

Terra Tech Corp.
Form 10-K
March 15, 2019

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2018

or

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

For the Transition Period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 000-54258

TERRA TECH CORP.

(Exact Name of Registrant as
Specified in its Charter)

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NEVADA
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation
or Organization)

26-3062661
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2040 Main Street, Suite 225

Irvine, California
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

92614
(Zip Code)

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code) **(855) 447-6967**

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

None
(Title of Each Class)

None
(Name of Each Exchange on Which
Registered)

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, \$0.001 Par Value

(Title of Class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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 and 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

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes x No "

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. "

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

Large Accelerated Filer	"	Accelerated Filer	x
Non-Accelerated Filer	"	Smaller Reporting Company	x
		Emerging Growth Company	"

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. "

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

At June 30, 2018, the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of the registrant's voting stock held by non-affiliates (based on the closing sale price of the registrant's Common Stock on the OTC Market Group Inc.'s OTCQX tier, and for the purpose of this computation only, on the assumption that all of the Registrant's directors and officers are affiliates, was approximately \$142,861,830.

As of March 8, 2019, there were 94,035,688 shares of common stock outstanding, 12 shares of Series A Preferred Stock, convertible at any time into 12 shares of common stock, 0 shares of Series B Preferred Stock, 948,189 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of all of our outstanding warrants and 659,774 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of all vested options.

**TERRA TECH CORP.
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
<u>PART I</u>		
<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Business</u>	4
<u>Item 1A.</u>	<u>Risk Factors</u>	11
<u>Item 1B.</u>	<u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	23
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Properties</u>	23
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	24
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	24
<u>PART II</u>		
<u>Item 5.</u>	<u>Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	25
<u>Item 6.</u>	<u>Selected Financial Data</u>	26
<u>Item 7.</u>	<u>Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	27
<u>Item 7A.</u>	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	30
<u>Item 8.</u>	<u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	30
<u>Item 9.</u>	<u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	30
<u>Item 9A.</u>	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	30
<u>Item 9B.</u>	<u>Other Information</u>	33
<u>PART III</u>		
<u>Item 10.</u>	<u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	34
<u>Item 11.</u>	<u>Executive Compensation</u>	39
<u>Item 12.</u>	<u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management</u>	42
<u>Item 13.</u>	<u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	43
<u>Item 14.</u>	<u>Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	44
<u>PART IV</u>		
<u>Item 15.</u>	<u>Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules</u>	45
<u>Index to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>		46
<u>Signatures</u>		50
<u>Certifications</u>		See Exhibits

CAUTIONARY NOTE CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

In addition to historical information, this Annual Report on Form 10-K may contain “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), which provides a “safe harbor” for forward-looking statements made by us. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, including statements concerning our plans, objectives, goals, beliefs, business strategies, future events, business conditions, results of operations, financial position, business outlook, business trends, and other information, may be forward-looking statements. Words such as “might,” “will,” “may,” “should,” “estimates,” “expects,” “continues,” “contemplates,” “anticipates,” “projects,” “plans,” “potential,” “predicts,” “intends,” “believes,” “forecasts,” “future,” and variations of such words or similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements are not historical facts, and are based upon our current expectations, beliefs, estimates and projections, and various assumptions, many of which, by their nature, are inherently uncertain and beyond our control. Our expectations, beliefs, estimates, and projections are expressed in good faith and we believe there is a reasonable basis for them. However, there can be no assurance that management’s expectations, beliefs, estimates, and projections will occur or can be achieved and actual results may vary materially from what is expressed in or indicated by the forward-looking statements.

There are a number of risks, uncertainties, and other important factors, many of which are beyond our control, that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Such risks, uncertainties, and other important factors that could cause actual results to differ include, among others, the risk, uncertainties and factors set forth under “Item 1A. Risk Factors” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and in other filings we make from time to time with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”).

We caution you that the risks, uncertainties, and other factors set forth in our periodic filings with the SEC may not contain all of the risks, uncertainties, and other factors that are important to you. In addition, we cannot assure you that we will realize the results, benefits, or developments that we expect or anticipate or, even if substantially realized, that they will result in the consequences or affect us or our business in the way expected. There can be no assurance that: (i) we have correctly measured or identified all of the factors affecting our business or the extent of these factors’ likely impact, (ii) the available information with respect to these factors on which such analysis is based is complete or accurate, (iii) such analysis is correct, or (iv) our strategy, which is based in part on this analysis, will be successful. All forward-looking statements in this report apply only as of the date of the report or as of the date they were made and, except as required by applicable law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments, or otherwise.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Unless the context indicates or suggests otherwise, references to “we,” “our,” “us,” the “Company,” or “Terra Tech” refer to Terra Tech Corp., a Nevada corporation, individually, or as the context requires, collectively with its consolidated subsidiaries.

Company Overview

Terra Tech is a holding company with the following subsidiaries:

- 620 Dyer LLC, a California corporation (“Dyer”);
- 1815 Carnegie LLC, a California limited liability company (“Carnegie”);
- Black Oak Gallery, a California corporation (“Black Oak”);
- Blüm San Leandro, a California corporation (“Blüm San Leandro”);
- Edible Garden Corp., a Nevada corporation (“Edible Garden”);
- EG Transportation, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (“EG Transportation”);
- GrowOp Technology Ltd., a Nevada corporation (“GrowOp Technology”);
- IVXX, Inc., a California corporation (“IVXX Inc.”; together with IVXX LLC, “IVXX”);
- IVXX, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (“IVXX LLC”);
- MediFarm, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (“MediFarm”);
- MediFarm I, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (“MediFarm I”);
- MediFarm I Real Estate, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (“MediFarm I RE”);
- MediFarm II, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (“MediFarm II”); and
- MediFarm So Cal, Inc., a California corporation (“MediFarm SoCal”)
- 121 North Fourth Street, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (“121 North Fourth”)

Our corporate headquarters is located at 2040 Main Street, Suite 225, Irvine, California 92614 and our telephone number is (855) 447-6967. Our website addresses are as follows: www.terratechcorp.com, www.letsblum.com, www.ivxx.com, and www.ediblegarden.com. No information available on or through our websites shall be deemed to be incorporated into this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our common stock, par value \$0.001 (the “Common Stock”), is quoted on the OTC Markets Group, Inc.’s OTCQX tier under the symbol “TRTC.”

