrued interest on convertible notes payable	57,480	40,983
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	-	(2,022)
Inventory	30,319	(309,838)
Prepaid expenses	(2,031)	(40,532)
Other receivable	-	1,169
Deposits	-	(5,591)
Accounts payable	159,921	(28,117)
Accrued expenses	(70,680)	(93,384)
Deferred revenue	-	(17,613)
CASH (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(192,865)	(1,129,770)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash paid for store improvements	-	(3,925)
NET CASH (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	-	(3,925)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from options exercised	-	44,673
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-	44,673
NET (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(192,865)	(1,089,022)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	286,238	1,831,276
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	\$93,373	\$742,254
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Interest paid	\$-	\$-
Taxes paid	\$-	\$-

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Non-cash investing and financing activities:

6% Senior secured convertible notes and interest converted into common stock	\$-	\$32,901
7% Convertible notes and interest converted into common stock	\$-	\$618,192
12% Senior secured convertible notes and interest converted into common stock	\$-	\$439,688
Common stock issued for cashless exercise of options	\$-	\$278
Common stock issued for services rendered	\$-	\$1,645,000

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

GROWLIFE, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATION

GrowLife, Inc. (“GrowLife” or the “Company”) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware and are headquartered in Seattle, Washington. The Company was founded in 2012 with the Closing of the Agreement and Plan of Merger with SGT Merger Corporation. The Company has common stock of 3,000,000,000 shares at \$0.0001 par value and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.0001 authorized by the shareholders. There is no preferred stock issued and the terms have not been determined as of September 30, 2015.

The Company’s goal of becoming the nation’s largest cultivation facility service provider for the production of organics, herbs and greens and plant-based medicines has not changed. The Company’s mission is to best serve more cultivators in the design, build-out, expansion and maintenance of their facilities with products of high quality, exceptional value and competitive price. Through a nationwide network of knowledgeable representatives, regional centers and its e-commerce website, GrowLife provides essential and hard-to-find goods including media (i.e., farming soil), industry-leading hydroponics equipment, organic plant nutrients, and thousands more products to specialty grow operations across the United States.

The Company primarily sells through its wholly owned subsidiary, GrowLife Hydroponics, Inc. In addition to the promotion and sales of GrowLife owned brands, GrowLife companies distribute and sell over 3,000 products through its e-commerce distribution channel, Greners.com, and through our regional retail storefronts. GrowLife and its business units are organized and directed to operate strictly in accordance with all applicable state and federal laws.

Past Merger and Acquisition Transactions

On June 7, 2013, GrowLife Hydroponics completed the purchase of Rocky Mountain Hydroponics, LLC, a Colorado limited liability company (“RMC”), and Evergreen Garden Center, LLC, a Maine limited liability company (“EGC”). The effective date of the purchase was June 7, 2013. The Company purchased all of the assets and liabilities of the RMH and EGC Companies, and their retail hydroponics stores, which are located in Vail and Boulder, Colorado and Portland, Maine. The Company purchased RMC and EGC from Rob Hunt, who was appointed to the then Company’s Board of Directors and President of GrowLife Hydroponics, Inc.

On July 23, 2012, the Company completed the purchase of substantially all of the assets of Donna Klauenburch and Tao Klauenburch related to the online retail business Greners.com.

On October 24, 2012, the Company’s wholly owned subsidiary GrowLife Hydroponics, Inc., a Delaware corporation, completed the purchase of all of the shares of Soja, Inc. dba Urban Garden Supplies (the “Urban Garden”) from Richard Melograno, Michael Cook, and Scott Glass (collectively the “UG Sellers”). The Company acquired all of the assets and liabilities of Urban Garden which included the inventory of the store located at 22516 Ventura Blvd., Woodland Hills, CA 91364.

Agreement and Plan of Merger with SGT Merger Corporation

On March 21, 2012, the Company entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with SGT Merger Corporation, a Nevada corporation and the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiary, SG Technologies Corp, a Nevada corporation (“SGT”), Sterling C. Scott, and W-Net Fund I, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership and current holder of the Company’s common stock. The transaction closed on April 5, 2012. At the Closing, (i) The Merger Corporation was merged with and into SGT; (ii) SGT became the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiary; and (iii) all SGT shares of common stock

were exchanged for shares of our common stock and shares of a new series of our preferred stock, which was designated Series A Preferred Stock. At the Closing, the Company issued to SGT's former stockholders 157,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock and 3,000,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock in exchange for the 200 shares of SGT's common stock outstanding immediately prior to the Merger. Sterling C. Scott was appointed to the then Company's Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer.

After the Merger, former holders of SGT's common stock owned in excess of 50% of our fully-diluted shares of common stock, and as a result of certain other factors, including that all members of our executive management are members of SGT's management, SGT is deemed to be the acquiring company and the Company was deemed to be the legal acquirer for accounting purposes, and the Merger was accounted for as a reverse merger and a recapitalization in accordance with GAAP. The consolidated financial statements of GrowLife and its subsidiaries reflect the historical activity of SGT, and the historical stockholders' equity of SGT has been retroactively restated for the equivalent number of shares received in the exchange.

Suspension of Trading of the Company's Securities

On April 10, 2014, the Company received notice from the SEC that trading of the Company's common stock on the OTCBB was to be suspended from April 10, 2014 through April 24, 2014. The SEC issued its order pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. According to the notice received by us from the SEC: "It appears to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the public interest and the protection of investors require a suspension of trading in the securities of GrowLife,

Inc. because of concerns regarding the accuracy and adequacy of information in the marketplace and potentially manipulative transactions in GrowLife's common stock." The Company did not receive notice from the SEC that it was being formally investigated.

The suspension of trading eliminated the Company's market makers, resulted in our trading on the grey sheets, resulted in legal proceedings and restricted the Company's access to capital. On April 25, 2014, shares of the Company's common stock resumed trading on the "grey sheets" and are not formally quoted or listed on any stock exchange at this time.

SEC Charges of Manipulating Our Securities

On August 5, 2014, the SEC charged four promoters with ties to the Pacific Northwest for manipulating the Company's open market and conducted pre-arranged, manipulative matched orders and wash trades to create the illusion of an active market in these stocks. The promoters then sold their shares in coordination with aggressive promotional campaigns that urged investors to buy the stocks because the prices were on the verge of rising substantially.

On July 9, 2015, the SEC entered into settlements with two of the promoters. In connection with the settlement of their SEC action, the two men are liable for disgorgement of approximately \$2.1 million and \$306,000 in illicit profits, respectively. Earlier this year the two men were also sentenced to five and three years in prison, respectively, for their participation in the scheme.

NOTE GOING CONCERN

2 –

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company incurred net losses of \$86,626,099 and \$21,380,138 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Our net cash used in operating activities was \$192,865, \$2,122,577 and \$1,791,074 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The Company anticipates that it will record losses from operations for the foreseeable future. As of March 31, 2015, our accumulated deficit was \$113,010,687. The Company has experienced recurring operating losses and negative operating cash flows since inception, and has financed its working capital requirements during this period primarily through the recurring issuance of convertible notes payable and advances from a related party. The audit report prepared by our independent registered public accounting firm relating to our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014 and filed with the SEC on September 30, 2015 includes an explanatory paragraph expressing substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon obtaining additional working capital. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if we are unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 3 – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: ADOPTION OF ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Basis of Presentation - The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated. The preparation of these unaudited consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP").

The unaudited consolidated financial statements of the Company and the accompanying notes included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are unaudited. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the Consolidated Financial Statements have been included. Such adjustments are of a normal, recurring nature. The Consolidated Financial Statements, and the accompanying notes, are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP") and do not contain certain information included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014. The interim Consolidated Financial Statements should be read in conjunction with that Annual Report on Form 10-K. Results for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results that might be expected for the entire fiscal year.

Principles of Consolidation - The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned and majority-owned subsidiaries. Inter-Company items and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents - The Company classifies highly liquid temporary investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased as cash equivalents. The Company maintains cash balances at various financial institutions. Balances at US banks are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$250,000. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant risk for cash on deposit.

Accounts Receivable and Revenue - Revenue is recognized on the sale of a product when the product is shipped, which is when the risk of loss transfers to our customers, the fee is fixed and determinable, and collection of the sale is reasonably assured. A product is not shipped without an order from the customer and the completion of credit acceptance procedures. The majority of

our sales are cash or credit card; however, we occasionally extend terms to our customers. Accounts receivable are reviewed periodically for collectability.

Inventories - Inventories are recorded on a first in first out basis. Inventory consists of raw materials, purchased finished goods and components held for resale. Inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market. The reserve for inventory was \$50,000 and \$40,215 at March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively.

Property and Equipment - Property and equipment are stated at cost. Assets acquired held under capital leases are initially recorded at the lower of the present value of the minimum lease payments discounted at the implicit interest rate (35% for assets currently held under capital lease) or the fair value of the asset. Major improvements and betterments are capitalized. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over an estimated useful life of five years. Assets acquired under capital lease are depreciated over the lesser of the useful life or the lease term. At the time of retirement or other disposition of property and equipment, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is reflected in the consolidated statements of operations.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets - The Company evaluates the carrying value of goodwill, intangible assets, and long-lived assets during the fourth quarter of each year and between annual evaluations if events occur or circumstances change that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of the reporting unit below its carrying amount. Such circumstances could include, but are not limited to (1) a significant adverse change in legal factors or in business climate, (2) unanticipated competition, (3) an adverse action or assessment by a regulator, (4) continued losses from operations, (5) continued negative cash flows from operations, and (6) the suspension of trading of the Company's securities. When evaluating whether goodwill is impaired, the Company compares the fair value of the reporting unit to which the goodwill is assigned to the reporting unit's carrying amount, including goodwill. The fair value of the reporting unit is estimated using a combination of the income, or discounted cash flows, approach and the market approach, which utilizes comparable companies' data. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, then the amount of the impairment loss must be measured. The impairment loss would be calculated by comparing the implied fair value of reporting unit goodwill to its carrying amount. In calculating the implied fair value of reporting unit goodwill, the fair value of the reporting unit is allocated to all of the other assets and liabilities of that unit based on their fair values. The excess of the fair value of a reporting unit over the amount assigned to its other assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill.

The Company amortizes the cost of other intangible assets over their estimated useful lives, which range up to ten years, unless such lives are deemed indefinite. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are tested in the fourth quarter of each fiscal year for impairment, or more often if indicators warrant.

Equity Investments – The Company classifies all highly-liquid investments with stated maturities of greater than three months from the date of purchase and remaining maturities of less than one year as short-term investments. Investments with maturities beyond one year may be classified as short-term based on their highly liquid nature and because such investments are viewed as being available to support current operations. The Company classifies and accounts for short-term investments as available-for-sale and reflect realized gains and losses using the specific identification method. Changes in market value, if any, excluding other-than-temporary impairments, are reflected under stockholders' deficit as unrealized gain/loss on related party investment.

Long Lived Assets – The Company reviews its long-lived assets for impairment annually or when changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Long-lived assets under certain circumstances are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value. Assets to be disposed of and assets not expected to provide any future service potential to the Company are recorded at the lower of carrying amount or fair value (less the projected cost associated with selling the asset). To the extent carrying values exceed fair values, an

impairment loss is recognized in operating results.

Fair Value Measurements and Financial Instruments - ASC Topic 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurement and enhances disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 - Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

Level 3 - Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The carrying value of cash, accounts receivable, investment in a related party, accounts payables, accrued expenses, due to related party, notes payable, and convertible notes approximates their fair values due to their short-term maturities.

Derivative financial instruments -The Company evaluates all of its financial instruments to determine if such instruments are derivatives or contain features that qualify as embedded derivatives. For derivative financial instruments that are accounted for as liabilities, the derivative instrument is initially recorded at its fair value and is then re-valued at each reporting date, with changes in the fair value reported in the consolidated statements of operations. For stock-based derivative financial instruments, the

Company uses a weighted average Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model to value the derivative instruments at inception and on subsequent valuation dates. The classification of derivative instruments, including whether such instruments should be recorded as liabilities or as equity, is evaluated at the end of each reporting period. Derivative instrument liabilities are classified in the balance sheet as current or non-current based on whether or not net-cash settlement of the derivative instrument could be required within twelve months of the balance sheet date.

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had outstanding unsecured 7% convertible notes for \$500,000 that the Company determined were a derivative liability due to the “reset” clause associated with the note’s conversion price. The Company valued the derivative liability of these notes at \$2,173,351 and \$1,278,878, respectively, using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model.

As of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had outstanding unsecured 6% convertible notes for \$350,000 that the Company determined were a derivative liability due to the “reset” clause associated with the note’s conversion price. The Company valued the derivative liability of these notes at \$1,335,809 and \$822,037, respectively using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model.

Sales Returns - We allow customers to return defective products when they meet certain established criteria as outlined in our sales terms and conditions. It is our practice to regularly review and revise, when deemed necessary, our estimates of sales returns, which are based primarily on actual historical return rates. We record estimated sales returns as reductions to sales, cost of goods sold, and accounts receivable and an increase to inventory. Returned products which are recorded as inventory are valued based upon the amount we expect to realize upon its subsequent disposition. As of March 31, 2015 and 2014, there was no reserve for sales returns, which are minimal based upon our historical experience.

Shipping and Handling Fees and Cost - For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, shipping and handling fees billed to customers totaled \$35,418 and \$60,005, respectively, and were included in revenue.

Stock Based Compensation - The Company has share-based compensation plans under which employees, consultants, suppliers and directors may be granted restricted stock, as well as options and warrants to purchase shares of Company common stock at the fair market value at the time of grant. Stock-based compensation cost to employees is measured by the Company at the grant date, based on the fair value of the award, over the requisite service period under ASC 718. For options issued to employees, the Company recognizes stock compensation costs utilizing the fair value methodology over the related period of benefit. Grants of stock to non-employees and other parties are accounted for in accordance with the ASC 505.

Advertising Costs - Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and are recorded in general and administrative expenses. For the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, advertising costs of \$0 and \$45,573, respectively, were included in general and administrative expenses

Net Income (Loss) Per Share - Under the provisions of ASC 260, “Earnings per Share,” basic loss per common share is computed by dividing net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the periods presented. Diluted net loss per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that would then share in the income of the Company, subject to anti-dilution limitations. The common stock equivalents have not been included as they are anti-dilutive. As of March 31, 2015, there were stock options outstanding for the purchase of 40,720,000 common shares, warrants for the purchase of 565,000,000 common shares, 217,287,286 shares related to convertible debt and 6,000,000 of shares which we may have to issue under a settlement agreement which could potentially dilute future earnings per share. As of March 31, 2014, there were stock options outstanding for the purchase of 34,000,000 common shares, warrants for the purchase

of 265,000,000 common shares and 116,254,669 shares related to convertible debt which could potentially dilute future earnings per share.

Dividend Policy - The Company has never paid any cash dividends and intends, for the foreseeable future, to retain any future earnings for the development of our business. Our future dividend policy will be determined by the board of directors on the basis of various factors, including our results of operations, financial condition, capital requirements and investment opportunities.

Use of Estimates - In preparing these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates and assumptions included in our consolidated financial statements relate to the valuation of long-lived assets, estimates of sales returns, inventory reserves and accruals for potential liabilities, and valuation assumptions related to derivative liability, equity instruments and share based compensation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

A variety of proposed or otherwise potential accounting standards are currently under study by standard setting organizations and various regulatory agencies. Due to the tentative and preliminary nature of those proposed standards, management has not

determined whether implementation of such proposed standards would be material to our consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 4 – PURCHASE – ROCKY MOUNTAIN HYDROPONICS and EVERGREEN GARDEN CENTER

On June 7, 2013, GrowLife Hydroponics completed the purchase of Rocky Mountain Hydroponics, LLC, a Colorado limited liability company (“RMC”), and Evergreen Garden Center, LLC, a Maine limited liability company (“EGC”). The effective date of the purchase was June 7, 2013. The purchase included all of the assets and liabilities of the RMH and EGC Companies, and their retail hydroponics stores, which are located in Vail and Boulder, Colorado and Portland, Maine. The Company purchased RMC and EGC from Rob Hunt, who was appointed to the Company’s Board of Directors and was appointed President of GrowLife Hydroponics, Inc.

The Company paid the former owners of the RMH and EGC Companies \$550,000 in cash, \$800,000 in 12% Secured Convertible Notes, and \$275,000 (7,857,141 shares at \$0.035/share) in shares of the Company’s common stock.

The purchase price was allocated to specific identifiable tangible and intangible assets at their fair value at the date of the purchase in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 805, “Business Combinations”, as follows:

RMH/ EGC	
Acquisition Accounting	
Allocation	\$
Assets	\$907,614
Intangible assets	366,000
Goodwill	739,000
Total	2,012,614
Less fair value of liabilities	(387,614)
Purchase price	\$1,625,000

The Company is amortizing the \$366,000 of intangible assets at the rate of \$6,100 per month over 5 years, with the Company recording \$18,300 of non-cash amortization expense related to these intangible assets during the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

The Company consolidated the results from operations from June 7, 2013.

NOTE 5 – TRANSACTIONS WITH CANX USA, LLC AND LOGIC WORKS LLC

Transactions with CANX, LLC and Logic Works LLC

On July 10, 2014, the Company closed a Waiver and Modification Agreement, Amended and Restated Joint Venture Agreement, Secured Credit Facility and Secured Convertible Note with CANX, and Logic Works LLC, a lender and shareholder of the Company. The Agreements require the filing of a registration statement on Form S-1 within 10 days of the filing of the Company’s Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2014. Due to the Company’s grey sheet trading status and other issues, the Company has not filed the registration statement.