Recent Developments

Currently, we are exploring strategic alternatives for certain operational and non-operational assets in both Nevada and California. We are confident we can get a better return on our invested capital by redeploying assets. We're working with financial advisors to identify locations or permits that can generate non-dilutive capital that can be reinvested in strategic locations to produce greater returns. We have identified multiple opportunities that appear to be a more accretive use of capital. There are numerous risks and uncertainties associated with our exploration of strategic alternatives and there can be no assurance that these efforts will be successful.

On March 12, 2018, we implemented a 1-for-15 reverse stock split of our common stock (the "Reverse Stock Split"). The Reverse Stock Split became effective in the stock market upon commencement of trading on March 13, 2018. As a result of the Reverse Stock Split, every fifteen shares of our Pre-Reverse Stock Split common stock were combined and reclassified into one share of our common stock. No fractional shares were issued in connection with the Reverse Stock Split, and any fractional shares were rounded up to the nearest whole share. The number of shares of common stock subject to outstanding options, warrants and convertible securities were also reduced by a factor of fifteen as of March 13, 2018. All historical share and per share amounts reflected throughout this report have been adjusted to reflect the Reverse Stock Split. The authorized number of shares and the par value per share of our common stock were not affected by the Reverse Stock Split.

Our Business

We are a retail, production and cultivation company, with an emphasis on providing the highest quality of medical and adult use cannabis products. We grow organic antioxidant rich Superleaf lettuce and living herbs using classic Dutch hydroponic farming methods. We have licensed an exclusive patent on the Superleaf lettuce.

We have a presence in three states (California, Nevada and New Jersey) and currently have a concentrated cannabis interest in California and Nevada. All of our cannabis dispensaries operate under the name Blüm. Our cannabis dispensaries in California operate as MediFarm SoCal in Santa Ana, Black Oak Gallery in Oakland and Blum San Leandro in San Leandro and offer a broad selection of medical and adult-use cannabis products including flowers, concentrates and edibles.

In Nevada, we have three dispensaries, two under MediFarm in Las Vegas and one under MediFarm I in Reno, which sell quality medical and adult use cannabis products. We jointly own real property in Reno under MediFarm I RE, on which MediFarm I operates its dispensary.

Founded on the importance of providing consumers with healthy and natural products, Edible Garden is a wholesale seller of organic and locally grown hydroponic produce and herb products. EG Transportation supports the

distribution of Edible Garden products to major grocery stores such as ShopRite, Walmart, Ahold, Aldi, Meijer, Kroger, and others throughout New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and the Midwest.

Table of Contents

We have a “rollup” growth strategy, which includes the following components:

- With our brand recognition and experienced management team, maximize productivity, provide economies of scale, and increase profitability through our public market vehicle;
- Acquire unique products and niche players where barriers to entry are high and margins are robust, providing them with a broader outlet for their products; and
- Acquire multiple production facilities to capture the market vertically from manufacturing to production up to retail.

Our business also represents our operating segments. See our Part I, Item 1. Business, “Company Overview” and “*Note 20 – Segment Information*” to our consolidated financial statements for further discussion of our operating segments.

Marijuana Industry Overview

Marijuana cultivation refers to the planting, tending, improving and harvesting of the flowering plant Cannabis, primarily for the production and consumption of cannabis flowers, often referred to as “buds.” The cultivation techniques for marijuana cultivation differ for other purposes such as hemp production and generally references to marijuana cultivation and production do not include hemp.

Cannabis belongs to the genus Cannabis in the family Cannabaceae and for the purposes of production and consumption, includes three species, *C. sativa* (“Sativa”), *C. indica* (“Indica”), and *C. ruderalis* (“Ruderalis”). Sativa and Indica generally grow tall with some varieties reaching approximately four meters. The females produce flowers rich in tetrahydrocannabinol (“THC”). Ruderalis is a short plant and produces trace amounts of THC but is very rich in cannabidiol (“CBD”) and which is an antagonist (inhibits the physiological action) to THC.

As of December 2018, there are a total of 33 states, plus the District of Columbia, with legislation passed as it relates to medicinal cannabis. Of these states, 10 have decriminalized adult use cannabis legislation. These state laws are in direct conflict with the United States Federal Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. § 811) (“CSA”), which places controlled substances, including cannabis, in a schedule. Cannabis is classified as a Schedule I drug, which is viewed as having a high potential for abuse, has no currently-accepted use for medical treatment in the U.S., and lacks acceptable safety for use under medical supervision.

These 33 states, and the District of Columbia, have adopted laws that exempt patients who use medicinal cannabis under a physician's supervision from state criminal penalties. These are collectively referred to as the states that have de-criminalized medicinal cannabis, although there is a subtle difference between de-criminalization and legalization, and each state's laws are different.

Table of Contents

The states that have legalized medicinal cannabis are as follows (in alphabetical order):

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Alaska | 12. Maine | 23. New York |
| 2. Arizona | 13. Maryland | 24. North Dakota |
| 3. Arkansas | 14. Massachusetts | 25. Ohio |
| 4. California | 15. Michigan | 26. Oklahoma |
| 5. Colorado | 16. Minnesota | 27. Oregon |
| 6. Connecticut | 17. Missouri | 28. Pennsylvania |
| 7. Delaware | 18. Montana | 29. Rhode Island |
| 8. Florida | 19. Nevada | 30. Utah |
| 9. Hawaii | 20. New Hampshire | 31. Vermont |
| 10. Illinois | 21. New Jersey | 32. Washington |
| 11. Louisiana | 22. New Mexico | 33. West Virginia |

Medical cannabis decriminalization is generally referred to as the removal of all criminal penalties for the private possession and use of cannabis by adults, including cultivation for personal use and casual, nonprofit transfers of small amounts. Legalization is generally referred to as the development of a legally controlled market for cannabis, where consumers purchase from a safe, legal, and regulated source.

The dichotomy between federal and state laws has limited the access to banking and other financial services by marijuana businesses. The U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Treasury have issued guidance for banks considering conducting business with marijuana dispensaries in states where those businesses are legal, pursuant to which banks must file a Marijuana Limited Suspicious Activity Report that states the marijuana business is following the government's guidelines with regard to revenue that is generated exclusively from legal sales. However, as banks can still face prosecution if they provide financial services to marijuana businesses, there is widespread refusal of the banking industry to offer banking services to marijuana businesses operating within state and local laws.

In November 2016, California and Nevada voters both approved marijuana use for adults over the age of 21 without a physician's prescription or recommendation, and permitted the cultivation and sale of marijuana, in each case subject to certain limitations. We have obtained the necessary permits and licenses to expand our existing business to cultivate and distribute marijuana in compliance with the laws in the State of Nevada and California. Despite the changes in state laws, marijuana remains illegal under federal law.

In November 2016, California voters approved Proposition 64, which is also known as the Adult Use of Marijuana Act ("the AUMA"), in a ballot initiative. Among other things, the AUMA makes it legal for adults over the age of 21 to use marijuana and to possess up to 28.5 grams of marijuana flowers and 8 grams of marijuana concentrates. Individuals are also permitted to grow up to six marijuana plants for personal use. In addition, the AUMA establishes

a licensing system for businesses to, among other things, cultivate, process and distribute marijuana products under certain conditions. On January 1, 2018, the California Bureau of Marijuana Control enacted regulations to implement the AUMA.

Nevada voters approved Question 2 in a ballot initiative in November 2016. Among other things, Question 2 makes it legal for adults over the age of 21 to use marijuana and to possess up to one ounce of marijuana flowers and one-eighth of an ounce of marijuana concentrates. Individuals are also permitted to grow up to six marijuana plants for personal use. In addition, Question 2 authorizes businesses to cultivate, process and distribute marijuana products under certain conditions. On June 30, 2017, the State of Nevada Department of Taxation approved our Dual-Use Marijuana business licenses. This approval allowed all four of our Blüm cannabis dispensaries in Nevada to commence sales of cannabis for adult-use beginning on July 1, 2017.

The U.S. Department of Justice (the “DOJ”) has not historically devoted resources to prosecuting individuals whose conduct is limited to possession of small amounts of marijuana for use on private property but has relied on state and local law enforcement to address marijuana activity. In the event the DOJ reverses its stated policy and begins strict enforcement of the CSA in states that have laws legalizing medical marijuana and recreational marijuana in small amounts, there may be a direct and adverse impact to our business and our revenue and profits.

Table of Contents

We are monitoring the Trump administration's, the DOJ's and Congress' positions on federal marijuana law and policy. Since the start of the new Congress in January 2019, there have been positive discussions about the Federal Government's approach to cannabis. The DOJ has not signaled any change in their enforcement efforts. Based on public statements and reports, we understand that certain aspects of those laws and policies are currently under review, but no official changes have been announced. It is possible that certain changes to existing laws or policies could have a negative effect on our business and results of operations.

Although the possession, cultivation and distribution of marijuana for medical and adult use is permitted in California and Nevada, provided compliance with applicable state and local laws, rules, and regulations, marijuana is illegal under federal law. We believe we operate our business in compliance with applicable Nevada and California laws and regulations. Any changes in federal, state or local law enforcement regarding marijuana may affect our ability to operate our business. Strict enforcement of federal law regarding marijuana would likely result in the inability to proceed with our business plans, could expose us to potential criminal liability and could subject our properties to civil forfeiture. Any changes in banking, insurance or other business services may also affect our ability to operate our business.

Our Medical Marijuana Dispensaries, Cultivation and Manufacturing

Black Oak Gallery

On April 1, 2016, we acquired Black Oak, which operates a medical and adult use marijuana dispensary in Oakland, California under the name Blüm. Black Oak opened its retail storefront in Oakland, California in November 2012.

Black Oak sells a combination of our own cultivated products as well as high quality name-brand products from outside suppliers. In addition to multiple grades of medical and adult use marijuana, Black Oak sells "edibles", which include cannabis-infused baked goods, chocolates, and candies; cannabis-infused topical products, such as lotions, massage oils and balms; clones of marijuana plants; and numerous kinds of cannabis concentrates, such as hash, shatter and wax.

Black Oak's target markets are those individuals located in the areas surrounding its dispensary. Black Oak services approximately 500 consumers per day. Collectively known as the Blüm Campus, Black Oak's location consists of a retail dispensary storefront, indoor cultivation area, a distribution area and a 20-car capacity parking lot.

During January 2017, we executed a lease for 13,000 square feet of industrial space on over 30,000 square feet of land in Oakland's industrial corridor with the intention of building a cultivation facility. The Hegenberger facility is expected to be completed in the 2nd Quarter of 2019 and we will begin cultivating marijuana once all required operating permits are approved.