Previously, the Company entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with CANX USA LLC, a Nevada limited liability company. Under the terms of the Joint Venture Agreement, the Company and CANX formed Organic Growth International, LLC (“OGI”), a Nevada limited liability company, for the purpose of expanding the Company’s operations in its current retail hydroponic businesses and in other synergistic business verticals and facilitating additional funding

for commercially financeable transactions of up to \$40,000,000. In connection with the closing of the Agreement, CANX agreed to provide a commitment for funding in the amount of \$1,300,000 for a GrowLife Infrastructure Funding Technology program transaction and provided additional funding under a 7% Convertible Note instrument for \$1,000,000, including \$500,000 each from Logic Works and China West III Investments LLC, entities that are unaffiliated with CANX and operate as separate legal entities. The Company initially owned a non-dilutive forty five percent (45%) share of OGI and the Company may acquire a controlling share of OGI as provided in the Joint Venture Agreement. In accordance with the Joint Venture Agreement, the Company and CANX entered into a Warrant Agreement whereby the Company delivered to CANX a warrant to purchase 140,000,000 shares of the Company common stock at a maximum strike price of \$0.033 per share. Also in accordance with the Joint Venture Agreement, the Company issued an additional warrant to purchase 100,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock at a maximum strike price of \$0.033 per share on February 7, 2014.

On April 10, 2014, as a result of the suspension in the trading of the Company's securities, the Company went into default on its 7% Convertible Notes Payable for \$500,000 each from Logic Works and China West III. As a result, the Company accrued interest on these notes at the default rate of 24% per annum. Furthermore, as a result of being in default on these notes, the Holders could have, at their sole discretion, called these notes.

Waiver and Modification Agreement

The Company entered into a Waiver and Modification Agreement dated June 25, 2014 with Logic Works LLC whereby the 7% Convertible Note with Logic Works dated December 20, 2013 was modified to provide for (i) a waiver of the default under the 7% Convertible Note; (ii) a conversion price which is the lesser of (A) \$0.025 or (B) twenty percent (20%) of the average of the three (3) lowest daily VWAPs occurring during the twenty (20) consecutive Trading Days immediately preceding the applicable Conversion Date on which the Holder elects to convert all or part of this Note; (iii) the filing of a registration statement on Form S-1 within 10 days of the filing of the Company's Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2014; and (iv) continuing interest of 24% per annum. China West III converted its Note into common stock on June 4, 2014. Due to the Company's grey sheet trading status and other issues, the Company has not filed the registration statement.

Amended and Restated Joint Venture Agreement

The Company entered into an Amended and Restated Joint Venture Agreement dated July 1, 2014 with CANX whereby the Joint Venture Agreement dated November 19, 2013 was modified to provide for (i) up to \$12,000,000 in conditional financing subject to review by GrowLife and approval by OGI for business growth development opportunities in the legal cannabis industry for up to six months, subject to extension; (ii) up to \$10,000,000 in working capital loans, with each loaning requiring approval in advance by CANX; (iii) confirmed that the five year warrants, subject to extension, at \$0.033 per share for the purchase of 140,000,000 and 100,000,000 were fully earned and were not considered compensation for tax purposes by the Company; (iv) granted CANX five year warrants, subject to extension, to purchase 300,000,000 shares of common stock at the fair market price of \$0.033 per share as determined by an independent appraisal; (v) warrants as defined in the Agreement related to the achievement of OGI milestones; (vi) a four year term, subject to adjustment and (vi) the filing of a registration statement on Form S-1 within 10 days of the filing of the Company's Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2014. Due to the Company's grey sheet trading status and other issues, the Company has not filed the registration statement.

Secured Convertible Note and Secured Credit Facility

The Company entered into a Secured Convertible Note and Secured Credit Facility dated June 25, 2014 with Logic Works whereby Logic Works agreed to provide up to \$500,000 in funding. Each funding requires approval in advance by Logic Works, provides for interest at 6% with a default interest of 24% per annum and requires repayment by June 26, 2016. The Note is convertible into common stock of the Company at the lesser of \$0.0070 or (B) twenty percent (20%) of the average of the three (3) lowest daily VWAPs occurring during the twenty (20) consecutive Trading Days immediately preceding the applicable conversion date on which Logic Works elects to convert all or part of this 6% Convertible Note, subject to adjustment as provided in the Note. The 6% Convertible Note is collateralized by the assets of the Company. The Company also has agreed to file a registration statement on Form S-1 within 10 days of the filing of the Company's Form 10-Q for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and have the registration statement declared effective within ninety days of the filing of the Company's Form 10-Q for the three months ended June 30, 2014. Due to the Company's grey sheet trading status and other issues, the Company has not filed the registration statement.

On July 10, 2014, the Company closed a Waiver and Modification Agreement, Amended and Restated Joint Venture Agreement, Secured Credit Facility and Secured Convertible Note with CANX, and Logic Works LLC, a lender and shareholder of the Company. As of September 30, 2014, the Company has borrowed \$350,000 under the Secured Convertible Note and Secured Credit Facility dated June 25, 2014 with Logic Works.

OGI was incorporated on January 7, 2014 in the State of Nevada and had no business activities as of December 31, 2014.

NOTE 6 – INVENTORY

Inventory as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 consists of the following:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
Raw materials	\$-	\$ -
Finished goods	903,031	923,565
Inventory in transit	-	-
Inventory reserve	(50,000)	(40,215)
Total	\$ 853,031	\$ 883,350

Finished goods inventory relates to product at the Company's retail stores, which is product purchased from distributors, and in some cases directly from the manufacturer, and resold at our stores. Inventory in transit relates to product purchased by the Company but which had not been received as of March 31, 2015.

The Company reviews its inventory on a periodic basis to identify products that are slow moving and/or obsolete, and if such products are identified, the Company records the appropriate inventory impairment charge at such time.

NOTE 7 – PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 consists of the following:

	March 31, 2015 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2014 (Audited)
Machines and equipment	\$ 63,172	\$ 63,172
Furniture and fixtures	49,787	49,787
Computer equipment	52,304	52,304
Leasehold improvements	56,965	56,965
Total property and equipment	222,228	222,228
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(202,115)	(198,186)
Net property and equipment	\$ 20,113	\$ 24,042

Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation, were \$20,113 and \$24,042 as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. Accumulated depreciation was \$202,115 and \$198,186 as of March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. Total depreciation expense was \$3,929 and \$9,831 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. All equipment is used for selling, general and administrative purposes and accordingly all depreciation is classified in selling, general and administrative expenses.

NOTE 8– INVESTMENT IN VAPE HOLDINGS, INC.

In May 2013, the Company made an investment in the amount of \$1,160 in Vape Holdings, Inc., a Nevada corporation, and received 200,428 shares.

Sterling C. Scott, the Company’s then Chief Executive Officer, also owned 257,320 shares of Vape’s common stock. Furthermore, the former President of GrowLife, Inc., Kyle Tracey, was the Chief Executive Officer of Vape. As a result, the Company deemed Vape to be a related party and therefore has recorded the Company’s investment in Vape as an “Investment in a related party” on its balance sheet.

The value of the Company’s investment in Vape as of December 31, 2013 was \$5.60 per share, or \$1,122,397. The Company sold 200,428 shares of Vape’s common stock during the year ended December 31, 2014 for net proceeds of \$186,791 which was recorded as “other income” in the statement of operations. As of December 31, 2014, the Company recorded a \$1,122,397 loss in the value of its investment in Vape by decreasing its “Investment in a related party” balance sheet account while also recording a corresponding decrease to “Unrealized loss on investment in a related party” in the Stockholders’ deficit section of the Company’s balance sheet.

NOTE 9– INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets as of March 31, 2015 consisted of the following:

Estimated Useful Lives	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
5 years	\$366,000	\$ (134,200)	\$ 231,800
5 years	230,000	(138,285)	91,715
5 years	215,000	(215,000)	-

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5 years	60,000	(60,000)	-
	3,600	-	3,600
	\$874,600	\$ (547,485)	\$327,115

Total amortization expense was \$26,637 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

The fair value of the assets acquired detailed above, estimated by using a discounted cash flow approach based on future economic benefits associated with agreements with customers, or through expected continued business activities with its customers. In summary, the estimate was based on a projected income approach and related discounted cash flows over five years, with applicable risk factors assigned to assumptions in the forecasted results.

NOTE 10 – DERIVATIVE LIABILITY

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In April 2008, the FASB issued a pronouncement that provides guidance on determining what types of instruments or embedded features in an instrument held by a reporting entity can be considered indexed to its own stock for the purpose of evaluating the first criteria of the scope exception in the pronouncement on accounting for derivatives. This pronouncement was effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The adoption of these requirements can affect the accounting for warrants and many convertible instruments with provisions that protect holders from a decline in the stock price (or “down-round” provisions). For example, warrants or conversion features with such provisions are no longer recorded in equity. Down-round provisions reduce the exercise price of a warrant or convertible instrument if a company either issues equity shares for a price that is lower than the exercise price of those instruments or issues new warrants or convertible instruments that have a lower exercise price.

7% Convertible Notes

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had outstanding 7% convertible notes for \$1,850,000 that the Company determined were a derivative liability due to the “reset” clause associated with the note’s conversion price. The Company had valued the derivative liability of these notes at \$9,324,000 using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model. As of December 31, 2014, the Company had outstanding unsecured 7% convertible notes for \$500,000 that the Company determined were a derivative liability due to the “reset” clause associated with the note’s conversion price. The Company valued the derivative liability of these notes at \$1,278,878 using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model, which approximates the Monte Carlo and other binomial valuation techniques. As of March 31, 2015, the Company had outstanding unsecured 7% convertible notes for \$500,000 that the Company determined were a derivative liability due to the “reset” clause associated with the note’s conversion price. The Company valued the derivative liability of these notes at \$2,173,351 using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model, which approximates the Monte Carlo and other binomial valuation techniques, with the following assumptions (i) dividend yield of 0%; (ii) expected volatility of 167.8%; (iii) risk free rate of 0.75%, (iv) stock price of \$0.03, (v) per share conversion price of \$0.007, and (vi) expected term of .25-.50 years, as the Company estimates that these notes will be converted by June 30, 2015 to September 30, 2015.

6% Convertible Notes

As of December 31, 2014, the Company had outstanding unsecured 6% convertible notes for \$350,000 that the Company determined were a derivative liability due to the “reset” clause associated with the note’s conversion price. The Company valued the derivative liability of these notes at \$822,037 using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model, which approximates the Monte Carlo and other binomial valuation techniques. As of March 31, 2015, the Company had outstanding unsecured 6% convertible notes for \$350,000 that the Company determined were a derivative liability due to the “reset” clause associated with the note’s conversion price. The Company valued the derivative liability of these notes at \$1,335,089 using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model, which approximates the Monte Carlo and other binomial valuation techniques, with the following assumptions (i) dividend yield of 0%; (ii) expected volatility of 167.8%; (iii) risk free rate of 0.75%, (iv) stock price of \$.03, (v) per share conversion price of \$0.007, and (vi) expected term of 1.21 years.

The risk-free rate of return reflects the interest rate for the United States Treasury Note with similar time-to-maturity to that of the warrants.

Financial Instruments	Fair Value Measurements Using Inputs			Carrying Amount at March 31, 2015
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Liabilities:				

Derivative Instruments - Warrants	\$-	\$3,509,160	\$-	\$3,509,160
Total	\$-	\$3,509,160	\$-	\$3,509,160

For the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company recorded a non-cash loss of \$1,408,245 related to the “change in fair value of derivative” expense related to its 6% and 7% convertible notes.

NOTE 11 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company did not engage in any reportable transactions with our directors, executive officers, holders of more than 5% of our voting securities, and affiliates or immediately family members of the Company’s directors, executive officers and holders of more than 5% of our voting securities

NOTE 12 – CONVERTIBLE NOTES PAYABLE

Convertible notes payable as of March 31, 2015 consists of the following:

	Principal	Accrued Interest	Debt Discount	Balance As of March 31, 2015
6% Senior secured convertible notes (2012)	\$413,680	\$94,382	\$(3,590)	\$504,472
6% Secured convertible note (2014)	350,000	14,819	(216,962)	147,857
7% Convertible note (\$850,000)	250,000	58,767	(62,502)	246,265
7% Convertible note (\$1,000,000)	250,000	89,263	(68,190)	271,073
	\$1,263,680	\$257,231	\$(351,244)	\$1,169,667

6% Senior Secured Convertible Notes Payable (2012)

On September 28, 2012, the Company entered into an Amendment and Exchange Agreement (“Exchange Agreement”) with investors, including Sterling Scott, out then CEO. The Exchange Agreement provided for the issuance of new 6% Senior Secured Convertible Notes that replaced the 6% Senior Secured Convertible Notes that were previously issued during 2012. The 6% Notes accrued interest at the rate of 6% per annum and had a maturity date of April 15, 2015. No cash payments were required; however, accrued interest is due at maturity. In the event of a default the investors may declare the entire principal and accrued interest to be due and payable. Default interest accrued at the rate of 12% per annum. The 6% Notes were secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company and are convertible into common stock at the rate of \$0.007 per share. The Company determined that the conversion feature was a beneficial conversion feature.

As of September 10, 2014, the outstanding principal balance on Mr. Scott’s 6% convertible note of \$413,680 and accrued interest were sold to two parties not related to us. On April 27, 2015, the Company entered into Amendment One of the Amended and Restated 6% Senior Secured Convertible Note, which increased the interest rate to 12% effective April 8, 2014 and extended the maturity to September 15, 2015.

On July 9, 2015, the two investors each entered into Amendment Two of the Amended and Restated 6% Senior Secured Convertible Note which provide for an increase in the interest rate from 6% to 10% and the default interest rate from 12% to 20% on the 6% Senior Secured Convertible Notes for so long as the Company remains in technical default on said notes due to its delisting from its Primary Trading Market April 2014. The Company further agreed that said 20% default interest will be applied to the date of default on April 10, 2014 and continuing through the present.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company recorded interest expense of \$32,498 and \$81,610 of non-cash interest expense related to the amortization of the debt discount associated with these 6% convertible notes, respectively. As of December 31, 2014, the outstanding principal on these 6% convertible notes was \$413,680, accrued interest was \$71,669, and unamortized debt discount was \$20,486, which results in a net amount of \$464,683. The Company accrued interest on these notes at the default rate of 12% from April 10, 2014 to July 10, 2014.

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company recorded interest expense of \$22,713 and \$16,896 of non-cash interest expense related to the amortization of the debt discount associated with these 6% convertible notes, respectively. As of March 31, 2015, the outstanding principal on these 6% convertible notes was \$413,680, accrued interest was \$94,382, and unamortized debt discount was \$3,590, which results in a net amount of \$504,472.

6% Secured Convertible Note and Secured Credit Facility (2014)

The Company entered into a Secured Convertible Note and Secured Credit Facility dated June 25, 2014 with Logic Works whereby Logic Works agreed to provide up to \$500,000 in funding. Each funding requires approval in advance

by Logic Works, provides for interest at 6% with a default interest of 24% per annum and requires repayment by June 26, 2016. The Note is convertible into common stock of the Company at the lesser of \$0.0070 or (B) twenty percent (20%) of the average of the three (3) lowest daily VWAPs occurring during the twenty (20) consecutive Trading Days immediately preceding the applicable conversion date on which Logic Works elects to convert all or part of this 6% Convertible Note, subject to adjustment as provided in the Note. The 6% Convertible Note is collateralized by the assets of the Company. The Company also has agreed to file a registration statement on Form S-1 within 10 days of the filing of the Company's Form 10-Q for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and have the registration statement declared effective within ninety days of the filing of the Company's Form 10-Q for the three months ended June 30, 2014. Due to the Company's grey sheet trading status and other issues, the Company has not filed the registration statement.

On July 10, 2014, the Company closed a Waiver and Modification Agreement, Amended and Restated Joint Venture Agreement, Secured Credit Facility and Secured Convertible Note with CANX, and Logic Works LLC, a lender and shareholder of the Company. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company recorded interest expense of \$9,641 and \$88,692 of non-cash interest expense related to the amortization of the debt discount associated with these 6% convertible notes, respectively. As of December 31, 2014, the Company has borrowed \$350,000 under the Secured Convertible Note and Secured Credit Facility, accrued interest was \$9,641 and the unamortized debt discount was \$261,308, which results in a net amount of \$98,333.

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company recorded interest expense of \$5,178 and \$44,346 of non-cash interest expense related to the amortization of the debt discount associated with these 6% convertible notes, respectively. As of March 31, 2015, the Company has borrowed \$350,000 under the Secured Convertible Note and Secured Credit Facility, accrued interest was \$14,819 and the unamortized debt discount was \$216,962, which results in a net amount of \$147,857.

7% Convertible Notes Payable

On October 11, 2013, the Company issued 7% Convertible Notes in the aggregate amount of \$850,000 to investors, including Forglen LLC. The principal balance due to Forglen as of December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015 is \$250,000 is due September 30, 2015. The current annual rate of interest is 24% per annum. The conversion price is \$0.007 per share. The Company determined that the conversion feature was a beneficial conversion feature.

On July 14, 2014, the Board of Directors approved a Settlement Agreement and Waiver of Default dated June 19, 2014 with Forglen related to the 7% Convertible Note. The Company cancelled the April 9, 2014 conversion as a result of the SEC suspension in the trading of the Company's securities and Forglen has \$250,000 of principal and interest outstanding on his note payable.

On December 20, 2013, the Company issued 7% Convertible Notes for \$1,000,000, including \$500,000 from Logic Works LLC. The principal balance due to Logic Works as of December 31, 2014 and March 31, 2015 is \$250,000 is due September 30, 2015. The current annual rate of interest is 24% per annum. The conversion price is \$0.007 per share. The Company determined that the conversion feature was a beneficial conversion feature.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company recorded interest expense of \$136,980 and \$1,502,260 of non-cash interest expense related to the amortization of the debt discount associated with these 7% convertible notes, respectively. As of March 31, 2015, the outstanding principal on these 7% convertible notes was \$500,000, accrued interest was \$118,441, and unamortized debt discount was \$196,032, which results in a net amount of \$422,409.

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company recorded interest expense of \$29,589 and \$65,340 of non-cash interest expense related to the amortization of the debt discount associated with these 7% convertible notes, respectively. As of March 31, 2015, the outstanding principal on these 7% convertible notes was \$500,000, accrued interest was \$148,030, and unamortized debt discount was \$130,692, which results in a net amount of \$517,338.