Blüm San Leandro

We incorporated Blüm San Leandro on October 14, 2016. Blüm San Leandro has received the necessary governmental approvals and permitting to operate a medical marijuana dispensary and production facility in San Leandro, California. We have executed a lease for 13,300 square feet of industrial space in San Leandro's industrial corridor and are in the final planning and design stages of the production facility. The San Leandro dispensary opened on January 11, 2019. The production facility is expected to be completed in late 2019.

MediFarm SoCal

We incorporated MediFarm SoCal on August 17, 2017 to acquire all the assets of Tech Center Drive Management LLC. As a result of the acquisition, MediFarm SoCal now operates a medical and adult use marijuana dispensary under the name Blüm. MediFarm SoCal has the necessary governmental approvals and permitting to operate a medical and adult use marijuana dispensary in Santa Ana, California.

Table of Contents

MediFarm, MediFarm I, and MediFarm II

We formed three subsidiaries for the purposes of cultivation or production of medical and adult use marijuana and/or operation of dispensary facilities in various locations in Nevada. MediFarm, MediFarm I, and MediFarm II received four final dispensary licenses, two provisional cultivation licenses and two provisional production licenses from the State of Nevada, and we have received approval from local authorities with respect to all eight of such licenses. The provisional cultivation and production licenses related to MediFarm were finalized August 31, 2018. The provisional cultivation and production licenses associated with MediFarm II were relinquished in June 2018. The receipt of both the provisional licenses from the State of Nevada and approval from local authorities were necessary to commence the final permitting process for the cultivation and production licenses. The receipt of final permits and licenses was necessary to commence the cultivation and production businesses of MediFarm, MediFarm I, and MediFarm II. Effectuation of the businesses of each of (i) MediFarm, (ii) MediFarm I, and (iii) MediFarm II is also dependent upon the continued legislative authorization of medical and adult use marijuana at the state level.

We formed MediFarm on March 19, 2014. Prior to August 2017, we owned 60.0% of the membership interests in MediFarm. The remaining membership interests were owned by Camden Goorjian (20.0%) and by Richard Vonfeldt (20.0%), two otherwise unaffiliated individuals. In August 2017, we acquired an additional 38% ownership in MediFarm for no additional consideration due to changes in the planned level of involvement of the two individuals in the operations of MediFarm. In December 2018, we issued 200,000 shares of common stock with a fair value of \$0.20 million to acquire the remaining 2.0% interest in MediFarm. MediFarm has received the necessary governmental approvals and permitting to operate medical marijuana and adult use cultivation, production, and/or dispensary facilities in Clark County, Nevada and a medical and adult use marijuana dispensary facility in the City of Las Vegas. As of December 31, 2018, MediFarm has two fully operational retail medical and adult use marijuana dispensaries in the greater Las Vegas region.

We formed MediFarm I on July 18, 2014. We own 50.0% of the membership interests in MediFarm I. The remaining membership interests are owned by Forever Green NV, LLC (50.0%), an otherwise unaffiliated entity that also owns certain membership interests in MediFarm II. MediFarm I has the necessary governmental approvals and permitting to operate a medical and adult use marijuana dispensary in Reno, Nevada. As of December 31, 2018, MediFarm I has one fully operational retail medical and adult use marijuana dispensary in Reno, Nevada. On February 26, 2019, we agreed to purchase Forever Green's 50% membership interest in MediFarm I as part of a larger deal that involved ownership interest in MediFarm I, MediFarm II, and Medifarm I Real Estate for an aggregate consideration of \$6.25 million.

We formed MediFarm II on July 30, 2014. We own 55.0% of the membership interests in MediFarm II. The remaining membership interests are owned by Nevada MF, LLC (30.0%) and by Forever Green NV, LLC (15.0%), two otherwise unaffiliated entities. Forever Green NV, LLC also owns certain membership interests in MediFarm I. On February 26, 2019, we agreed to purchase Forever Green's 15% membership interest in MediFarm II as part of a larger deal that involved ownership interest in MediFarm I, MediFarm II, and Medifarm I Real Estate.

MediFarm, MediFarm I, and MediFarm II may face substantial competition in the operation of cultivation, production, and dispensary facilities in Nevada. Numerous other companies were also granted licenses, and, therefore, we anticipate that we will face competition with these other companies if such companies operate cultivation, production, and dispensary facilities in and around the locations at which we operate our facilities. Our management has extensive experience in successfully developing, implementing, and operating all facets of equivalent businesses in other markets. We believe this experience will provide MediFarm, MediFarm I, and MediFarm II with a competitive advantage over these other companies.

MediFarm, MediFarm I, and MediFarm II rely on a combination of trademark laws, trade secrets, confidentiality provisions, and other contractual provisions to protect their proprietary rights. MediFarm, MediFarm I, and MediFarm II do not own any patents.

Table of Contents

IVXX and IVXX Branded Products

On September 16, 2014, Terra Tech formed IVXX for the purposes of producing a line of IVXX branded cannabis flowers as well as a complete line of IVXX branded pure cannabis concentrates including: oils, waxes, shatters, and clears.

The science of cannabis concentrate extraction functions on the solubility of the cannabinoids and other active ingredients in the cannabis plant. Cannabinoids are not water soluble, so to extract them properly, the cannabinoids must be dissolved in a solvent. IVXX utilizes multiple proprietary extraction methods to produce its concentrates. The Company's extractors process raw cannabis plants and separate the chemical cannabinoids from the cannabis plant material, producing a concentrate. IVXX also sells clothing, apparel, and other various branded products.

IVXX produces, markets and sells their line of IVXX branded cannabis products both to adult use and recreational cannabis markets in California and Nevada pursuant to Proposition 64 and Question 2, respectively, which made marijuana consumption legal (January 1, 2018 for California and July 1, 2017 for Nevada), with certain restrictions and rules, for adults over the age of 21.

On October 26, 2017, the Company entered into joint venture agreements with NuLeaf Sparks Cultivation, LLC and NuLeaf Reno Production, LLC (collectively "NuLeaf") to build and operate cultivation and production facilities for our IVXX brand of cannabis products in Nevada. The agreements were subject to approval by the State of Nevada, the City of Sparks and the City of Reno in Nevada. Under the terms of the agreements, the Company remitted to NuLeaf an upfront investment of \$4.50 million in the form of convertible loans bearing an interest rate of 6.0% per annum. The Company received all required permits and licenses from the State of Nevada and local authorities in 2018. As a result, the notes receivable balance was converted into a 50.0% ownership interest in Nuleaf.

MediFarm I RE

On October 14, 2015, we formed MediFarm I RE. We own 50.0% of the membership interests in MediFarm I RE. The remaining membership interests are owned by Forever Young Investments, LLC (50.0%), an otherwise unaffiliated entity. MediFarm I RE is a real estate holding company that owns the real property and a building that is situated on such real property, at which our MediFarm I marijuana dispensary facility is located and operates. On February 26, 2019, we agreed to purchase Forever Young's 50% membership interest in MediFarm I as part of a larger deal that involved ownership interest in MediFarm I, MediFarm II, and MediFarm I RE.

Carnegie

On October 31, 2017, we formed Carnegie, a wholly owned subsidiary. Carnegie is a real estate holding company that owns the real property and a building located in Santa Ana, California. The Carnegie real estate was listed for sale in the fourth quarter of 2018.

Dyer

On October 31, 2017, we formed Dyer, a wholly owned subsidiary. Dyer is a real estate holding company for the purpose of acquiring real property and a building located in Santa Ana, California, where the Company plans to open an additional cannabis operation in Santa Ana, California.

Herbs and Produce Products

Edible Garden

Edible Garden was incorporated on April 9, 2013. Edible Garden is a retail seller of locally grown hydroponic produce and herb products that are distributed throughout the Northeast, Midwest and Western United States. Currently, Edible Garden's products are sold at approximately 1,800 retailers throughout these markets. Most of the produce and herbs grown by Edible Garden are certified organic. Our target customers are those individuals seeking organic and fresh produce locally grown using environmentally sustainable methods.

Table of Contents

There are numerous growers that are available to us, and therefore, we are not limited in the number of growers available nor are we dependent on any one grower. We completed construction of a greenhouse structure in 2014, which can be used to grow plants to satisfy selling demands; however, we may incur additional freight costs to distribute these plants until growers are replaced.

Edible Garden's main competitors are Shenandoah Growers and Sun Aqua Farms. To a lesser extent, Edible Garden competes with Green Giant, Del Monte, Rock Hedge Herbs, and Infinite Herbs. Edible Garden is an up and coming brand that has increased its retailers to approximately 1,800 retail sellers since we acquired Edible Garden in April 2013. Edible Garden believes the following three factors set it apart from its competitors: (1) its branding and marketing displays, which are predominately placed in high traffic areas on its proprietary racks; (2) it uses proprietary strands and seeds for its produce and its methodology for growing such produce; and (3) all of its produce is hydroponically grown and sold "alive" (*i.e.*, the produce is sold "rooted").

Edible Garden relies on a combination of trademark laws, trade secrets, confidentiality provisions, and other contractual provisions to protect its proprietary rights, which are primarily its brand names, marks, and proprietary pods and seeds. Edible Garden owns trademarks but does not own any patents. Edible Garden signed an exclusive license agreement with Nutrasorb LLC, a spin-off from Rutgers University, to grow and commercialize nutritionally-enhanced lettuce varieties. Under the terms of the agreement, Edible Garden has the right to grow and sell Green and Red Superleaf Lettuce across the North American and European continents as well as Australia. With five times more antioxidants than ordinary lettuce, the produce is high in vitamins A and C, magnesium, iron and potassium contents. It also has high levels of fiber and chlorogenic acid for superior digestion. These nutritionally-enhanced, proprietary Green and Red Superleaf Lettuces were developed by scientists at Rutgers University following years of intensive research. Edible Garden pays a license fee to Nutrasorb, LLC for each unit sold.

Edible Garden's produce is Global Food Safety Initiative certified. Edible Garden also obtained certain organic certifications for its products. No other governmental regulations or approvals are needed or affect its business.

Our Operations

We are organized into three reportable segments:

- ***Herbs and Produce Products*** – Includes herbs and leafy greens that are grown using classic Dutch hydroponic farming methods;

- ***Cannabis Dispensary, Cultivation and Production*** – Includes cannabis-focused retail, cultivation and production operations; and
- ***Real Estate*** – Includes building ownership and construction operations where cannabis dispensary and/or cultivation operations are currently in development

Our segment net revenue and contributions to consolidated net revenue for each of the last three fiscal years were as follows:

	Total Revenue		% of Total Revenue	
	Year Ended December 31, 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2018	Year Ended December 31, 2017
Herbs and Produce Products	\$ 5,585,447	\$ 5,701,233	17.8%	15.9%
Cannabis Dispensary, Cultivation and Production	25,978,118	30,031,046	82.9%	83.9%
Real Estate	62,574	-	0.2%	-%
Other and Eliminations	(292,521)	68,565	(0.9)%	0.2%
Total	\$ 31,333,618	\$ 35,800,844	100.0%	100.0%

Table of Contents

See “*Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*” to our consolidated financial statements for financial information about our segments. See also “*Item 1A. Risk Factors*” below for a discussion of certain risks associated with our operations.

Herbs and Produce Products

Either independently or in conjunction with third parties, we are a retail seller of locally grown hydroponic herbs and produce, which are distributed through major grocery stores throughout the East, West and Midwest regions of the U.S.