NOTE 13 – EQUITY

Common Stock

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, there were no unregistered sales of equity securities.

Warrants

The Company did not issue any warrants during the three months ended March 31, 2015.

A summary of the warrants issued as of March 31, 2015 is as follows:

March 31, 2015
Weighted
Average
Exercise

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	Shares	Price
Outstanding at beginning of period	565,000,000	\$0.035
Issued	-	-
Exercised	-	-
Forfeited	-	-
Expired	-	-
Outstanding at end of period	565,000,000	\$0.035
Exerciseable at end of period	565,000,000	

A summary of the status of the warrants outstanding as of March 31, 2015 is presented below:

March 31, 2015				
Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Remaining Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price
540,000,000	4.06	\$0.033	540,000,000	\$0.033
25,000,000	3.69	0.080	25,000,000	0.080
565,000,000	4.02	\$0.035	565,000,000	\$0.035

Warrants totaling 565,000,000 shares of common stock have an intrinsic value of \$0 as of March 31, 2015.

NOTE 14 – STOCK OPTIONS

Description of Stock Option Plan

In fiscal year 2011, the Company authorized a Stock Incentive Plan whereby a maximum of 18,870,184 shares of the Company's common stock could be granted in the form of Non-Qualified Stock Options, Incentive Stock Options, Stock Appreciation Rights, Restricted Stock, Restricted Stock Units, and Other Stock-Based Awards. On April 18, 2013, the Company's Board of Directors voted to increase to 35,000,000 the maximum allowable shares of the Company's common stock allocated to the 2011 Stock Incentive Plan. The Company has outstanding unexercised stock option grants totaling 40,720,000 shares as of March 31, 2015. All grants are non-qualified as the plan was not approved by the shareholders within one year of its adoption.

Determining Fair Value under ASC 505

The Company records compensation expense associated with stock options and other equity-based compensation using the Black-Scholes-Merton option valuation model for estimating fair value of stock options granted under our plan. The Company amortizes the fair value of stock options on a ratable basis over the requisite service periods, which are generally the vesting periods. The expected life of awards granted represents the period of time that they are expected to be outstanding. The Company estimates the volatility of our common stock based on the historical volatility of its own common stock over the most recent period corresponding with the estimated expected life of the award. The Company bases the risk-free interest rate used in the Black Scholes-Merton option valuation model on the implied yield currently available on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with an equivalent remaining term equal to the expected life of the award. The Company has not paid any cash dividends on our common stock and does not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Consequently, the Company uses an expected dividend yield of zero in the Black-Scholes-Merton option valuation model and adjusts share-based compensation for changes to the estimate of expected equity award forfeitures based on actual forfeiture experience. The effect of adjusting the forfeiture rate is recognized in the period the forfeiture estimate is changed.

Stock Option Activity

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, the Company had no stock option activity.

As of March 31, 2015, there are 40,720,000 options to purchase common stock at an average exercise price of \$0.058 per share outstanding under the 2011 Stock Incentive Plan. The Company recorded \$50,617 and \$151,701 of compensation expense, net of related tax effects, relative to stock options for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 in accordance with ASC 505. Net loss per share (basic and diluted) associated with this expense was

approximately (\$0.00). At March 31, 2015, there is \$490,394 of total unrecognized costs related to employee granted stock options that are not vested. These costs are expected to be recognized over a period of approximately 4.46 years.

Stock option activity for the three months ended March 31, 2015 and the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 was as follows:

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	Weighted Average		
	Options	Exercise Price	\$
Outstanding as of December 31, 2012	12,851,187	0.098	1,259,781
Granted	34,000,000	0.070	2,386,000
Exercised	-	-	-
Forfeitures	(6,000,000)	(0.030)	(180,108)
Outstanding as of December 31, 2013	40,851,187	0.085	3,465,673
Granted	49,720,000	0.075	3,706,000
Exercised	(5,126,187)	(0.133)	(682,922)
Forfeitures	(44,725,000)	(0.092)	(4,132,751)
Outstanding as of December 31, 2014	40,720,000	0.058	2,356,000
Granted	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-
Forfeitures	-	-	-
Outstanding as of March 31, 2015	40,720,000	\$0.058	\$2,356,000

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2015:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Life In Years	Weighted Average Exercise Price Exercisable	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price Exercisable
\$0.05	24,720,000	4.55	\$ 0.050	7,451,667	\$ 0.050
0.07	16,000,000	4.33	0.070	2,777,778	0.070
	40,720,000	4.46	\$ 0.058	10,229,445	\$ 0.057

Stock option grants totaling 40,720,000 shares of common stock have an intrinsic value of \$0 as of March 31, 2015.

NOTE 15 – COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in the disputes and legal proceedings described below. In addition, as a public company, the Company is also potentially susceptible to litigation, such as claims asserting violations of securities laws. Any such claims, with or without merit, if not resolved, could be time-consuming and result in costly litigation. The Company accrues any contingent liabilities that are likely.

Class Actions Alleging Violations of Federal Securities Laws

Beginning on April 18, 2014, three class action lawsuits alleging violations of federal securities laws were filed against the Company in United States District Court, Central District of California (the “Court”). At a hearing held on July 21, 2014, the three class action lawsuits were consolidated into one case with Lawrence Rosen as the lead plaintiff (the “Consolidated Class Action,” styled Romero et al. vs. GrowLife et al.). On May 15, 2014 and August 4, 2014, respectively two shareholder derivative lawsuits were filed against the Company with the Court (the “Derivative Actions”). On October 20, 2014, AmTrust North America, the Company’s insurer, filed a lawsuit contesting insurance coverage on the above legal proceedings. The Company made a general appearance in this action. On January 20,

2015, the Court ordered all of the above actions stayed pending completion of mediation of the dispute.

The parties then worked diligently to finalize settlement documentation on the above actions. On April 27, 2015, the Court preliminarily approved the proposed settlement of the Consolidated Class Action.

On June 1, 2015, the Court preliminarily approved the proposed settlement of the Derivative Actions pursuant to a proposed stipulated settlement agreement.

On August 3, 2015, the Court entered a Final Order and Judgment resolving the Consolidated Class Action litigation in its entirety. The Consolidated Class Action was thereby dismissed in its entirety with prejudice and without costs.

On August 10, 2015, pursuant to a settlement by and between the Company and AmTrust North America, AmTrust's lawsuit contesting insurance coverage of the Consolidated Class Action and Derivative Actions was dismissed in its entirety with prejudice pursuant to a Stipulation for Dismissal of Entire Action with Prejudice executed by and between AmTrust and the Company.

On August 17, 2015, the Court entered a Final Order and Judgment resolving the Derivative Actions in their entirety. The Derivative Actions were thereby dismissed in their entirety with prejudice.

As a result of the foregoing, all litigation discussed herein is resolved in full at this time.

The Company is obligated to issue \$2 million in common stock or approximately 115.1 million shares related to the settlement of the Consolidated Class Action and Derivative Action lawsuits alleging violations of federal securities laws that were filed against the Company in United States District Court, Central District of California.

Sales and Payroll Tax Liabilities

As of September 30, 2015, we owe approximately \$87,000 in sales tax and \$20,000 in payroll taxes primarily from early 2014. We are currently negotiating or operating under payment plans on these liabilities.

Other Legal Proceedings

The Company is in default on our Portland, Maine and Boulder, Colorado store leases for non-payment of lease payments and the Company is negotiating with the landlords. The Company is currently subject to legal actions with various vendors.

It is possible that additional lawsuits may be filed and served on the Company.

Operating Leases

Current Operating Leases

Upon the Company's acquisition of Rocky Mountain Hydroponics, LLC and Evergreen Garden Center, LLC, the Company assumed the lease for the RMH/EGC retail hydroponics store located in Portland, Maine. The lease commencement date was May 1, 2013 with an expiration date of April 30, 2016. The monthly rent for year one of the lease was \$4,917, with monthly rent of \$5,065 in year two, and monthly rent of \$5,217 in year three of the lease. The Company has an option to extend the lease for two three year terms as long it is not in default under the lease.

On October 21, 2013, the Company entered into a lease agreement for retail space for its hydroponics store in Avon (Vail), Colorado. The lease expires on September 30, 2018. Monthly rent for year one of the lease is \$2,606 and increases 3.5% per year thereafter through the end of the lease. The Company does not have an option to extend the lease.

On January 23, 2014, the Company entered into a lease agreement for retail space for its hydroponics store in Boulder, Colorado. The lease commenced on February 1, 2014 and expires on May 31, 2017. Monthly rent for year one of the lease was \$4,051, with monthly rent of \$4,173 in year two, \$4,298 in year three, and \$4,427 for month 37 through 39. The Company has an option to extend the lease for one three year terms as long it is not in default under the lease.

On June 18, 2014, the Company rented space at 500 Union Street, Suite 810, Seattle, Washington for its corporate office. The Company rents the space on a month to month basis for \$1,700 per month.

Terminated Operating Leases

In May 2011, the Company entered into a lease for our Phototron business unit to rent a warehouse facility in Gardena, California. The terms of the lease provide for monthly rental expense of \$4,065 with annual rent increases through the expiration of the lease on May 31, 2014. During the last twelve months of the lease the monthly rent was \$4,313. The Company terminated this lease as of May 31, 2014.

Upon the Company's acquisition of Rocky Mountain Hydroponics, LLC and Evergreen Garden Center, the Company assumed the lease for the RMH/EGC retail hydroponics store located in Plaistow, New Hampshire. The lease commencement date was May 1, 2013 with an expiration date of January 31, 2016. The monthly rent throughout the term of the lease is \$2,105. The Company vacated this store and expect to terminate this lease during 2015.

On June 5, 2013, the Company entered into a lease to rent office space in Woodland Hills, California for the Company's corporate headquarters. The landlord was 20259 Ventura Blvd LP, which was a previous affiliate of a stockholder of our company. The term was for ninety days and can be renewed, or terminated, by either party with thirty days written notice. The monthly rent was \$6,758. The Company terminated this lease as of June 30, 2014.

On May 30, 2013, the Company entered into a lease to rent retail space in Woodland Hills, California for its Urban Garden Supply (Soja, Inc.) hydroponics store. The term was for ninety days and can be renewed, or terminated, by either party with ninety days written notice. The monthly rent was \$3,257. The Company terminated this lease as of June 1, 2015.

On August 26, 2013, the Company entered into a lease agreement for warehouse and retail space for its Greners (Business Bloom, Inc.) business unit in Santa Rosa, California. The lease commencement date was September 1, 2013 with an expiration date of August 31, 2015. The monthly rent is \$3,000. The Company terminated this lease as of November 25, 2014.

On September 23, 2013, the Company entered into an Assignment and Assumption and Amendment of Lease Agreement for the Company's retail hydroponics store in Peabody, Massachusetts. The original lease between the landlord and Evergreen Garden Center, LLC was assigned from Evergreen Garden Center, LLC to GrowLife Hydroponics, Inc. In addition, the term of the lease was extended from the original expiration date of October 31, 2013 to October 31, 2014. The monthly rent remained at \$4,500 through October 31, 2014. The Company's lease expired on October 31, 2014.

The aggregate future minimum lease payments under operating leases, to the extent the leases have early cancellation options and excluding escalation charges, are as follows:

Years Ended March 31,	Total
2016	\$176,760
2017	87,187
2018	38,462
2019	12,354
2020	-
Beyond	-
Total	\$314,762

Employment and Consulting Agreements

Employment Agreement with Marco Hegyi

On December 4, 2013, the Company entered into an Employment Agreement with Marco Hegyi pursuant to which the Company engaged Mr. Hegyi as its President from December 4, 2013 through December 4, 2016 to provide consulting and management services. Per the terms of the Hegyi Agreement, Mr. Hegyi established an office in Seattle, Washington while also maintaining operations in the Southern California area. Mr. Hegyi's annual compensation is \$150,000 for the first year of the Hegyi Agreement; \$250,000 for the second year; and \$250,000 for the third year. Mr. Hegyi is also entitled to receive an annual bonus equal to four percent (4%) of the Company's EBITDA for that year. The annual bonus shall be paid no later than 31 days (i.e., by January 31st) following the end of each calendar year. Mr. Hegyi's first annual bonus will be calculated based on the Company's EBITDA for calendar year 2014, with such bonus payable on or before January 31, 2015. If Mr. Hegyi's employment is terminated for any reason prior to the expiration of the Term, as applicable, his annual bonus will be prorated for that year based on the number of days worked in that year. At the commencement of Mr. Hegyi's employment, an entity affiliated with Mr. Hegyi received a Warrant to purchase up to 25,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.08 per share. The Hegyi Warrant is exercisable for five years. On June 20, 2014, the Company and Mr. Hegyi reduced the warrant life from ten to five years.

Mr. Hegyi was entitled to participate in all group employment benefits that are offered by the Company to the Company's senior executives and management employees from time to time, subject to the terms and conditions of such benefit plans, including any eligibility requirements. In addition, the Company agreed to purchase and maintain during the Term a "key manager" insurance policy on Mr. Hegyi's life in the amount of \$4,000,000, paid as \$2,000,000 payable to Mr. Hegyi's named heirs or estate as the beneficiary, and \$2,000,000 payable to the Company. The Company and Mr. Hegyi waived this \$2,000,000 key manager insurance. If, prior to the expiration of the Term, the Company terminates Mr. Hegyi's employment for "Cause", or if Mr. Hegyi voluntarily terminates his employment without "Good Reason", or if Mr. Hegyi's employment is terminated by reason of his death, then all of the Company's obligations hereunder shall cease immediately, and Mr. Hegyi will not be entitled to any further compensation beyond any pro-rated base salary due and bonus amounts earned through the effective date of termination. Mr. Hegyi will also be reimbursed for any expenses incurred prior to the date of termination for which he was not previously reimbursed.

If the Company terminates Mr. Hegyi's employment at any time prior to the expiration of the Term without Cause, or if Mr. Hegyi terminates his employment at any time for "Good Reason" or due to a "Disability", Mr. Hegyi will be entitled to receive (i) his base salary amount through the end of the Term; and (ii) his annual bonus amount for each year during the remainder of the Term, which bonus amount shall be equal to the greater of (A) the annual bonus amount for the immediately preceding year, or

(B) the bonus amount that would have been earned for the year of termination, absent such termination. If there has been a “Change in Control” and the Company (or its successor or the surviving entity) terminates Mr. Hegyi’s employment without Cause as part of or in connection with such Change in Control (including any such termination occurring within one (1) month prior to the effective date of such Change in Control), then in addition to the benefits set forth above, Mr. Hegyi will be entitled to (i) an increase of \$300,000 in his annual base salary amount (or an additional \$25,000 per month) through the end of the Term; plus (ii) a gross-up in the annual base salary amount each year to account for and to offset any tax that may be due by Mr. Hegyi on any payments received or to be received by Mr. Hegyi under this Agreement that would result in a “parachute payment” as described in Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. If the Company (or its successor or the surviving entity) terminates Mr. Hegyi’s employment without Cause within twelve (12) months after the effective date of any Change in Control, or if Mr. Hegyi terminates his employment for Good Reason within twelve (12) months after the effective date of any Change in Control, then in addition to the benefits set forth above, Mr. Hegyi will be entitled to (i) an increase of \$300,000 in his annual base salary amount (or an additional \$25,000 per month), which increased annual base salary amount shall be paid for the remainder of the Term or for two (2) years following the Change in Control, whichever is longer; (ii) a gross-up in the annual base salary amount each year to account for and to offset any tax that may be due by Mr. Hegyi on any payments received or to be received by Mr. Hegyi under this Letter Agreement that would result in a “parachute payment” as described in Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended; (iii) payment of Mr. Hegyi’s annual bonus amount as set forth above for each year during the remainder of the Term or for two (2) years following the Change in Control, whichever is longer; and (iv) health insurance coverage provided for and paid by the Company for the remainder of the Term or for two (2) years following the Change in Control, whichever is longer.

Consulting Chief Financial Officer Agreement with an Entity Controlled by Mark Scott

On July 31, 2014, the Company entered into a Consulting Chief Financial Officer Letter with an entity controlled by Mark Scott pursuant to which the Company engaged Mr. Scott as its Consulting CFO from July 1, 2014 through September 30, 2014, and continuing thereafter until either party provides sixty day notice to terminate the Letter or Mr. Scott enters into a full-time employment agreement.

Per the terms of the Scott Agreement, Mr. Scott’s compensation is \$150,000 on an annual basis for the first year of the Scott Agreement. Mr. Scott is also entitled to receive an annual bonus equal to two percent of the Company’s EBITDA for that year. The Company’s Board of Directors granted Mr. Scott an option to purchase sixteen million shares of the Company’s Common Stock under the Company’s 2011 Stock Incentive Plan at an exercise price of \$0.07 per share, the fair market price on July 31, 2014. The shares vest as follows:

- i Two million shares will vest immediately upon securing a market maker with an approved 15c2-11 resulting in the Company’s relisting on OTCBB (not earned as of March 31, 2015);
- ii Two million shares will vest immediately upon the successful approval and effectiveness of the Company’s S-1 (not earned as of March 31, 2015);
- iii Two million shares will vest immediately upon the Company’s resolution of the class action lawsuits (earned as of August 17, 2015); and,
- iv Ten million shares will vest on a monthly basis over a period of three years beginning on the July 1, 2014.

All options will have a five-year life and allow for a cashless exercise. The stock option grant is subject to the terms and conditions of the Company's Stock Incentive Plan, including vesting requirements. In the event that Mr. Scott's continuous status as employee to the Company is terminated by the Company without Cause or Mr. Scott terminates his employment with the Company for Good Reason as defined in the Scott Agreement, in either case upon or within twelve months after a Change in Control as defined in the Company's Stock Incentive Plan except for CANX USA, LLC, then 100% of the total number of shares shall immediately become vested.

Mr. Scott will be entitled to participate in all group employment benefits that are offered by the Company to the Company's senior executives and management employees from time to time, subject to the terms and conditions of such benefit plans, including any eligibility requirements. In addition, the Company is required purchase and maintain an insurance policy on Mr. Scott's life in the amount of \$2,000,000 payable to Mr. Scott's named heirs or estate as the beneficiary. Finally, Mr. Scott is entitled to twenty days of vacation annually and also has certain insurance and travel employment benefits.

If, prior to the expiration of the Term, the Company terminates Mr. Scott's employment for Cause, or if Mr. Scott voluntarily terminates his employment without Good Reason, or if Mr. Scott's employment is terminated by reason of his death, then all of the Company's obligations hereunder shall cease immediately, and Mr. Scott will not be entitled to any further compensation beyond any pro-rated base salary due and bonus amounts earned through the effective date of termination. Mr. Scott will also be reimbursed for any expenses incurred prior to the date of termination for which he was not previously reimbursed. Mr. Scott may receive severance benefits and the Company's obligation under a termination by the Company without Cause or Mr. Scott terminates his employment for Good Reason are discussed above.

Promotion Letter with Joseph Barnes

On October 10, 2014, the Company entered into a Promotion Letter with Joseph Barnes which was effective October 1, 2014 pursuant to which the Company engaged Mr. Barnes as its Senior Vice-President of Business Development from October 1, 2014 on an at will basis. This Promotion Letter supersedes and cancels the Manager Services Agreement with Mr. Barnes dated August 1, 2013.

Per the terms of the Barnes Agreement, Mr. Barnes's compensation is \$90,000 on an annual basis. Mr. Barnes received a bonus of \$6,500 and is also entitled to receive a quarterly bonus based on growth of the Company's growth margin dollars. Mr. Barnes was granted an option to purchase eight million shares of the Company's common stock under the Company's 2011 Stock Incentive Plan at an exercise price on the date of grant. The shares vest as follows:

- i Two million shares vested immediately;
- iv Six million shares will vest on a monthly basis over a period of three years beginning on the date of grant.

All options will have a five-year life and allow for a cashless exercise. The stock option grant is subject to the terms and conditions of the Company's Stock Incentive Plan, including vesting requirements. In the event that Mr. Barnes's continuous status as employee to the Company is terminated by the Company without Cause or Mr. Barnes terminates his employment with the Company for Good Reason as defined in the Barnes Agreement, in either case upon or within twelve months after a Change in Control as defined in the Company's Stock Incentive, then 100% of the total number of shares shall immediately become vested.

Mr. Barnes was entitled to participate in all group employment benefits that are offered by the Company to the Company's senior executives and management employees from time to time, subject to the terms and conditions of such benefit plans, including any eligibility requirements. Finally, Mr. Barnes is entitled to fifteen days of vacation annually and also has certain insurance and travel employment benefits.

Mr. Barnes may receive severance benefits and the Company's obligation under a termination by the Company without Cause or Mr. Barnes terminates his employment for Good Reason are discussed above.

Agreements with Robert Hunt

On June 7, 2013, the Company entered into an Executive Services Agreement with Robert Hunt, pursuant to which the Company engaged Mr. Hunt, from June 8, 2013 through June 7, 2015 to provide consulting and management services as the President of GrowLife Hydroponics, Inc.

On May 30, 2014, the Company announced the resignation of Robert Hunt effective May 23, 2014 as Executive Vice President of GrowLife, Inc., President of GrowLife Hydroponics. On June 3, 2014, the Board of Directors accepted the resignation of Robert Hunt effective June 2, 2014 as a Director of the Company. On October 17, 2014, the Company entered into a Settlement Agreement and Release with Mr. Robert Hunt, whereby the Parties cancelled the Executive Services Agreement ("ESA") dated June 7, 2013 and his stock option grant for 12,000,000 shares. The Company agreed to issue 6,000,000 shares of restricted common stock under certain conditions that have not been met, pay cash severance totaling \$50,000 monthly over five month starting October 25, 2014 and reimburse Mr. Hunt for health insurance benefits and other expenses monthly over five months starting October 25, 2014. The Parties entered into a release agreement.

Promotion Letter with Jeremy Belmont

On October 10, 2014, the Company entered into a Promotion Letter with Jeremy Belmont which was effective October 1, 2014 pursuant to which the Company engaged Mr. Belmont as Vice President of Sales from October 1, 2014 on an at will basis. This Promotion Letter supersedes and cancels the Manager Services Agreement with Mr. Belmont dated October 1, 2013.

Per the terms of the Belmont Agreement, Mr. Belmont's compensation is \$72,000 on an annual basis. Mr. Belmont received a bonus of \$6,500 and is also entitled to receive a quarterly bonus based on growth of the Company's growth margin dollars. Mr. Barnes was granted an option to purchase five million shares of the Company's common stock under the Company's 2011 Stock Incentive Plan at an exercise price on the date of grant. The Shares vest as follows:

- i One million four hundred thousand shares vested immediately;
- iv Three million six hundred thousand shares will vest on a monthly basis over a period of three years beginning on the date of grant.

All options will have a five-year life and allow for a cashless exercise. The stock option grant is subject to the terms and conditions of the Company's Stock Incentive Plan, including vesting requirements. In the event that Mr. Belmont's continuous status as employee to the Company is terminated by the Company without Cause or Mr. Belmont terminates his employment with

the Company for Good Reason as defined in the Belmont Agreement, in either case upon or within twelve months after a Change in Control as defined in the Company's Stock Incentive, then 100% of the total number of Shares shall immediately become vested.

Mr. Belmont will be entitled to participate in all group employment benefits that are offered by the Company to the Company's senior executives and management employees from time to time, subject to the terms and conditions of such benefit plans, including any eligibility requirements. Finally, Mr. Belmont is entitled to fifteen days of vacation annually and also has certain insurance and travel employment benefits.

Mr. Belmont may receive severance benefits and the Company's obligation under a termination by the Company without Cause or Mr. Belmont terminates his employment for Good Reason are discussed above.

Promotion Letter with Adam Edwards

On October 10, 2014, the Company entered into a Promotion Letter with Adam Edwards which was effective October 1, 2014 pursuant to which the Company engaged Mr. Edwards as Vice President of Sales from October 1, 2014 on an at will basis.

Per the terms of the Edwards Agreement, Mr. Edwards's compensation is \$72,000 on an annual basis. Mr. Edwards received a bonus of \$6,500 and is also entitled to receive a quarterly bonus based on growth of the Company's growth margin dollars. Mr. Edwards was granted an option to purchase four million five hundred thousand shares of the Company's common stock under the Company's 2011 Stock Incentive Plan at an exercise price on the date of grant. The shares vested quarterly over thirty six months.

All options will have a five-year life and allow for a cashless exercise. The stock option grant is subject to the terms and conditions of the Company's Stock Incentive Plan, including vesting requirements. In the event that Mr. Edwards's continuous status as employee to the Company is terminated by the Company without Cause or Mr. Edwards terminates his employment with the Company for Good Reason as defined in the Edwards Agreement, in either case upon or within twelve months after a Change in Control as defined in the Company's Stock Incentive, then 100% of the total number of shares shall immediately become vested.

Mr. Edwards will be entitled to participate in all group employment benefits that are offered by the Company to the Company's senior executives and management employees from time to time, subject to the terms and conditions of such benefit plans, including any eligibility requirements. Finally, Mr. Edwards is entitled to fifteen days of vacation annually and also has certain insurance and travel employment benefits.

Mr. Edwards may receive severance benefits and the Company's obligation under a termination by the Company without Cause or Mr. Edwards terminates his employment for Good Reason are discussed above.

Mr. Edwards resigned July 11, 2015.

Offer Letter with Tina Qunell

On November 20, 2014, the Company entered into an Offer Letter with Tina Qunell which was effective November 24, 2014 pursuant to which the Company engaged Ms. Qunell as Vice President of Marketing on an at will basis.

Per the terms of the Qunell Agreement, Ms. Qunell's compensation is \$72,000 on an annual basis. Ms. Qunell was granted an option to purchase seven million shares of the Company's common stock under the Company's 2011 Stock Incentive Plan at an exercise price on the date of grant. One million of the shares vested immediately and six million

vest quarterly over thirty six months.

All options will have a five-year life and allow for a cashless exercise. The stock option grant is subject to the terms and conditions of the Company's Stock Incentive Plan, including vesting requirements. In the event that Ms. Qunell's continuous status as employee to the Company is terminated by the Company without Cause or Mr. Qunell terminates her employment with the Company for Good Reason as defined in the Qunell Agreement, in either case upon or within twelve months after a Change in Control as defined in the Company's Stock Incentive, then 100% of the total number of shares shall immediately become vested.

Ms. Qunell will be entitled to participate in all group employment benefits that are offered by the Company to the Company's senior executives and management employees from time to time, subject to the terms and conditions of such benefit plans, including any eligibility requirements. Finally, Ms. Qunell is entitled to fifteen days of vacation annually and also has certain insurance and travel employment benefits.

Ms. Qunell may receive severance benefits and the Company's obligation under a termination by the Company without Cause or Ms. Qunell terminates her employment for Good Reason are discussed above.

Ms. Qunell resigned July 2, 2015.

Investment Banking Letter with D. Weckstein and Co. Inc.

On August 27, 2014, the Company issued 5,000,000 shares of its common stock to D. Weckstein and Co., Inc. pursuant to an Investment Banking Letter. The shares were valued at the fair market price of \$0.08 per share.

NOTE 16 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company evaluates subsequent events, for the purpose of adjustment or disclosure, up through the date the financial statements are available.

Subsequent to March 31, 2015, the following material transactions occurred:

Equity Issuance

On June 16, 2015, the Company issued 7,772,725 shares of its common stock to Horwitz + Armstrong LLP pursuant to a conversion of debt for legal services rendered to the Company in the amount of \$171,000. The shares were valued at the fair market price of \$0.022 per share.

Class Actions Alleging Violations of Federal Securities Laws

Beginning on April 18, 2014, three class action lawsuits alleging violations of federal securities laws were filed against the Company in United States District Court, Central District of California (the “Court”). At a hearing held on July 21, 2014, the three class action lawsuits were consolidated into one case with Lawrence Rosen as the lead plaintiff (the “Consolidated Class Action,” styled Romero et al. vs. GrowLife et al.). On May 15, 2014 and August 4, 2014, respectively two shareholder derivative lawsuits were filed against the Company with the Court (the “Derivative Actions”). On October 20, 2014, AmTrust North America, the Company’s insurer, filed a lawsuit contesting insurance coverage on the above legal proceedings. The Company made a general appearance in this action. On January 20, 2015, the Court ordered all of the above actions stayed pending completion of mediation of the dispute.

The parties then worked diligently to finalize settlement documentation on the above actions. On April 27, 2015, the Court preliminarily approved the proposed settlement of the Consolidated Class Action.

On June 1, 2015, the Court preliminarily approved the proposed settlement of the Derivative Actions pursuant to a proposed stipulated settlement agreement.

On August 3, 2015, the Court entered a Final Order and Judgment resolving the Consolidated Class Action litigation in its entirety. The Consolidated Class Action was thereby dismissed in its entirety with prejudice and without costs.

On August 10, 2015, pursuant to a settlement by and between the Company and AmTrust North America, AmTrust’s lawsuit contesting insurance coverage of the Consolidated Class Action and Derivative Actions was dismissed in its entirety with prejudice pursuant to a Stipulation for Dismissal of Entire Action with Prejudice executed by and between AmTrust and the Company.

On August 17, 2015, the Court entered a Final Order and Judgment resolving the Derivative Actions in their entirety. The Derivative Actions were thereby dismissed in their entirety with prejudice.

As a result of the foregoing, all litigation discussed herein is resolved in full at this time.

The Company is obligated to issue \$2 million in common stock or approximately 115.1 million shares related to the settlement of the Consolidated Class Action and Derivative Action lawsuits alleging violations of federal securities laws that were filed against the Company in United States District Court, Central District of California.

Sales and Payroll Tax Liabilities

As of September 30, 2015, we owe approximately \$87,000 in sales tax and \$20,000 in payroll taxes primarily from early 2014. We are currently negotiating or operating under payment plans on these liabilities.

Other Legal Proceedings

The Company is in default on our Portland, Maine and Boulder, Colorado store leases for non-payment of lease payments and the Company is negotiating with the landlords. The Company is currently subject to legal actions with various vendors.

Terminated Operating Leases

Upon the Company's acquisition of Rocky Mountain Hydroponics, LLC and Evergreen Garden Center, the Company assumed the lease for the RMH/EGC retail hydroponics store located in Plaistow, New Hampshire. The lease commencement date was May 1, 2013 with an expiration date of January 31, 2016. The monthly rent throughout the term of the lease is \$2,105. The Company vacated this store and expect to terminate this lease during 2015.

On May 30, 2013, the Company entered into a lease to rent retail space in Woodland Hills, California for its Urban Garden Supply (Soja, Inc.) hydroponics store. The term was for ninety days and can be renewed, or terminated, by either party with ninety days written notice. The monthly rent was \$3,257. The Company terminated this lease as of June 1, 2015.

Secured Convertible Debenture Transaction with TCA Global Credit Master Fund LP

On July 9, 2015, the Company closed a Securities Purchase Agreement and related agreements with TCA Global Credit Master Fund LP, an accredited investor, whereby the Company agreed to sell and TCA agreed to purchase up to \$3,000,000 of senior secured convertible redeemable debentures, of which \$700,000 was purchased on July 9, 2015 and up to \$2,300,000 may be purchased in additional closings. The closing of the Transaction occurred on July 9, 2015.

Securities Purchase Agreement

As set forth above, the Company entered into the Securities Purchase Agreement on July 9, 2015 with the Purchaser whereby the Purchaser agreed to purchase up to \$3,000,000 of the Debentures of which \$700,000 was purchased at Closing. In connection with the Securities Purchase Agreement, the Company, at the discretion of Purchaser, may request in writing at any time after the Closing that Purchaser purchase additional Debentures at agreed upon time periods and amounts.

The Securities Purchase Agreement also provides that the Company shall, within ninety days of Closing, file any and all periodic reports with the SEC required under the Exchange Act to become current with the Company's reporting requirements under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and shall use its best efforts to obtain approval for the listing and quotation of the Company's common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board, or another Principal Trading Market more senior and established than the OTC Pink Sheets and approved by Purchaser, and to have such Common Stock trading in such Principal Trading Market.

In consideration for advisory services provided by Purchaser to the Company prior to the Closing, the Company paid to Purchaser a fee by issuing to Purchaser 10,000,000 shares of Common Stock at \$0.02 per share equal to \$200,000. The Advisory Fee Shares were valued at a price equal to the lowest volume weighted average price for the Common Stock for the five (5) Business Days immediately prior to the Effective Date, as reported by Bloomberg (the "VWAP"). The Advisory Fee Shares are subject to adjustment as provided in the Securities Purchase Agreement. The Company also paid certain transaction, due diligence and document review and legal fees to the Purchaser in connection with the Transaction.

Senior Secured, Convertible, Redeemable Debenture

The Company entered into an initial Debenture dated July 9, 2015 with the Purchaser whereby the Purchaser purchased \$700,000 in senior secured, convertible, redeemable debentures in exchange for \$700,000 in immediately available and lawful money of the United States of America. The Company promised to pay Purchaser, by no later than October 9, 2016 the outstanding principal together with interest on the outstanding principal amount under the Debenture, at the rate of 18% per annum simple interest. The Company shall make monthly payments of principal and interest on the Debenture to Purchaser, while this Debenture is outstanding, until the Maturity Date, based on the

payment, amortization and redemption premium schedule attached as Schedule A to the Debenture.

The indebtedness evidenced by this Debenture is also secured by a first priority lien and security interest in all of the assets and property of the Company and various other instruments as set forth in the Transaction Documents, subject to the terms and conditions of the Intercreditor Agreement described below.

At any time while the Debenture is outstanding on or after the Closing, (i) if mutually agreed upon by the parties or (ii) at the sole option of the Purchaser upon the occurrence of an Event of Default, the Purchaser may convert all or any portion of the outstanding principal, accrued and unpaid interest redemption premium and any other sums due and payable hereunder or under any of the other Transaction Documents into shares of Common Stock of the Company at a price equal to: (i) the Conversion Amount (the numerator); divided by (ii) 90% of the lowest of the average daily volume weighted average price of the Company's Common Stock during the 5 trading days immediately prior to the Conversion Date (the denominator).

Security Agreement(s)

In connection with the Securities Purchase Agreement and Debenture, the Company entered into a Security Agreement dated July 9, 2015 with the Purchaser whereby the Company agreed to grant to Purchaser an unconditional and continuing, first priority security interest in all of the assets and property of the Company to secure the prompt payment, performance and discharge in full of all of Company's obligations under the Debentures, the Purchase Agreement and the other Transaction Documents, subject to the terms and conditions of the Intercreditor Agreement set forth below.

In addition, each of the Company's operating subsidiaries also agreed to grant to Purchaser an unconditional and continuing, first priority security interest in all of the assets and property of each of the subsidiaries to further secure the prompt payment, performance and discharge in full of all of Company's obligations under the Debentures, the Purchase Agreement and the other Transaction Documents.

Guaranty Agreement(s)

In connection with the Securities Purchase Agreement and Debenture, each of the Company's operating subsidiaries entered into Guaranty Agreements dated July 9, 2015 with the Purchaser whereby the subsidiaries agreed to guarantee and become surety to Purchaser for the full, prompt and unconditional payment of the Liabilities and payment and performance of the Company's obligations and the full, prompt and unconditional performance of each term and condition to be performed by Company under the Debentures and the other Transaction Documents.

Pledge Agreement(s)

In connection with the Securities Purchase Agreement and Debenture, the Company entered into Pledge Agreements dated July 9, 2015 with the Purchaser whereby the Company agreed to pledge to Purchaser its shares in each of its operating subsidiaries as further security for the payment and performance of the Company's obligations and the full, prompt and unconditional performance of each term and condition to be performed by Company under the Debentures and the other Transaction Documents.