Cannabis Dispensary, Cultivation and Production

Either independently or in conjunction with third parties, we operate medical marijuana retail and adult use dispensaries, cultivation and production facilities in California and Nevada. All of our retail dispensaries in California and Nevada offer a broad selection of medical and adult use cannabis products including flowers, concentrates and edibles. We also produce and sell a line of medical and adult use cannabis flowers, as well as a line of medical and adult use cannabis-extracted products, which include concentrates, cartridges, vape pens and wax products.

Real Estate and Construction Operations

We own real property in Nevada on which we plan to build a medical and adult use marijuana dispensary. Additionally, we own properties in California that are in various stages of construction for medical marijuana and adult use cultivation and production facilities and dispensaries. We have executed a lease for 13,300 square feet of industrial space in San Leandro’s industrial corridor and were in the final stage of completing construction of leasehold improvements for the San Leandro medical marijuana dispensary during December 2018.

Employees

As of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we have approximately 222 employees.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Before deciding to purchase, hold, or sell our common stock, you should carefully consider the risks described below in addition to the cautionary statements and risks described elsewhere and the other information contained in this Report and in our other filings with the SEC, including subsequent reports on Forms 10-Q and 8-K. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of these known or unknown risks or uncertainties actually occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations and/or liquidity could be seriously harmed, which could cause our actual results to vary materially from recent results or from our anticipated future results. In addition, the trading price of our common stock could decline due to any of these known or unknown risks or uncertainties, and you could lose all or part of your investment. An investment in our securities is speculative and involves a high degree of risk. You should not invest in our securities if you cannot bear the economic risk of your investment for an indefinite period of time and cannot afford to lose your entire investment. See also “Cautionary Note Concerning Forward-Looking Statements.”

Table of Contents

Risks Relating to Our Business and Industry

We have a limited operating history, which may make it difficult for investors to predict future performance based on current operations.

We have a limited operating history upon which investors may base an evaluation of our potential future performance. In particular, we have not proven that we can sell produce and herb products, or cannabis products in a manner that enables us to be profitable and meet customer requirements, enhance our produce and herb products, obtain the necessary permits and/or achieve certain milestones to develop our dispensary businesses, enhance our line of cannabis products, including IVXX, develop and maintain relationships with key manufacturers and strategic partners to extract value from our intellectual property, raise sufficient capital in the public and/or private markets, or respond effectively to competitive pressures. As a result, there can be no assurance that we will be able to develop or maintain consistent revenue sources, or that our operations will be profitable and/or generate positive cash flow.

Any forecasts we make about our operations may prove to be inaccurate. We must, among other things, determine appropriate risks, rewards, and level of investment in our product lines, respond to economic and market variables outside of our control, respond to competitive developments and continue to attract, retain, and motivate qualified employees. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in meeting these challenges and addressing such risks and the failure to do so could have a materially adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition. Our prospects must be considered in light of the risks, expenses, and difficulties frequently encountered by companies in the early stage of development. As a result of these risks, challenges, and uncertainties, the value of your investment could be significantly reduced or completely lost.

We have incurred significant losses in prior periods, and losses in the future could cause the quoted price of our Common Stock to decline or have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, our ability to pay our debts as they become due and on our cash flow.

We have incurred significant losses in prior periods. For the year ended December 31, 2018, we incurred a net loss of \$39.75 million and, as of that date, we had an accumulated deficit of \$142.75 million. For the year ended December 31, 2017, we incurred a net loss of \$32.68 million and, as of that date, we had an accumulated deficit of \$105.55 million. Any losses in the future could cause the quoted price of our Common Stock to decline or have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, our ability to pay our debts as they become due, and on our cash flow.

We will likely need additional capital to sustain our operations and will likely need to seek further financing, which we may not be able to obtain on acceptable terms, or at all. If we fail to raise additional capital, as needed, our

ability to implement our business model and strategy could be compromised.

We have limited capital resources and operations. To date, our operations have been funded primarily from the proceeds of debt and equity financings. We expect to require substantial capital in the near future to commence operations at additional cultivation and production facilities, expand our product lines, develop our intellectual property base, and establish our targeted levels of commercial production. We may not be able to obtain additional financing on terms acceptable to us, or at all. In particular, because marijuana is illegal under federal law, we may have difficulty attracting investors.

Even if we obtain financing for our near-term operations, we expect that we will require additional capital thereafter. Our capital needs will depend on numerous factors including: (i) our profitability; (ii) the release of competitive products by our competition; (iii) the level of our investment in research and development; and (iv) the amount of our capital expenditures, including acquisitions. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain capital in the future to meet our needs.

If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, the percentage ownership held by our existing stockholders will be reduced and our stockholders may experience significant dilution. In addition, new securities may contain rights, preferences, or privileges that are senior to those of our Common Stock. If we raise additional capital by incurring debt, this will result in increased interest expense. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of securities, market fluctuations in the price of our shares of Common Stock could limit our ability to obtain equity financing.

We cannot give you any assurance that any additional financing will be available to us, or if available, will be on terms favorable to us. If we are unable to raise capital when needed, our business, financial condition, and results of operations would be materially adversely affected, and we could be forced to reduce or discontinue our operations.

We face intense competition and many of our competitors have greater resources that may enable them to compete more effectively.

The industries in which we operate in general are subject to intense and increasing competition. Some of our competitors may have greater capital resources, facilities, and diversity of product lines, which may enable them to compete more effectively in this market. Our competitors may devote their resources to developing and marketing products that will directly compete with our product lines. Due to this competition, there is no assurance that we will not encounter difficulties in obtaining revenues and market share or in the positioning of our products. There are no assurances that competition in our respective industries will not lead to reduced prices for our products. If we are unable to successfully compete with existing companies and new entrants to the market this will have a negative impact on our business and financial condition.