Intercreditor Agreement and Related Creditor Documentation

On July 9, 2015, the Company, each of its subsidiaries, Purchaser and Logic Works LLC (an existing senior secured creditor) entered into an Intercreditor Agreement whereby Purchaser and Logic Works agreed that their outstanding senior secured loans to the Company be secured on a pari passu basis with respect to all assets and property of the Company and its subsidiaries. As a result of the Intercreditor Agreement, all sums secured or owing to Purchaser and Logic Works shall be held by them on a pari passu and pro-rata basis between them, in proportion to such party's outstanding principal amount owing under their respective loan documents.

In addition, the Company, each of its subsidiaries, Purchaser and Jordan Scott and Andrew Gentile, respectively, each entered into Subordination Agreements dated July 9, 2015 whereby Scott and Gentile agreed to subordinate their existing 6% Senior Secured Convertible Notes, dated March 16, 2012, as amended, all of their indebtedness, obligations and security interests to the Purchaser's security interests as more fully set forth in the Transaction Documents.

On July 9, 2015, Jordan Scott and Andrew Gentile each entered into Amendment Two of the Amended and Restated 6% Senior Secured Convertible Note which provide for an increase in the interest rate from 6% to 10% and the default interest rate from 12% to 20% on the 6% Senior Secured Convertible Notes for so long as the Company remains in technical default on said notes due to its delisting from its Primary Trading Market April 2014. The Company further agreed that said 20% default interest will be applied to the date of default on April 10, 2014 and continuing through the present.

Committed Equity Facility Transaction with TCA Global Credit Master Fund LP

On August 6, 2015, the Company closed a Securities Purchase Agreement and related agreements with TCA Global Credit Master Fund LP, whereby the Company agreed to sell and TCA agreed to purchase a \$100,000 senior secured convertible redeemable debenture and the Company agreed to issue and sell to TCA, from time to time, and TCA agreed to purchase from the Company up to \$3,000,000 of the Company's common stock pursuant to a Committed

Equity Facility. The closing of the Transaction occurred on August 6, 2015.

In consideration for advisory services provided by Purchaser to the Company prior to the, the Company paid to Purchaser a fee by issuing to Purchaser 5,000,000 shares of Common Stock at \$0.02 per share equal to \$100,000. The Advisory Fee Shares were valued at price equal to the lowest volume weighted average price for the Common Stock for the five (5) Business Days immediately prior to the issuance. The Advisory Fee Shares are subject to adjustment as provided in the Securities Purchase Agreement. The Company also paid certain transaction, due diligence and document review and legal fees in connection with the Transaction.

The Company entered into a Debenture dated August 6, 2015 with the Purchaser whereby the Purchaser purchased \$100,000 in a senior secured, convertible, redeemable debenture from the Company in exchange for \$100,000. The Company promised to pay Purchaser, by no later than August 6, 2016 the outstanding principal together with interest on the outstanding principal amount under the Debenture, at the rate of 18% per annum simple interest. The Debenture is convertible only at the option of Purchaser upon an event of default at a conversion price of 90%)of the lowest of the average daily volume weighted average price of the Company's Common Stock during the 5 trading days immediately prior to the conversion date.

In addition, the Company entered into a Committed Equity Facility, dated August 6, 2015, with the Purchaser in which the Company agreed to issue and sell to the Purchaser, from time to time, and the Purchaser agreed to purchase from the Company up

to \$3,000,000 of the Company's common stock. At any time during the duration of the agreement and after the Company has an effective registration statement outstanding, the Company can require the Purchaser to purchase shares of its common stock which will be sold by Purchaser with the net proceeds provided to the Company, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Committed Equity Facility.

To facilitate the Committed Equity Facility, the Company has granted the Purchaser certain registration rights pursuant to a Registration Rights Agreement dated August 6, 2015 whereby the Company will file a registration statement no later than seventy-five (75) days from the date of the Committed Equity Facility to facilitate the purchase and sale of the common stock under the Committed Equity Facility.

The Company's obligation to repay the Debenture disclosed herein as well as the Debenture entered into by and between the Company and Purchaser on July 9, 2015, are secured by security agreements, guaranty agreements and pledge agreements previously disclosed on the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed July 16, 2015 and incorporated herein by reference. The Company has additionally entered into an Authorization Agreement, dated August 6, 2015, with Purchaser whereby scheduled re-payments to the Purchaser will be debited from the Company's account according to the payment schedule of both the Debenture disclosed herein and the Debenture previously entered into on July 9, 2015.

Dissolution of Certain Non-Operating Subsidiaries

The Company determined that certain wholly-owned subsidiaries were unnecessary for the ongoing operations of the Company's business and elected to dissolve these entities and/or surrender their foreign status in certain jurisdictions for the purpose of reducing unnecessary compliance costs.

The Company is dissolving SG Technologies Corp., a Nevada corporation, and is surrendering its qualification to do business in California due to the fact that the Company no longer operates any business under this wholly-owned subsidiary.

The Company is dissolving Phototron, Inc. and GrowLife Productions, Inc., all California corporations, due to the fact that the Company no longer operates any business under these wholly-owned subsidiaries.

The Company is dissolving Business Bloom, Inc., a California corporation, and is withdrawing its foreign entity status in Colorado due to the fact that the Company no longer operates any business under this wholly-owned subsidiary.

The Company is surrendering its qualification to do business in California due to the fact that the Company has moved its headquarters to Seattle, Washington and is no longer required to register as a foreign entity in California.

Enactment of Heightened Corporate Governance Measures Pursuant to Derivative Action Settlement

In connection with the settlement of the Derivative Actions related to alleged violations of federal securities laws, the Company agreed to expansive corporate governance measures.

During October 2015, the Company expects to enact heightened corporate governance measure pursuant to the Derivative Action Settlement.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Forward-looking statements in this report reflect the good-faith judgment of our management and the statements are based on facts and factors as we currently know them. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties and actual results and outcomes may differ materially from the results and outcomes discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences in results and outcomes include, but are not limited to, those discussed below as well as those discussed elsewhere in this report (including in Part II, Item 1A (Risk Factors)). Readers are urged not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements because they speak only as of the date of this report. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements in order to reflect any event or circumstance that may arise after the date of this report.

Forward-looking statements in this report reflect the good-faith judgment of our management and the statements are based on facts and factors as we currently know them. Forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties and actual results and outcomes may differ materially from the results and outcomes discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences in results and outcomes include, but are not limited to, those discussed below as well as those discussed elsewhere in this report (including in Part II, Item 1A (Risk Factors)). Readers are urged not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements because they speak only as of the date of this report. We undertake no obligation to revise or update any forward-looking statements in order to reflect any event or circumstance that may arise after the date of this report.

THE COMPANY AND OUR BUSINESS

GrowLife, Inc. (“GrowLife” or the “Company”) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware and are headquartered in Seattle, Washington. We were founded in 2012 with the Closing of the Agreement and Plan of Merger with SGT Merger Corporation. We have common stock of 3,000,000,000 shares at \$0.0001 par value and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.0001 authorized by the shareholders. There is no preferred stock issued and the terms have not been determined as of September 30, 2015.

Our goal of becoming the nation’s largest cultivation facility service provider for the production of organics, herbs and greens and plant-based medicines has not changed. Our mission is to best serve more cultivators in the design, build-out, expansion and maintenance of their facilities with products of high quality, exceptional value and competitive price. Through a nationwide network of knowledgeable representatives, regional centers and its e-commerce website, GrowLife provides essential and hard-to-find goods including media (i.e., farming soil), industry-leading hydroponics equipment, organic plant nutrients, and thousands more products to specialty grow operations across the United States.

We primarily sell through our wholly owned subsidiary, GrowLife Hydroponics, Inc. In addition to the promotion and sales of GrowLife owned brands, GrowLife companies distribute and sell over 3,000 products through its e-commerce distribution channel, Greners.com, and through our regional retail storefronts. GrowLife and its business units are organized and directed to operate strictly in accordance with all applicable state and federal laws.

Overcoming Company Challenges

We grew through a series of acquisitions in 2012 and 2013 leading to seven retail stores. In 2013 we expected to grow through the following three key initiatives (i) expanding to 30 retail stores at an expected average annual revenue of \$1.25 million with 12 stores in 2014 resulting in sales of \$15 million; (ii) educating the investment community of the demand for indoor growing equipment from the cannabis industry; and (iii) engaging a joint venture investor willing to provide financial resources for acquisitions and strategic investments. These three initiatives were expected to help position us as the leading supplier and participating investor to the emerging cannabis industry and were therefore announced and allocated resources with those goals in mind.

The retail expansion plan, starting in July 2013, was expected to maintain the pre-acquisition revenue pace of GrowLife Hydroponic’s earlier purchase of Rocky Mountain Hydroponics, LLC, a Colorado limited liability company (“RMC”), and Evergreen Garden Center, LLC, a Maine limited liability company (“EGC”), and generate sales of \$5.5 million in 2013. For several reasons, GrowLife Hydroponics achieved 2013 revenue of \$4.8 million. In addition, GrowLife Hydroponics opened two more stores in Plaistow, New Hampshire and Peabody, Massachusetts. This seven store expansion across five states exposed three issues with the retail expansion plan: (i) the cost of inventory, integration and ramp up in offsetting revenue was understated; (ii) the laws, policies and resulting customer purchase process across the five states varied greatly and lowered the expected economies of scale; and (iii) the competitive hydroponic supplier market lowered expected operating margins. The lack of financial resources to offset the operating losses from the retail expansion initiative necessitated a change of our plans.

An education initiative was formed where we engaged Grass Roots Research and Distribution, Inc., a market research and marketing firm, to study our 2013 plan, the emerging growth of the cannabis industry and estimate the possible financial impact to GrowLife and its valuation. Sets of reports were published and supported with GrowLife press releases to educate the new industry and generate greater awareness of GrowLife. While this initiative proved successful in 2013, we ceased to engage Grass Roots in 2014, after we changed our business strategy.

The third investor initiative was formed in November 2013, through the Organic Growth International, LLC (“OGI”), a joint venture, between GrowLife and CANX USA LLC (“CANX”). CANX would provide the financial resources for OGI to facilitate acquisitions and strategic investments. GrowLife issued warrants for 240 million GrowLife shares to

CANX and CANX would provide up to \$40 million in mutually agreed upon investments, \$1 million in a convertible note and a \$1.3 million commitment towards the GrowLife Infrastructure Funding & Technology (“GIFT”) program. GrowLife received the \$1 million as a convertible note in December 2013, received the \$1.3 million commitment but not executed and by January 2014 OGI had Letters of Intent with four investment and acquisition transactions valued at \$96 million. Before the deals could close, the SEC put a trading halt on our stock on April 10, 2014, which resulted in the withdrawal of all transactions. The business disruption from the trading halt and the resulting class action and derivative lawsuits ceased further investments with the OGI joint venture.

Starting in June 2014 we focused on cost reductions with minimal revenue loss as our focus. The primary reduction in operating costs came from (i) streamlining non-profitable personnel, lowering expenses by replacing the Woodland Hills, California headquarters with that of Seattle, Washington that serves more people at a lower cost; (ii) closing the unprofitable Peabody, Massachusetts, Woodland Hills, California and Plaistow, New Hampshire stores; (iii) relocating the Greners e-commerce operation from Santa Rosa, California to the Boulder, Colorado store until a new Denver facility is set up; (iv) reducing full-time employees from 46 to 8 as of September 30, 2015; and (v) closing the Phototron subsidiary in California. While transition costs were paid out, the repurposing of company resources is expected to reduce our operating expenses and allows for greater market reach and efficiencies.

However, the challenges of operating a public company under the strains grey market trading and lawsuits, as well as limited access to investment capital kept the company lean. We also chose to convert about three months of inventory into cash. This reduced our inventory level from \$1.8 million to \$924,000 and lowered our gross margins to 16.5%. This conscientious decision was made to help us transition through this period. As for our \$7.7 million of our general and administrative expenses, there were approximately \$3.6 million in non-recurring/non-cash stock expenses, which resulted in net cash expenses at approximately \$4.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014.

We remain focused on hiring the best people to expand our direct sales personnel. These personnel are knowledgeable in using the most progressive growing technologies that fit our customer's needs. Whether they are small-scale local cultivation facilities or large-scale regional cultivators, our customer service team recommends smart medium, cost-effective lighting and ventilation, and the right nutrients that are best suited for the crop objective. Our knowledge layer is strategic for the evolution of the indoor growing industry. Unlike an outdoor superstore, GrowLife serves the specialty cultivation business as indoor crops are designed to deliver multiple grow cycles with greater quality and yield not available in outdoor agriculture. Technologies will be available to provide our customers with a way to further tune their ordering process and crop development using their own experience.

Customer Insights

GrowLife has the unique advantage of working with many cultivators of all sizes across most states that have differing laws and policies for indoor growing. This advantage has given us insights into our customers changing needs. During the last twelve months we have seen a dramatic change in many key areas that required us to adjust our strategies even faster than expected. For example, we expected the retail business to be eclipsed by e-commerce and direct sales combined, however, we now see that each one is surpassing retail sales. While localized, on-hand inventory has a benefit to most cultivators; price, by far, is driving most purchasing decisions. Simply putting up an e-commerce website without a presence in the retail and direct channels is not enough to engage the leading suppliers. Therefore, it remains critical that GrowLife continues to execute its multi-channel strategy, albeit at a different composition.

The driving force behind the customer's pricing pressure is not that cultivators are greedily seeking to increase their profits or capitalize on the expected commoditization of growing equipment and supplies. Instead, cultivators are quickly adjusting their business models to make a profit. Also, the innovation of optimized indoor growing equipment and supplies is keeping them from becoming a commodity. Indoor cultivation business models, whether they are organic fruits and vegetables or cannabis, have been based on supplying a premium priced crop to serve increasing demand. The dynamics where most of the volume produced is based on supplying a premium crop that is saturating premium demand means that the premium price will drop. Only 18 months ago, a 1/8 of a pound of premium cannabis was selling for about \$70. Today, the same crop in the same market sells for less than half that price and the surplus that is being sold in the non-premium market is selling for about 25% of the price; in some cases, for less.

Our observations from customers reveal that the more sophisticated cultivators have made the business model adjust and most new cultivators have not distinguished the new price elasticity of demand. In the chart below, the demand line (green) for high grade intersected supply line (red) to define an equilibrium price point. As new cultivators entered the market they assumed that demand would increase for high grade and create what we call a phantom demand (gray) so that the increase in overall supply would lead to an increase in price (Pp). However, many reports support that the increase in supply stayed aligned with the original demand (green) and has led to the lower new price (Pn). The overall increase in demand that is commonly mentioned is not for high grade but for commercial grade, which is used for edibles and a less sophisticated palate.

The cost of indoor growing, which included equipment, supplies, water, electricity, housing and skilled labor, requires capital. The risk and limited supply of the capital demanded a higher cost for the cannabis market than that of common fruits and vegetables. The cultivator has found themselves needing to pay more from their crop than expected and needing to sell at close to last year's prices to achieve a reasonable return. Many customers have indicated that they were prepared to accept a 20-30% drop in selling price, but a 50% drop has created business challenges.

Another unanticipated issue is the separation of dispensaries (cannabis retailers) from the cultivation process. Cultivators now must market their crop to dispensaries that make higher margins, but have many supplier choices. This is leading to the segmentation between boutique premiums versus large commercial grade operations. Thus, the business model adjustments those cultivators are going through. Premium growers seek to scale in order to cover expenses and commercial grade cultivators must decrease prices or introduce quality production to win over dispensaries.

We are working with cultivators of all sizes, across all states at different stages; all of which are seeking to lower operating costs. Since resources such as water and electricity are limited and expensive, we help cultivators get more with less. Vertical farming has become a real and practical cultivation process for volume where a 20-by-30 square foot room that normally houses about 150 plants can now grow over 550 plants, almost three times more. Specially designed vertical lighting with 360-degree coverage and using 35% less power now delivers the necessary light with less heat, thus lowering the HVAC power demand. Finally, specially designed pots automatically control both watering and drainage efficiently. We have both the expertise and supplier relationships to help cultivators scale up with configurations like these.

Market Size and Growth

As the states across the country approve medicinal cannabis usage, with different THC and CBD compositions, cultivators purchase equipment and supplies from us and similar indoor supply companies. Therefore, as the cannabis market grows so does the revenue growth opportunity for us. Researchers from The ArcView Group, a cannabis industry investment and research firm based in Oakland, California, found that the U.S. market for cannabis grew 74 percent in 2014 to \$2.7 billion, up from \$1.5 billion in 2013. Today, 23 states plus Washington, DC have legalized cannabis for medical use and four states plus Washington, DC have passed recreational use into law.

We serve a new, yet sophisticated community of commercial and urban cultivators growing specialty crops including organics, greens and plant-based medicines. Unlike the traditional agricultural industry, these cultivators use innovative indoor growing techniques to produce specialty crops in highly controlled environments. This enables them to produce crops at higher yields without having to compromise quality - regardless of the season or weather and drought conditions.

Indoor growing techniques have primarily been used to cultivate plant-based medicines. Plant-based medicines often require high-degree of regulation and controls including government compliance, security, and crop consistency, making indoor growing techniques a preferred method. Cultivators of plant-based medicines often make a significant investment to design and build-out their facilities. They look to work with companies such as GrowLife who understand their specific needs, and can help mitigate risks that could jeopardize their crops.

The ArcView report indicates that plant-based medicines are the fastest-growing market in the U.S., and conservatively predicts the market could be worth more than \$10 billion within five years. Several industry pundits including Dr. Sanjay Gupta of CNN believe that plant-based medicines may even displace prescription pain medication by providing patients with a safer, more affordable alternative.

Indoor growing techniques, however, are not limited to plant-based medicines. Vertical farms producing organic fruits and vegetables are beginning to emerge in the market due to a rising shortage of farmland, and environmental vulnerabilities including drought, other severe weather conditions and insect pests. Indoor growing techniques enables cultivators to grow crops all-year-round in urban areas, and take up less ground while minimizing environmental risks. Indoor growing techniques typically require a more significant upfront investment to design and build-out these facilities, than traditional farmlands. If new innovations lower the costs for indoor growing, and the costs to operate traditional farmlands continue to rise, then indoor growing techniques may be a compelling alternative for the broader agricultural industry.

Strategy

Our goal is to become the nation's largest cultivation facility service provider for the production of organics, herbs and greens and plant-based medicines. We intend to achieve our goal by (i) offering the best terms for the full range of build-out equipment and consumable supplies, (ii) maintain a nationwide, multi-channel sales network presence, and

(iii) deliver superior, innovative products exclusively.

First, we serve the needs of all size cultivators and each one's unique formulation. We provide thousands of varieties of supplies from dozens of vendors and distributors. More importantly is our experience of knowing which products to recommend under each customer's circumstance. Grow expansions may also qualify for leasing terms by one of our financing partner.

Second, we provide distribution through retail, e-commerce and direct sales to have national coverage and serve cultivators of all sizes. Each channel offers varying pricing for differing benefits. Retail sells at list price by offering inventory convenience, e-commerce provides the lowest price without requiring local inventory, and direct sales delivers the best bid price for high-volume purchasers.

And third, our experience with hundreds of customers allow us to determine specific product needs and sources to test new designs. Lights, pesticides, nutrients, extraction and growing systems are some examples of products that GrowLife has obtained exclusive access to purchase and distribute.

Our company will expand on these strategies until it serves all the indoor cultivators throughout the country. Once a customer is engaged, we will gradually expand their purchasing market share.

Key Market Priorities

Demand for indoor growing equipment is currently high due to legalization of plant-based medicines, primarily cannabis, which is mainly due to equipment purchases for build-out and repeated consumables. This demand is projected to continue to grow as a result of the supporting state laws in 23 states and the District of Columbia. Continued innovation in more efficient build-out technologies along with larger and consolidated cultivation facilities will further expand market demand for our products and services.

We expect for the market to continue to segment into urban farmers serving groups of individuals, community cultivators, and large-scale cultivation facilities across the states. Each segment will be optimized to different distribution channels that we currently provide. Our volume purchasing will allow us to obtain the best prices and maximize both our revenues and gross margins.

The nature of the cannabis industry's inefficiencies due to the lack of interstate commerce imposed by the Federal government has segmented the market opportunities by State laws, population and demand. Currently, Colorado laws and population demand make it the most progressive and top market in the industry. We have elected to have two major regional retail stores in Boulder and Vail, Colorado direct sales team and centralized our national e-commerce operations in Boulder, Colorado. We are currently reaching into over 17 states using both direct sales of exclusive supplier contracts and GrowLife eco products to other hydroponic retailers.

Employees

Starting the three months ended September 30, 2014, we reduced our manpower count from 46 to 8 as of September 30, 2015 by leveraging all our manpower across many areas. All company operations are continually reviewed for growth opportunities and direct sales along with GrowLife eco, a premium line of eco-friendly products, is enabling the Company to expand its coverage in a cost-effective manner.

As of September 30, 2015, we had one full-time employee and two consultants at our Seattle, Washington office. Marco Hegyi, our President, is based in Seattle, Washington. Mark E. Scott, our consulting CFO, is based out of in Seattle, Washington and Atlanta, Georgia. In addition, we have 7 employees located throughout the United States who operate our e-commerce, direct sales and retail businesses. None of our employees is subject to a collective bargaining agreement or represented by a trade or labor union. We believe that we have a good relationship with our employees.

We remain focused on hiring the best people to expand our direct sales personnel. These personnel are knowledgeable in using the most progressive growing technologies that fit our customer's needs. Whether they are small-scale local cultivation facilities or large-scale regional cultivators, our customer service team recommends smart medium, cost-effective lighting and ventilation, and the right nutrients that are best suited for the crop objective. Our knowledge layer is strategic for the evolution of the indoor growing industry. Unlike an outdoor superstore, GrowLife serves the specialty cultivation business as indoor crops are designed to deliver multiple grow cycles with greater quality and yield not available in outdoor agriculture. Technologies will be available to provide our customers with a way to further tune their ordering process and crop development using their own experience.

Key Partners

Our key customers varying by state and are expected to be more defined as the company moves from its retail walk-in purchasing sales strategy to serving cultivation facilities directly and under predictable purchasing contracts.

Our key suppliers include distributors such as HydroFarm, and Sunlight Supply to product specific suppliers such as Solis-Tek and CAN USA. All the products purchased and resold are applicable to indoor growing for organics, greens, and plant-based medicines.

Competition

Certain large commercial cultivators have found themselves willing to assume their own equipment support by buying large volume purchased directly from certain suppliers and distributors such as Sunlight Supplies, HydraFarm, and UHS. Other key competitors on the retail side include Way to Grow, Cultivate Colorado and many local product resellers of hydroponic equipment. On the e-commerce business, GrowersHouse.com, Hydrobuilder.com, HorticultureSource.com and smaller online resellers using Amazon and eBay e-commerce sub-systems.

Intellectual Property and Proprietary Rights

Our intellectual property consists of brands and their related trademarks and websites, customer lists and affiliations, product know-how and technology, and marketing intangibles.

Our other intellectual property is primarily in the form of trademarks and domain names. We also hold rights to more than 30 website addresses related to our business including websites that are actively used in our day-to-day business such as www.growlifeinc.com, www.stealthgrow.com, www.greiners.com, and www.urbangardensupplies.com.

We have a policy of entering into confidentiality and non-disclosure agreements with our employees and some of our vendors and customers as necessary.

Government Regulation

Currently, there are currently twenty-three states plus the District of Columbia that have laws and/or regulation that recognize in one form or another legitimate medical uses for cannabis and consumer use of cannabis in connection with medical treatment. About a dozen other states are considering legislation to similar effect. There are currently four states that allow recreational use of cannabis. As of the date of this writing, the policy and regulations of the Federal government and its agencies is that cannabis has no medical benefit and a range of activities including cultivation and use of cannabis for personal use is prohibited on the basis of federal law and may or may not be permitted on the basis of state law. Active enforcement of the current federal regulatory position on cannabis on a regional or national basis may directly and adversely affect the willingness of customers of GrowLife to invest in or buy products from GrowLife. Active enforcement of the current federal regulatory position on cannabis may thus indirectly and adversely affect revenues and profits of the GrowLife companies.

All this being said, many reports show that the majority of the American public is in favor of making medical cannabis available as a controlled substance to those patients who need it. The need and consumption will then require cultivators to continue to provide safe and compliant crops to consumers. The cultivators will then need to build facilities and use consumable products, which GrowLife provides.

THE COMPANY'S COMMON STOCK

Our common stock trades on the grey market under the symbol "PHOT." While the company is currently without a market maker, its stock does trade directly between buyers and sellers.

PRIMARY RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

We are exposed to various risks related to legal proceedings, our need for additional financing, the sale of significant numbers of our shares, the potential adjustment in the exercise price of our convertible debentures and a volatile market price for our common stock. These risks and uncertainties are discussed in more detail below in Part II, Item 1A.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table presents certain consolidated statement of operations information and presentation of that data as a percentage of change from period-to-period.

(dollars in thousands)

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	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2015	2014	\$ Variance	% Variance
Net revenue	\$ 1,498	\$ 2,383	\$ (885)	-37.1 %
Cost of goods sold	1,104	1,863	(759)	40.7 %
Gross profit	394	520	(126)	-24.2 %
General and administrative expenses	786	2,987	(2,201)	73.7 %
Operating loss	(392)	(2,467)	2,075	84.1 %
Other income (expense):				
Change in fair value of derivative	(1,408)	(34,508)	33,100	95.9 %
Interest expense, net	(184)	(34,499)	34,315	99.5 %
Total other income (expense)	(1,592)	(69,007)	67,415	97.7 %
Income (loss) before income taxes	(1,984)	(71,474)	69,490	97.2 %
Income taxes - current benefit	-	-	-	0.0 %
Net income (loss)	\$ (1,984)	\$ (71,474)	\$ 69,490	97.2 %

THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 COMPARED TO THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

Revenue

Net revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2015 decreased \$885,000 to \$1,498,000 as compared to \$2,383,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The decrease was due to (i) lower revenue from the retail stores acquired by GrowLife Hydroponics' acquisition of Rocky Mountain Hydroponics and Evergreen Garden Center on June 7, 2013; (ii) closure of the unprofitable Peabody, Massachusetts, Woodland Hills, California and Plaistow, New Hampshire stores; (iii) relocation of the Greners eCommerce operation from Santa Rosa, California to the Boulder, Colorado store until a new Denver facility is set up; (iv) reducing full-time employees from 46 to 8 as of October 14, 2015; and (v) closing the Phototron subsidiary in California.

Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of sales for the three months ended March 31, 2015 decreased \$759,000 to \$1,104,000 as compared to \$1,863,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The decrease was due to (i) lower revenue from the retail stores acquired by GrowLife Hydroponics' acquisition of Rocky Mountain Hydroponics and Evergreen Garden Center on June 7, 2013; (ii) closure of the unprofitable Peabody, Massachusetts, Woodland Hills, California and Plaistow, New Hampshire stores; (iii) relocation of the Greners eCommerce operation from Santa Rosa, California to the Boulder, Colorado store until a new Denver facility is set up; and (iv) closing the Phototron subsidiary in California.

Gross profit was \$394,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2015 as compared to \$520,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The gross margin was 26.3% for the three months ended March 31, 2015 as compared to 21.8% for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The increase was due to selling our products at a lower discount during the three months ended March 31, 2014 at the remaining stores and the direct channel.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2015 decreased \$2,201,000 to \$785,000 as compared to \$2,987,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The decrease was due to decreased (i) payroll expenses of \$489,000; (ii) decreased advertising expense of \$133,000; (iii) decreased expense for stock issued for services of \$1,645,000; and (iv) decreased stock option expense of \$101,000, offset by increased other general expenses of \$167,000. As part of the general and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2015, we did not record investor relation or business development expenses.

The decrease related to (i) closure of the unprofitable Peabody, Massachusetts, Woodland Hills, California and Plaistow, New Hampshire stores; (ii) relocation of the Greners eCommerce operation from Santa Rosa, California to the Boulder, Colorado store until a new Denver facility is set up; (iii) reducing full-time employees from 46 to 8 as of October 14, 2015; and (iv) closing the Phototron subsidiary in California.

Non-cash general and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was \$82,000, with (i) depreciation and amortization of \$31,000; (ii) stock based compensation of \$51,000 related to stock option grants.

Non-cash general and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was \$2,592,000, with (i) depreciation and amortization of \$36,000; (ii) stock based compensation of \$151,000; and (iii) increased common stock issued for services expenses of \$1,645,000.

Other Income/ Expense

Other expense for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was \$1,592,000 as compared to other expense of \$69,007,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2014. The expense for the three months ended March 31, 2015

included loss on change – derivative liability warrants of \$1,408,000 and interest expense of \$184,000. The loss on change- derivative liability is the non-cash change in the fair value and relates to our derivative instruments. The non-cash interest related to the amortization of the debt discount associated with our convertible notes, accrued interest expense related to our notes payable.

Other expense for the three months ended March 31, 2014 included (i) interest expense of \$34,499,000; and (ii) loss on change in fair value of derivative of \$34,508,000. The interest expense related to the issuance of a 100,000,000 share warrant to CANX in February 7, 2014. The loss on change- derivative liability is the non-cash change in the fair value and relates to our derivative instruments.

Net (Loss)

Net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was \$1,984,000 as compared to a net loss of \$71,474,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2014 for the reasons discussed above.

Net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2015 included non-cash expenses of \$1,673,000 consisting of (i) depreciation and amortization of \$31,000; (ii) stock based compensation of \$51,000 related to stock option grants; (iii) \$126,000 related to the

amortization of the debt discount associated with our convertible notes payable; (iv) \$57,000 of accrued interest expense related to our notes payable; and (v) loss on change – derivative liability of \$1,408,000.

The net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2014 included non-cash expenses of \$70,840,000 consisting of (i) included interest expense of \$34,499,000; (ii) loss on change in fair value of derivative of \$34,508,000; (iii) depreciation and amortization of \$36,000; (iv) stock based compensation of \$151,000; and (v) increased common stock issued for services expenses of \$1,645,000.

We expect losses to continue as we implement our business plan.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We had cash of \$93,000 and a net working capital deficit of approximately \$1,601,000 (excluding the derivative liability- warrants of \$3,509,000 as of March 31, 2015). We expect losses to continue as we grow our business. Our cash used in operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$2,123,000.

Shortly after the SEC suspended trading of our securities on April 10, 2014, some of our primary suppliers rescinded our credit terms and required us to pay cash for our product purchases and pay down our outstanding balance with these suppliers.

We will need to obtain additional financing in the future. There can be no assurance that we will be able to secure funding, or that if such funding is available, the terms or conditions would be acceptable to us. If we are unable to obtain additional financing, we may need to restructure our operations, divest all or a portion of our business or file for bankruptcy.

We have financed our operations through the issuance of convertible debentures and the sale of common stock.

Transactions with TCA Global Credit Master Fund LP

On July 9, 2015, we closed a Securities Purchase Agreement and related agreements with TCA Global Credit Master Fund LP, an accredited investor, whereby we agreed to sell and TCA agreed to purchase up to \$3,000,000 of senior secured convertible, redeemable debentures, of which \$700,000 was purchased on July 9, 2015 and up to \$2,300,000 may be purchased in additional closings. The closing of the Transaction occurred on July 9, 2015.

On August 6, 2015, we closed a Securities Purchase Agreement and related agreements with TCA Global Credit Master Fund LP, whereby we agreed to sell and TCA agreed to purchase a \$100,000 senior secured convertible redeemable debenture and we agreed to issue and sell to TCA, from time to time, and TCA agreed to purchase from us up to \$3,000,000 of the Company's common stock pursuant to a Committed Equity Facility. The closing of the Transaction occurred on August 6, 2015.

Transactions with CANX, LLC and Logic Works LLC

On July 10, 2014, we closed a Waiver and Modification Agreement, Amended and Restated Joint Venture Agreement, Secured Credit Facility and Secured Convertible Note with CANX, and Logic Works LLC, a lender and shareholder of the Company.

Operating Activities

Net cash used in operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was \$193,000. This amount was primarily related to a net loss of \$1,984,000 and a decrease in accrued expenses of \$71,000, offset by non-cash expenses of \$1,673,000 consisting of (i) depreciation and amortization of \$31,000; (ii) stock based compensation of \$51,000 related to stock option grants; (iii) \$126,000 related to the amortization of the debt discount associated with our convertible notes payable; (iv) \$57,000 of accrued interest expense related to our notes payable; and (v) loss on change – derivative liability of \$1,408,000.

Investing Activities

Net cash provided by investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was \$0.

Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2015 was \$0.

Our contractual cash obligations as of March 31, 2015 are summarized in the table below:

Contractual Cash Obligations	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	Greater Than 5 Years
Operating leases	\$314,762	\$176,760	\$125,649	\$12,354	\$-
Note payable	1,520,911	1,520,911	0	-	-
Capital expenditures	50,000	50,000	-	-	-
	\$1,885,673	\$1,747,671	\$125,649	\$12,354	\$-

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements (as that term is defined in Item 303 of Regulation S-K) that are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on our financial condition, revenue or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

This item is not applicable.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We conducted an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our management, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. The term “disclosure controls and procedures,” as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Exchange Act”), means controls and other procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the company in the reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures also include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the company's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive and principal financial officers concluded as of March 31, 2015 that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective at the reasonable assurance level due to the material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting discussed immediately below.

Identified Material Weakness

A material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

Management identified the following material weakness during its assessment of internal controls over financial reporting:

Audit Committee:

On June 3, 2014, we formed an Audit Committee and appointed an audit committee financial expert as defined by SEC and as adopted under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Prior to this we did not have an Audit Committee to

oversee financial reporting and used external service providers to ensure compliance with the SEC requirements.

Other Weaknesses:

We lacked a centralized accounting department operating in the same location as our senior management.

We lacked an offsite backup our critical computerized data.

We lacked detailed, and written, set of company policies and procedures.

Our information systems lacks sufficient controls limiting access to key applications and data.

Our inventory system lacked standardized product descriptions and effective controls to ensure the accuracy, valuation, and timeliness of the financial accounting process around inventory, including a lack of accuracy and basis for valuation resulting in adjustments to the amount of cost of revenues and the carrying amount of inventory.

We lacked centralized control over bank accounts.

We lacked centralized control over sales and payroll taxes.

b) Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we implemented the following changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during this fiscal quarter that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to have a materially affect, on our internal control over financial reporting.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we strengthened our governance as follows: (i) appointed Mark E. Scott as a director and chairman of the Audit Committee; (ii) we formed Audit, Compensation and Nominations and Governance Committees and implemented charters; (iii) we implemented updated By-Laws; (iv) we implemented new policies, including Insider Trading, Whistleblower and a Code of Ethics; (v) we completed a significant review of our operations and filings; and (vi) we filed with the SEC numerous filings to correct any reporting deficiencies.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we improved our internal controls and financial reporting as follows: (i) the office was moved to Seattle to have a centralized accounting department in the same location as our senior management; (ii) we strengthened our personnel with the appointment of a new consulting Chief Financial Officer and Controller; (iii) we migrated to a new financial reporting system; (iv) we implemented a new point-of-sale software system; and (v) we changed our management.

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, we did not close the books and records on a timely basis for file the Form 10-Q due to a lack of cash. However, there were no changes in internal control over financing reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

We are involved in the disputes and legal proceedings described below. In addition, as a public company, we are also potentially susceptible to litigation, such as claims asserting violations of securities laws. Any such claims, with or without merit, if not resolved, could be time-consuming and result in costly litigation.