If we fail to protect our intellectual property, our business could be adversely affected.

Our viability will depend, in part, on our ability to develop and maintain the proprietary aspects of our intellectual property to distinguish our products from our competitors' products. We rely on copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets, and confidentiality provisions to establish and protect our intellectual property. We may not be able to enforce some of our intellectual property rights because cannabis is illegal under federal law.

Any infringement or misappropriation of our intellectual property could damage its value and limit our ability to compete. We may have to engage in litigation to protect the rights to our intellectual property, which could result in significant litigation costs and require a significant amount of our time. In addition, our ability to enforce and protect our intellectual property rights may be limited in certain countries outside the United States, which could make it easier for competitors to capture market position in such countries by utilizing technologies that are similar to those developed or licensed by us.

Table of Contents

Competitors may also harm our sales by designing products that mirror our products or processes without infringing on our intellectual property rights. If we do not obtain sufficient protection for our intellectual property, or if we are unable to effectively enforce our intellectual property rights, our competitiveness could be impaired, which would limit our growth and future revenue.

We may also find it necessary to bring infringement or other actions against third parties to seek to protect our intellectual property rights. Litigation of this nature, even if successful, is often expensive and time-consuming to prosecute and there can be no assurance that we will have the financial or other resources to enforce our rights or be able to enforce our rights or prevent other parties from developing similar products or processes or designing around our intellectual property.

Although we believe that our products and processes do not and will not infringe upon the patents or violate the proprietary rights of others, it is possible such infringement or violation has occurred or may occur, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are not aware of any infringement by us of any person's or entity's intellectual property rights. In the event that products we sell or processes we employ are deemed to infringe upon the patents or proprietary rights of others, we could be required to modify our products or processes or obtain a license for the manufacture and/or sale of such products or processes or cease selling such products or employing such processes. In such event, there can be no assurance that we would be able to do so in a timely manner, upon acceptable terms and conditions, or at all, and the failure to do any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect upon our business.

There can be no assurance that we will have the financial or other resources necessary to enforce or defend a patent infringement or proprietary rights violation action. If our products or processes are deemed to infringe or likely to infringe upon the patents or proprietary rights of others, we could be subject to injunctive relief and, under certain circumstances, become liable for damages, which could also have a material adverse effect on our business and our financial condition.

Our trade secrets may be difficult to protect.

Our success depends upon the skills, knowledge, and experience of our scientific and technical personnel, our consultants and advisors, as well as our licensors and contractors. Because we operate in several highly competitive industries, we rely in part on trade secrets to protect our proprietary technology and processes. However, trade secrets are difficult to protect. We enter into confidentiality or non-disclosure agreements with our corporate partners, employees, consultants, outside scientific collaborators, developers, and other advisors. These agreements generally

require that the receiving party keep confidential and not disclose to third parties, confidential information developed by the receiving party or made known to the receiving party by us during the course of the receiving party's relationship with us. These agreements also generally provide that inventions conceived by the receiving party in the course of rendering services to us will be our exclusive property, and we enter into assignment agreements to perfect our rights.

These confidentiality, inventions, and assignment agreements may be breached and may not effectively assign intellectual property rights to us. Our trade secrets also could be independently discovered by competitors, in which case we would not be able to prevent the use of such trade secrets by our competitors. The enforcement of a claim alleging that a party illegally obtained and was using our trade secrets could be difficult, expensive, and time consuming and the outcome would be unpredictable. In addition, courts outside the United States may be less willing to protect trade secrets. The failure to obtain or maintain meaningful trade secret protection could adversely affect our competitive position.

Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flow may in the future be negatively impacted by challenging global economic conditions.

Future disruptions and volatility in global financial markets and declining consumer and business confidence could lead to decreased levels of consumer spending. These macroeconomic developments could negatively impact our business, which depends on the general economic environment and levels of consumer spending. As a result, we may not be able to maintain our existing customers or attract new customers, or we may be forced to reduce the price of our products. We are unable to predict the likelihood of the occurrence, duration, or severity of such disruptions in the credit and financial markets and adverse global economic conditions. Any general or market-specific economic downturn could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flow.

Table of Contents

Our future success depends on our key executive officers and our ability to attract, retain, and motivate qualified personnel.

Our future success largely depends upon the continued services of our executive officers and management team. If one or more of our executive officers are unable or unwilling to continue in their present positions, we may not be able to replace them readily, if at all. Additionally, we may incur additional expenses to recruit and retain new executive officers. If any of our executive officers joins a competitor or forms a competing company, we may lose some or all of our customers. Finally, we do not maintain “key person” life insurance on any of our executive officers. Because of these factors, the loss of the services of any of these key persons could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations, and thereby an investment in our stock.

Our continuing ability to attract and retain highly qualified personnel will also be critical to our success because we will need to hire and retain additional personnel as our business grows. There can be no assurance that we will be able to attract or retain highly qualified personnel. We face significant competition for skilled personnel in our industries. In particular, if the marijuana industry continues to grow, demand for personnel may become more competitive. This competition may make it more difficult and expensive to attract, hire, and retain qualified managers and employees. Because of these factors, we may not be able to effectively manage or grow our business, which could adversely affect our financial condition or business. As a result, the value of your investment could be significantly reduced or completely lost.

We may not be able to effectively manage our growth or improve our operational, financial, and management information systems, which would impair our results of operations.

In the near term, we intend to expand the scope of our operations activities significantly. If we are successful in executing our business plan, we will experience growth in our business that could place a significant strain on our business operations, finances, management, and other resources. The factors that may place strain on our resources include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The need for continued development of our financial and information management systems;
- The need to manage strategic relationships and agreements with manufacturers, customers, and partners; and
- Difficulties in hiring and retaining skilled management, technical, and other personnel necessary to support and manage our business.