Class Actions Alleging Violations of Federal Securities Laws

Beginning on April 18, 2014, three class action lawsuits alleging violations of federal securities laws were filed against us in United States District Court, Central District of California (the “Court”). At a hearing held on July 21, 2014, the three class action lawsuits were consolidated into one case with Lawrence Rosen as the lead plaintiff (the “Consolidated Class Action,” styled *Romero et al. vs. GrowLife et al.*). On May 15, 2014 and August 4, 2014, respectively two shareholder derivative lawsuits were filed against us with the Court (the “Derivative Actions”). On October 20, 2014, AmTrust North America, our insurer, filed a lawsuit contesting insurance coverage on the above legal proceedings. On January 20, 2015, the Court ordered all of the above actions stayed pending completion of mediation of the dispute.

The parties then worked diligently to finalize settlement documentation on the above actions. On April 27, 2015, the Court preliminarily approved the proposed settlement of the Consolidated Class Action.

On June 1, 2015, the Court preliminarily approved the proposed settlement of the Derivative Actions pursuant to a proposed stipulated settlement agreement.

On August 3, 2015, the Court entered a Final Order and Judgment resolving the Consolidated Class Action litigation in its entirety. The Consolidated Class Action was thereby dismissed in its entirety with prejudice and without costs.

On August 10, 2015, pursuant to a settlement by and between the Company and AmTrust North America, AmTrust’s lawsuit contesting insurance coverage of the Consolidated Class Action and Derivative Actions was dismissed in its entirety with prejudice pursuant to a Stipulation for Dismissal of Entire Action with Prejudice executed by and between AmTrust and the Company.

On August 17, 2015, the Court entered a Final Order and Judgment resolving the Derivative Actions in their entirety. The Derivative Actions were thereby dismissed in their entirety with prejudice.

As a result of the foregoing, all litigation discussed herein is resolved in full at this time.

We are obligated to issue \$2 million in common stock or approximately 115.1 million shares related to the settlement of the Consolidated Class Action and Derivative Action lawsuits alleging violations of federal securities laws that were filed against us in United States District Court, Central District of California.

Sales and Payroll Tax Liabilities

As of September 30, 2015, we owe approximately \$87,000 in sales tax and \$20,000 in payroll taxes primarily from early 2014. We are currently negotiating or operating under payment plans on these liabilities.

Other Legal Proceedings

We are in default on our Portland, Maine and Boulder, Colorado store leases for non-payment of lease payments and we are negotiating with the landlords. We are currently subject to legal actions with various vendors.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There are certain inherent risks which will have an effect on the Company's development in the future and the most significant risks and uncertainties known and identified by our management are described below.

Risks Related to Our Business

Risks associated with our funding from TCA Global Credit Master Fund, LP ("TCA").

On July 9, 2015, we closed a Securities Purchase Agreement and related agreements with TCA Global Credit Master Fund LP, an accredited investor, whereby we agreed to sell and TCA agreed to purchase up to \$3,000,000 of senior secured convertible, redeemable debentures, of which \$700,000 was purchased on July 9, 2015 and up to \$2,300,000 may be purchased in additional closings. The closing of the Transaction occurred on July 9, 2015.

On August 6, 2015, we closed a Securities Purchase Agreement and related agreements with TCA Global Credit Master Fund LP, whereby we agreed to sell and TCA agreed to purchase a \$100,000 senior secured convertible redeemable debenture and we agreed to issue and sell to TCA, from time to time, and TCA agreed to purchase from us up to \$3,000,000 of the Company's common stock pursuant to a Committed Equity Facility. The closing of the Transaction occurred on August 6, 2015.

Failure to operate in accordance with the Agreements with TCA could result in the cancellation of these agreements, result in foreclosure on our assets in event of default and would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Suspension of trading of the Company's securities.

On April 10, 2014, we received notice from the SEC that trading of the Company's common stock on the OTCBB was to be suspended from April 10, 2014 through April 24, 2014. The SEC issued its order pursuant to Section 12(k) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. According to the notice received by us from the SEC: "It appears to the Securities and Exchange Commission that the public interest and the protection of investors require a suspension of trading in the securities of GrowLife, Inc. because of concerns regarding the accuracy and adequacy of information in the marketplace and potentially manipulative transactions in GrowLife's common stock." To date, the Company has not received notice from the SEC that it is being formally investigated.

The suspension of trading eliminated our market makers, resulted in our trading on the grey sheets, resulted in legal proceedings and restricted our access to capital. This action has had a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. If we are unable to obtain additional financing when it is needed, we will need to restructure our operations, and divest all or a portion of our business.

SEC charges outsiders with manipulating our securities.

On August 5, 2014, the SEC charged four promoters with ties to the Pacific Northwest for manipulating our securities. The SEC alleged that the four promoters bought inexpensive shares of thinly traded penny stock companies on the open market and conducted pre-arranged, manipulative matched orders and wash trades to create the illusion of an active market in these stocks. They then sold their shares in coordination with aggressive third party promotional campaigns that urged investors to buy the stocks because the prices were on the verge of rising substantially. This action has had a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. If we are unable to obtain additional financing when it is needed, we will need to restructure our operations, and divest all or a portion of our business.

On July 9, 2015, the SEC entered into settlements with two of the promoters. In connection with the settlement of their SEC action, the two men are liable for disgorgement of approximately \$2.1 million and \$306,000 in illicit profits, respectively. Earlier this year the two men were also sentenced to five and three years in prison, respectively, for their participation in the scheme.

We are involved in Legal Proceedings.

We are involved in the disputes and legal proceedings as discussed in this Form 10-K. In addition, as a public company, we are also potentially susceptible to litigation, such as claims asserting violations of securities laws. Any such claims, with or without merit, if not resolved, could be time-consuming and result in costly litigation. There can be no assurance that an adverse result in any future proceeding would not have a potentially material adverse on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Our Joint Venture Agreement with CANX USA, LLC is important to our operations.

On July 10, 2014, we closed a Waiver and Modification Agreement, Amended and Restated Joint Venture Agreement, Secured Credit Facility and Secured Convertible Note with CANX, and Logic Works LLC, a lender and shareholder of the Company. The Agreements require the filing of a registration statement on Form S-1 within 10 days of the filing of our Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2014. Due to our grey sheet trading status and other issues, we have not filed the registration statement.

Previously, we entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with CANX USA LLC, a Nevada limited liability company. Under the terms of the Joint Venture Agreement, the Company and CANX formed Organic Growth International, LLC (“OGI”), a Nevada limited liability company, for the purpose of expanding the Company’s operations in its current retail hydroponic businesses and in other synergistic business verticals and facilitating additional funding for commercially financeable transactions of up to \$40,000,000. In connection with the closing of the Agreement, CANX agreed to provide a commitment for funding in the amount of \$1,300,000 for a GrowLife Infrastructure Funding Technology program transaction and provided additional funding under a 7% Convertible Note instrument for \$1,000,000, including \$500,000 each from Logic Works and China West III Investments LLC, entities that are unaffiliated with CANX and operate as separate legal entities. We initially owned a non-dilutive 45% share of OGI and we may acquire a controlling share of OGI as provided in the Joint Venture Agreement. In accordance with the Joint Venture Agreement, the Company and CANX entered into a Warrant Agreement whereby the Company delivered to CANX a warrant to purchase 140,000,000 shares of the Company common stock at a maximum strike price of \$0.033 per share. Also in accordance with the Joint Venture Agreement, we issued an additional warrant to purchase 100,000,000 shares of our common stock at a maximum strike price of \$0.033 per share on February 7, 2014.

On April 10, 2014, as a result of the suspension in the trading of our securities, we went into default on our 7% Convertible Notes Payable for \$500,000 each from Logic Works and China West III. As a result, we accrued interest on these notes at the default rate of 24% per annum. Furthermore, as a result of being in default on these notes, the Holders could have, at their sole discretion, called these notes.

Waiver and Modification Agreement

We entered into a Waiver and Modification Agreement dated June 25, 2014 with Logic Works LLC whereby the 7% Convertible Note with Logic Works dated December 20, 2013 was modified to provide for (i) a waiver of the default under the 7% Convertible Note; (ii) a conversion price which is the lesser of (A) \$0.025 or (B) twenty percent (20%) of the average of the three (3) lowest daily VWAPs occurring during the twenty (20) consecutive Trading Days immediately preceding the applicable Conversion Date on which the Holder elects to convert all or part of this Note; (iii) the filing of a registration statement on Form S-1 within 10 days of the filing of the Company's Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2014; and (iv) continuing interest of 24% per annum. China West III converted its Note into common stock on June 4, 2014. Due to our grey sheet trading status and other issues, we have not filed the registration statement.

Amended and Restated Joint Venture Agreement

We entered into an Amended and Restated Joint Venture Agreement dated July 1, 2014 with CANX whereby the Joint Venture Agreement dated November 19, 2013 was modified to provide for (i) up to \$12,000,000 in conditional financing subject to review by GrowLife and approval by OGI for business growth development opportunities in the legal cannabis industry for up to six months, subject to extension; (ii) up to \$10,000,000 in working capital loans, with each loaning requiring approval in advance by CANX; (iii) confirmed that the five year warrants, subject to extension, at \$0.033 per share for the purchase of 140,000,000 and 100,000,000 were fully earned and were not considered compensation for tax purposes by the Company; (iv) granted CANX five year warrants, subject to extension, to purchase 300,000,000 shares of common stock at the fair market price of \$0.033 per share as determined by an independent appraisal; (v) warrants as defined in the Agreement related to the achievement of OGI milestones; (vi) a four year term, subject to adjustment and (vi) the filing of a registration statement on Form S-1 within 10 days of the filing of our Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2014. Due to our grey sheet trading status and other issues, we have not filed the registration statement.

Secured Convertible Note and Secured Credit Facility

We entered into a Secured Convertible Note and Secured Credit Facility dated June 25, 2014 with Logic Works whereby Logic Works agreed to provide up to \$500,000 in funding. Each funding requires approval in advance by Logic Works, provides for interest at 6% with a default interest of 24% per annum and requires repayment by June 26, 2016. The Note is convertible into our common stock at the lesser of \$0.007 or (B) 20% of the average of the three (3) lowest daily VWAPs occurring during the 20 consecutive Trading Days immediately preceding the applicable conversion date on which Logic Works elects to convert all or part of this 6% Convertible Note, subject to adjustment as provided in the Note. The 6% Convertible Note is collateralized by our assets. We also agreed to file a registration statement on Form S-1 within 10 days of the filing of our Form 10-Q for the three months ended June 30, 2014 and have the registration statement declared effective within ninety days of the filing of our Form 10-Q for the three months ended June 30, 2014. Due to our grey sheet trading status and other issues, we have not filed the registration statement.

On July 10, 2014, we closed a Waiver and Modification Agreement, Amended and Restated Joint Venture Agreement, Secured Credit Facility and Secured Convertible Note with CANX, and Logic Works LLC, a lender and shareholder of the Company. As of June 30, 2015, we have borrowed \$350,000 under the Secured Convertible Note and Secured

Credit Facility dated June 25, 2014 with Logic Works.

Failure to operate in accordance with the Agreements with CANX could result in the cancellation of these agreements, result in foreclosure on our assets in event of default and would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

The restatement of our unaudited condensed financial statements may result in litigation or government enforcement actions. Any such action would likely harm our business, prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

In connection with the review of our Form 10-Q for the three months ended March 31, 2014, management determined that previously issued unaudited consolidated financial statements issued for the three months ended March 31, 2014 contained an error, which was non-cash in nature. We reviewed the impact of this error and determined that the impact of this error for the three months ended March 31, 2014 unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements was material. On June 19, 2014, after review by our independent registered public accounting firm and legal counsel, our Audit Committee of our Board of Directors concluded that we should restate our unaudited interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2014 to reflect the correction of the previously identified error in the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements for this period.

We filed Form 10Q/A on June 27, 2014 and restated the consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2014, and the consolidated statements of operations and consolidated cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2014 to reflect the correcting book entry as described below. There was no impact to our actual cash balances as a result of these errors, and these errors do not change net cash flows from financing activities. There was no impact of this error on net cash flows from operating activities.

The restatement of our unaudited condensed financial statements may expose us to risks associated with litigation, regulatory proceedings and government enforcement actions. In addition, securities class action litigation has often been brought against companies, which have been unable to provide current public information or which have restated previously filed financial statements. Any of these actions could result in substantial costs, divert management's attention and resources, and harm our business, prospects, results of operation and financial condition.

Our proposed business is dependent on laws pertaining to the marijuana industry.

Continued development of the marijuana industry is dependent upon continued legislative authorization of the use and cultivation of marijuana at the state level. Any number of factors could slow or halt progress in this area. Further, progress, while encouraging, is not assured. While there may be ample public support for legislative action, numerous factors impact the legislative process. Any one of these factors could slow or halt use of marijuana, which would negatively impact our proposed business.

As of October 14, 2015, 23 states and the District of Columbia allow its citizens to use medical marijuana. Additionally, 4 states have legalized cannabis for adult use. The state laws are in conflict with the federal Controlled Substances Act, which makes marijuana use and possession illegal on a national level. The Obama administration has effectively stated that it is not an efficient use of resources to direct law federal law enforcement agencies to prosecute those lawfully abiding by state-designated laws allowing the use and distribution of medical marijuana. However, there is no guarantee that the administration will not change its stated policy regarding the low-priority enforcement of federal laws. Additionally, any new administration that follows could change this policy and decide to enforce the federal laws strongly. Any such change in the federal government's enforcement of current federal laws could cause significant financial damage to us and its shareholders.

Further, while we do not harvest, distribute or sell marijuana, by supplying products to growers of marijuana, we could be deemed to be participating in marijuana cultivation, which remains illegal under federal law, and exposes us to potential criminal liability, with the additional risk that our business could be subject to civil forfeiture proceedings.

The marijuana industry faces strong opposition.

It is believed by many that large, well-funded businesses may have a strong economic opposition to the marijuana industry. We believe that the pharmaceutical industry clearly does not want to cede control of any product that could generate significant revenue. For example, medical marijuana will likely adversely impact the existing market for the current "marijuana pill" sold by mainstream pharmaceutical companies. Further, the medical marijuana industry could face a material threat from the pharmaceutical industry, should marijuana displace other drugs or encroach upon the pharmaceutical industry's products. The pharmaceutical industry is well funded with a strong and experienced lobby that eclipses the funding of the medical marijuana movement. Any inroads the pharmaceutical industry could make in halting or impeding the marijuana industry harm our business, prospects, results of operation and financial condition.

Marijuana remains illegal under Federal law.

Marijuana is a schedule-I controlled substance and is illegal under federal law. Even in those states in which the use of marijuana has been legalized, its use remains a violation of federal law. Since federal law criminalizing the use of

marijuana preempts state laws that legalize its use, strict enforcement of federal law regarding marijuana would harm our business, prospects, results of operation and financial condition.

Raising additional capital to implement our business plan and pay our debts will cause dilution to our existing stockholders, require us to restructure our operations, and divest all or a portion of our business.

We need additional financing to implement our business plan and to service our ongoing operations and pay our current debts. There can be no assurance that we will be able to secure any needed funding, or that if such funding is available, the terms or conditions would be acceptable to us.

If we raise additional capital through borrowing or other debt financing, we may incur substantial interest expense. Sales of additional equity securities will dilute on a pro rata basis the percentage ownership of all holders of common stock. When we raise more equity capital in the future, it will result in substantial dilution to our current stockholders.

If we are unable to obtain additional financing when it is needed, we will need to restructure our operations, and divest all or a portion of our business.

We were in default on our convertible notes payable.

On April 10, 2014, as a result of the SEC suspension in the trading of our securities, we went into default on our 6% Senior Secured Convertible Notes Payable and our 7% Convertible Notes Payable. As a result, we accrued interest on these notes at the default rate of 12% and 24% per annum, respectively. Furthermore, as a result of being in default on these notes, the Holders could have, at their sole discretion, called these notes.

During July 2014, we reached settlement agreements with our holders of the 7% Convertible Notes Payable and we are not in default under any of our convertible notes payable. We are accruing interest at the interest rate in the settlement agreements. Any default could have a significant adverse effect on our cash flows and should we be unsuccessful in negotiating an extension or other modification, we may have to restructure our operations, divest all or a portion of its business, or file for bankruptcy.

Closing of bank accounts could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

As a result of the regulatory environment, we have experienced the closing of several of our bank accounts since March 2014. We have been able to open other bank accounts. However, we may have other banking accounts closed. These factors impact management and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and/or results of operations.

Federal regulation and enforcement may adversely affect the implementation of medical marijuana laws and regulations may negatively impact our revenues and profits.

Currently, there are twenty three states plus the District of Columbia that have laws and/or regulation that recognize in one form or another legitimate medical uses for cannabis and consumer use of cannabis in connection with medical treatment. Many other states are considering legislation to similar effect. As of the date of this writing, the policy and regulations of the Federal government and its agencies is that cannabis has no medical benefit and a range of activities including cultivation and use of cannabis for personal use is prohibited on the basis of federal law and may or may not be permitted on the basis of state law. Active enforcement of the current federal regulatory position on cannabis on a regional or national basis may directly and adversely affect the willingness of customers of GrowLife to invest in or buy products from GrowLife that may be used in connection with cannabis. Active enforcement of the current federal regulatory position on cannabis may thus indirectly and adversely affect revenues and profits of the GrowLife companies.

Our history of net losses has raised substantial doubt regarding our ability to continue as a going concern. If we do not continue as a going concern, investors could lose their entire investment.

Our history of net losses has raised substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern, and as a result, our independent registered public accounting firm included an explanatory paragraph in its report on our financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 with respect to this uncertainty. Accordingly, our ability to continue as a going concern will require us to seek alternative financing to fund our operations. This going concern opinion could materially limit our ability to raise additional funds through the issuance of new debt or equity securities or otherwise. Future reports on our financial statements may include an explanatory paragraph with respect to our ability to continue as a going concern.

We have a history of operating losses and there can be no assurance that we can again achieve or maintain profitability.

We have experienced net losses since inception. As of March 31, 2015, we had an accumulated deficit of \$113.0 million. There can be no assurance that we will achieve or maintain profitability.

We are subject to corporate governance and internal control reporting requirements, and our costs related to compliance with, or our failure to comply with existing and future requirements, could adversely affect our business.

We must comply with corporate governance requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, as well as additional rules and regulations currently in place and that may be subsequently adopted by the SEC and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. These laws, rules, and regulations continue to evolve and may become increasingly stringent in the future. We are required to include management's report on internal controls as part of our annual report pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We strive to continuously evaluate and improve our control structure to help ensure that we comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The financial cost of compliance with these laws, rules, and regulations is expected to remain substantial.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to fully comply with these laws, rules, and regulations that address corporate governance, internal control reporting, and similar matters. Failure to comply with these laws, rules and regulations could materially adversely affect our reputation, financial condition, and the value of our securities.

Our management has concluded that we have material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting and that our disclosure controls and procedures are not effective.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of a company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those responsible for oversight of the company's financial reporting. During the review of our financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2015, our management identified material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting. If these weaknesses continue, investors could lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and other disclosures.

Our inability to effectively manage our growth could harm our business and materially and adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

Our strategy envisions growing our business. We plan to expand our product, sales, administrative and marketing organizations. Any growth in or expansion of our business is likely to continue to place a strain on our management and administrative resources, infrastructure and systems. As with other growing businesses, we expect that we will need to further refine and expand our business development capabilities, our systems and processes and our access to financing sources. We also will need to hire, train, supervise and manage new and retain contributing employees. These processes are time consuming and expensive, will increase management responsibilities and will divert management attention. We cannot assure you that we will be able to:

- expand our products effectively or efficiently or in a timely manner;
- allocate our human resources optimally;
- meet our capital needs;
- identify and hire qualified employees or retain valued employees; or
- incorporate effectively the components of any business or product line that we may acquire in our effort to achieve growth.

Our inability or failure to manage our growth and expansion effectively could harm our business and materially and adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

Our operating results may fluctuate significantly based on customer acceptance of our products. As a result, period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations are unlikely to provide a good indication of our future performance. Management expects that we will experience substantial variations in our net sales and operating results from quarter to quarter due to customer acceptance of our products. If customers don't accept our products, our sales and revenues will decline, resulting in a reduction in our operating income.

Customer interest for our products could also be impacted by the timing of our introduction of new products. If our competitors introduce new products around the same time that we issue new products, and if such competing products are superior to our own, customers' desire for our products could decrease, resulting in a decrease in our sales and revenues. To the extent that we introduce new products and customers decide not to migrate to our new products from our older products, our revenues could be negatively impacted due to the loss of revenue from those customers. In the event that our newer products do not sell as well as our older products, we could also experience a reduction in our revenues and operating income.

As a result of fluctuations in our revenue and operating expenses that may occur, management believes that period-to-period comparisons of our results of operations are unlikely to provide a good indication of our future performance.

If we do not successfully generate additional products and services, or if such products and services are developed but not successfully commercialized, we could lose revenue opportunities.

Our future success depends, in part, on our ability to expand our product and service offerings. To that end we have engaged in the process of identifying new product opportunities to provide additional products and related services to our customers. The process of identifying and commercializing new products is complex and uncertain, and if we fail to accurately predict customers' changing needs and emerging technological trends our business could be harmed. We may have to commit significant resources to commercializing new products before knowing whether our investments will result in products the market will accept. Furthermore, we may not execute successfully on commercializing those products because of errors in product planning or timing, technical hurdles that we fail to overcome in a timely fashion, or a lack of appropriate resources. This could result in competitors providing those solutions before we do and a reduction in net sales and earnings.

The success of new products depends on several factors, including proper new product definition, timely completion and introduction of these products, differentiation of new products from those of our competitors, and market acceptance of these products. There can be no assurance that we will successfully identify new product opportunities, develop and bring new products to market in a timely manner, or achieve market acceptance of our products or that products and technologies developed by others will not render our products or technologies obsolete or noncompetitive.

Our future success depends on our ability to grow and expand our customer base. Our failure to achieve such growth or expansion could materially harm our business.

To date, our revenue growth has been derived primarily from the sale of our products and through the purchase of existing businesses. Our success and the planned growth and expansion of our business depend on us achieving greater and broader acceptance of our products and expanding our customer base. There can be no assurance that customers will purchase our products or that we will continue to expand our customer base. If we are unable to effectively market or expand our product offerings, we will be unable to grow and expand our business or implement our business strategy. This could materially impair our ability to increase sales and revenue and materially and adversely affect our margins, which could harm our business and cause our stock price to decline.

If we incur substantial liability from litigation, complaints, or enforcement actions resulting from misconduct by our distributors, our financial condition could suffer. We will require that our distributors comply with applicable law and with our policies and procedures. Although we will use various means to address misconduct by our distributors, including maintaining these policies and procedures to govern the conduct of our distributors and conducting training seminars, it will still be difficult to detect and correct all instances of misconduct. Violations of applicable law or our policies and procedures by our distributors could lead to litigation, formal or informal complaints, enforcement actions, and inquiries by various federal, state, or foreign regulatory authorities against us and/or our distributors. Litigation, complaints, and enforcement actions involving us and our distributors could consume considerable amounts of financial and other corporate resources, which could have a negative impact on our sales, revenue, profitability and growth prospects. As we are currently in the process of implementing our direct sales distributor program, we have not been, and are not currently, subject to any material litigation, complaint or enforcement action regarding distributor misconduct by any federal, state or foreign regulatory authority.

Our future manufacturers could fail to fulfill our orders for products, which would disrupt our business, increase our costs, harm our reputation and potentially cause us to lose our market.

We may depend on contract manufacturers in the future to produce our products. These manufacturers could fail to produce products to our specifications or in a workmanlike manner and may not deliver the units on a timely basis. Our manufacturers may also have to obtain inventories of the necessary parts and tools for production. Any change in manufacturers to resolve production issues could disrupt our ability to fulfill orders. Any change in manufacturers to resolve production issues could also disrupt our business due to delays in finding new manufacturers, providing specifications and testing initial production. Such disruptions in our business and/or delays in fulfilling orders would harm our reputation and would potentially cause us to lose our market.

Our inability to effectively protect our intellectual property would adversely affect our ability to compete effectively, our revenue, our financial condition and our results of operations.

We may be unable to obtain intellectual property rights to effectively protect our business. Our ability to compete effectively may be affected by the nature and breadth of our intellectual property rights. While we intend to defend against any threats to our intellectual property rights, there can be no assurance that any such actions will adequately protect our interests. If we are unable to secure intellectual property rights to effectively protect our technology, our revenue and earnings, financial condition, and/or results of operations would be adversely affected.

We may also rely on nondisclosure and non-competition agreements to protect portions of our technology. There can be no assurance that these agreements will not be breached, that we will have adequate remedies for any breach, that third parties will not otherwise gain access to our trade secrets or proprietary knowledge, or that third parties will not independently develop the technology.

We do not warrant any opinion as to non-infringement of any patent, trademark, or copyright by us or any of our affiliates, providers, or distributors. Nor do we warrant any opinion as to invalidity of any third-party patent or unpatentability of any third-party pending patent application.

Our industry is highly competitive and we have less capital and resources than many of our competitors, which may give them an advantage in developing and marketing products similar to ours or make our products obsolete.

We are involved in a highly competitive industry where we may compete with numerous other companies who offer alternative methods or approaches, may have far greater resources, more experience, and personnel perhaps more qualified than we do. Such resources may give our competitors an advantage in developing and marketing products similar to ours or products that make our products obsolete. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully compete against these other entities.

Transfers of our securities may be restricted by virtue of state securities "blue sky" laws, which prohibit trading absent compliance with individual state laws. These restrictions may make it difficult or impossible to sell shares in those states.

Transfers of our common stock may be restricted under the securities or securities regulations laws promulgated by various states and foreign jurisdictions, commonly referred to as "blue sky" laws. Absent compliance with such individual state laws, our common stock may not be traded in such jurisdictions. Because the securities held by many of our stockholders have not been registered for resale under the blue sky laws of any state, the holders of such shares and persons who desire to purchase them should be aware that there may be significant state blue sky law restrictions upon the ability of investors to sell the securities and

of purchasers to purchase the securities. These restrictions may prohibit the secondary trading of our common stock. Investors should consider the secondary market for our securities to be a limited one.

We are dependent on key personnel.

Our success depends to a significant degree upon the continued contributions of key management and other personnel, some of whom could be difficult to replace. We do not maintain key man life insurance covering our officers except for Marco Hegyi, our President. Our success will depend on the performance of our officers and key management and other personnel, our ability to retain and motivate our officers, our ability to integrate new officers and key management and other personnel into our operations, and the ability of all personnel to work together effectively as a team. Our failure to retain and recruit officers and other key personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have limited insurance.

We have limited directors' and officers' liability insurance and commercial liability insurance policies. Any significant claims would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to our Common Stock

CANX, Logic Works and China West could have significant influence over matters submitted to stockholders for approval.

As of September 30, 2015, CANX, Logic Works and China West in the aggregate hold shares representing approximately 53.8% of our common stock on a fully-converted basis and could be considered a control group for purposes of SEC rules. However, their agreements limit their ownership to 4.9% individually and each of the parties disclaims its status as a control group or a beneficial owner due to the fact that their beneficial ownership is limited to 4.9% per their agreements. Beneficial ownership includes shares over which an individual or entity has investment or voting power and includes shares that could be issued upon the exercise of options and warrants within 60 days after the date of determination. If these persons were to choose to act together, they would be able to significantly influence all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, as well as our officers, directors, management and affairs. For example, these persons, if they choose to act together, could significantly influence the election of directors and approval of any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets. This concentration of voting power could delay or prevent an acquisition of us on terms that other stockholders may desire.

Trading in our stock is limited by the lack of market makers and the SEC's penny stock regulations.

On April 10, 2014, as a result of the SEC suspension in the trading of our securities, we lost all market makers and currently trade on the grey market of OTCBB. Until we comply with FINRA Rule 15c2-11, we will trade on the grey market, which limits quotations and marketability of securities. Holders of our common stock will continue to find it more difficult to dispose of, or to obtain accurate quotations as to the market value of, our common stock, and the market value of our common stock will likely decline.

Although our stock currently does not meet the definition of a "penny stock" due to an increase in our revenues for past two years, in the recent past our stock was categorized as a penny stock and it is possible that our stock may become a penny stock again in the future. The SEC has adopted Rule 15g-9 which generally defines "penny stock" to be any equity security that has a market price (as defined) less than US\$ 5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than US\$ 5.00 per share, subject to certain exclusions (e.g., net tangible assets in excess of \$2,000,000 or average revenue of at least \$6,000,000 for the last three years). If our securities were to become a penny stock in the future, they would be

covered by the penny stock rules, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell to persons other than established customers and accredited investors. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document in a form prepared by the SEC, which provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction, and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. The bid and offer quotations, and the broker-dealer and salesperson compensation information, must be given to the customer orally or in writing prior to effecting the transaction and must be given to the customer in writing before or with the customer's confirmation. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. Finally, broker-dealers may not handle penny stocks under \$0.10 per share.

These disclosure requirements reduce the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the stock that is subject to these penny stock rules. Consequently, these penny stock rules would affect the ability of broker-dealers to trade our securities if we become subject to them in the future. The penny stock rules also could discourage investor interest in and limit the marketability of our common stock to future investors, resulting in limited ability for investors to sell their shares.

FINRA sales practice requirements may also limit a shareholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

In addition to the “penny stock” rules described above, 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. The 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.

The market price of our common stock may be volatile.

The market price of our common stock has been and is likely in the future to be volatile. Our common stock price may fluctuate in response to factors such as:

Halting of trading by the SEC or FINRA.

Announcements by us regarding liquidity, legal proceedings, significant acquisitions, equity investments and divestitures, strategic relationships, addition or loss of significant customers and contracts, capital expenditure commitments, loan, note payable and agreement defaults, loss of our subsidiaries and impairment of assets,

Issuance of convertible or equity securities for general or merger and acquisition purposes,

Issuance or repayment of debt, accounts payable or convertible debt for general or merger and acquisition purposes,

Sale of a significant number of shares of our common stock by shareholders,

General market and economic conditions,

Quarterly variations in our operating results,

Investor relation activities,

Announcements of technological innovations,

New product introductions by us or our competitors,

Competitive activities, and

Additions or departures of key personnel.

These broad market and industry factors may have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. These factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and/or results of operations.

The sale of a significant number of our shares of common stock could depress the price of our common stock.

Sales or issuances of a large number of shares of common stock in the public market or the perception that sales may occur could cause the market price of our common stock to decline. As of September 30, 2015, there were approximately 902.1 million shares of our common stock issued and outstanding. In addition, as of September 30, 2015, there are also (i) stock option grants outstanding for the purchase of 40.6 million common shares at a \$0.058 average strike price; (ii) warrants for the purchase of 565.0 million common shares at a \$0.035 average exercise price; (iii) 235.6 million shares related to convertible debt that can be converted at 0.007 per share; and (iv) 6.0 million shares that may be issued to a former executive related to a severance agreement. We are obligated to issue \$2 million in common stock or approximately 115.1 million shares related to the settlement of the Consolidated Class Action and Derivative Action lawsuits alleging violations of federal securities laws that were filed against us in United States District Court, Central District of California. If all stock option grant, warrant and contingent shares are issued, approximately 1.864 billion of our currently authorized 3 billion shares of common stock will be issued and outstanding.

These stock option grant, warrant and contingent shares could result in further dilution to common stock holders and may affect the market price of the common stock.

Significant shares of common stock are held by our principal shareholders, other Company insiders and other large shareholders. As affiliates as defined under Rule 144 of the Securities Act or Rule 144 of the Company, our principal shareholders, other Company insiders and other large shareholders may only sell their shares of common stock in the public market pursuant to an effective registration statement or in compliance with Rule 144.

Some of the present shareholders have acquired shares at prices as low as \$0.007 per share, whereas other shareholders have purchased their shares at prices ranging from \$0.007 to \$0.78 per share.

These stock option grant, warrant and contingent shares could result in further dilution to common stock holders and may affect the market price of the common stock.

Significant shares of common stock are held by our principal shareholders, other Company insiders and other large shareholders. As affiliates as defined under Rule 144 of the Securities Act or Rule 144 of the Company, our principal shareholders, other Company insiders and other large shareholders may only sell their shares of common stock in the public market pursuant to an effective registration statement or in compliance with Rule 144.

Some of the present shareholders have acquired shares at prices as low as \$0.007 per share, whereas other shareholders have purchased their shares at prices ranging from \$0.007 to \$0.78 per share.

Some of our convertible debentures may require adjustment in the conversion price.

Our 6% Senior Secured Convertible Notes Payable, our 7% Convertible Notes Payable and our 6% Convertible Secured Convertible Note and Secured Credit Facility dated June 25, 2014 with Logic Works may require an adjustment in the conversion price if we issue common stock, warrants or equity below the price that is reflected in the convertible notes payable. Any adjustment in the conversion price also could affect the market price of the common stock.

We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our capital stock in the foreseeable future.

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our capital stock. We currently intend to retain all of our future earnings, if any, to finance the growth and development of our business, and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our capital stock in the foreseeable future. In addition, the terms of any future debt agreements may preclude us from paying dividends. As a result, capital appreciation, if any, of our common stock will be your sole source of gain for the foreseeable future.

Anti-takeover provisions may limit the ability of another party to acquire our company, which could cause our stock price to decline.

Our certificate of incorporation, as amended, our bylaws and Delaware law contain provisions that could discourage, delay or prevent a third party from acquiring our company, even if doing so may be beneficial to our stockholders. In addition, these provisions could limit the price investors would be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock.

We may issue preferred stock that could have rights that are preferential to the rights of common stock that could discourage potentially beneficially transactions to our common shareholders.

An issuance of additional shares of preferred stock could result in a class of outstanding securities that would have preferences with respect to voting rights and dividends and in liquidation over our common stock and could, upon conversion or otherwise, have all of the rights of our common stock. Our Board of Directors' authority to issue preferred stock could discourage potential takeover attempts or could delay or prevent a change in control through merger, tender offer, proxy contest or otherwise by making these attempts more difficult or costly to achieve. The issuance of preferred stock could impair the voting, dividend and liquidation rights of common stockholders without their approval.

If the company were to dissolve or wind-up, holders of our common stock may not receive a liquidation preference.

If we were to wind-up or dissolve the Company and liquidate and distribute our assets, our shareholders would share ratably in our assets only after we satisfy any amounts we owe to our creditors. If our liquidation or dissolution were attributable to our inability to profitably operate our business, then it is likely that we would have material liabilities at the time of liquidation or dissolution. Accordingly, we cannot give you any assurance that sufficient assets will remain available after the payment of our creditors to enable you to receive any liquidation distribution with respect to any shares you may hold.

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

During the three months ended March 31, 2015, there were no unregistered sales of equity securities.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

This item is not applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

The exhibits required to be filed herewith by Item 601 of Regulation S-K, as described in the following index of exhibits, are attached hereto unless otherwise indicated as being incorporated by reference, as follows:

(a) Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
10.1	Notice of Settlement Agreement dated February 9, 2015. Filed as an exhibit to the Company's Form 8K and filed with the SEC on February 12, 2015, and hereby incorporated by reference.
<u>31.1</u>	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer.
<u>31.2</u>	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer.
<u>32.1</u>	Section 906 Certifications.
<u>32.2</u>	Section 906 Certifications.
101	Interactive data files pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T. Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and otherwise are not subject to liability.

SIGNATURES

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

GROWLIFE, INC.

(Registrant)

Date: October 14, 2015

By: /s/ Marco Hegyi
Marco Hegyi
President, and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: October 14, 2015

By: /s/ Mark Scott
Mark Scott
Consulting Chief Financial Officer,
Director and Secretary
(Principal Financial and Accounting
Officer)