Additionally, our strategy envisions a period of rapid growth that may impose a significant burden on our administrative and operational resources. Our ability to effectively manage growth will require us to substantially expand the capabilities of our administrative and operational resources and to attract, train, manage, and retain

qualified management and other personnel. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in recruiting and retaining new employees or retaining existing employees.

We cannot provide assurances that our management will be able to manage this growth effectively. Our failure to successfully manage growth could result in our sales not increasing commensurately with capital investments or otherwise materially adversely affecting our business, financial condition, or results of operations.

If we are unable to continually innovate and increase efficiencies, our ability to attract new customers may be adversely affected.

In the area of innovation, we must be able to develop new technologies and products that appeal to our customers. This depends, in part, on the technological and creative skills of our personnel and on our ability to protect our intellectual property rights. We may not be successful in the development, introduction, marketing, and sourcing of new technologies or innovations, that satisfy customer needs, achieve market acceptance, or generate satisfactory financial returns.

Table of Contents

We are dependent on the popularity of consumer acceptance of our product lines, including IVXX.

Our ability to generate revenue and be successful in the implementation of our business plan is dependent on consumer acceptance and demand of our product lines, including IVXX. Acceptance of our products will depend on several factors, including availability, cost, ease of use, familiarity of use, convenience, effectiveness, safety, and reliability. If customers do not accept our products, or if we fail to meet customers' needs and expectations adequately, our ability to continue generating revenues could be reduced.

A drop in the retail price of medical and adult use marijuana products may negatively impact our business.

The demand for our products depends in part on the price of commercially grown marijuana. Fluctuations in economic and market conditions that impact the prices of commercially grown marijuana, such as increases in the supply of such marijuana and the decrease in the price of products using commercially grown marijuana, could cause the demand for medical marijuana products to decline, which would have a negative impact on our business.

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

Currently, there are 33 states plus the District of Columbia that have laws and/or regulations that recognize, in one form or another, legitimate medical and adult uses for cannabis and consumer use of cannabis in connection with medical treatment. Many other states are considering similar legislation. Conversely, under the CSA, the policies and regulations of the federal government and its agencies are that cannabis has no medical benefit and a range of activities including cultivation and the personal use of cannabis is prohibited. Unless and until Congress amends the CSA with respect to medical marijuana, as to the timing or scope of any such potential amendments there can be no assurance, there is a risk that federal authorities may enforce current federal law, and we may be deemed to be producing, cultivating, or dispensing marijuana in violation of federal law. Active enforcement of the current federal regulatory position on cannabis may thus indirectly and adversely affect our revenues and profits. The risk of strict enforcement of the CSA in light of Congressional activity, judicial holdings, and stated federal policy remains uncertain.

In February 2017, the Trump administration announced that there may be "greater enforcement" of federal laws regarding marijuana. Any such enforcement actions could have a negative effect on our business and results of operations.

Since the start of the new congress, there have been “positive” discussions about the Federal Government’s approach to cannabis. The DOJ has not historically devoted resources to prosecuting individuals whose conduct is limited to possession of small amounts of marijuana for use on private property but has relied on state and local law enforcement to address marijuana activity. With the change of the Attorney General, the DOJ has not signaled any change in their enforcement efforts. In the event the DOJ reverses its stated policy and begins strict enforcement of the CSA in states that have laws legalizing medical marijuana and recreational marijuana in small amounts, there may be a direct and adverse impact to our business and our revenue and profits. Furthermore, H.R. 83, enacted by Congress on December 16, 2014, provides that none of the funds made available to the DOJ pursuant to the 2015 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act may be used to prevent certain states, including Nevada and California, from implementing their own laws that authorized the use, distribution, possession, or cultivation of medical marijuana. This prohibition is currently in place until September 30, 2019.

We could be found to be violating laws related to cannabis.

Currently, there are 33 states plus the District of Columbia that have laws and/or regulations 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 similar legislation. Conversely, under the CSA, the policies and regulations of the federal government and its agencies are that cannabis has no medical benefit and a range of activities including cultivation and the personal use of cannabis is prohibited. Unless and until Congress amends the CSA with respect to medical marijuana, as to the timing or scope of any such amendments there can be no assurance, there is a risk that federal authorities may enforce current federal law. The risk of strict enforcement of the CSA in light of Congressional activity, judicial holdings, and stated federal policy remains uncertain. Because we cultivate, produce, sell and distribute medical marijuana, we have risk that we will be deemed to facilitate the selling or distribution of medical marijuana in violation of federal law. Finally, we could be found in violation of the CSA in connection with the sale of IVXX’s products. This would cause a direct and adverse effect on our subsidiaries’ businesses, or intended businesses, and on our revenue and prospective profits.

Table of Contents

Variations in state and local regulation, and enforcement in states that have legalized cannabis, may restrict cannabis-related activities, which may negatively impact our revenues and prospective profits.

Individual state laws do not always conform to the federal standard or to other states' laws. A number of states have decriminalized marijuana to varying degrees, other states have created exemptions specifically for medical cannabis, and several have both decriminalization and medical laws. As of December 2018, ten states and the District of Columbia have legalized the recreational use of cannabis. Variations exist among states that have legalized, decriminalized, or created medical marijuana exemptions. For example, certain states have limits on the number of marijuana plants that can be homegrown. In most states, the cultivation of marijuana for personal use continues to be prohibited except for those states that allow small-scale cultivation by the individual in possession of medical marijuana needing care or that person's caregiver. Active enforcement of state laws that prohibit personal cultivation of marijuana may indirectly and adversely affect our business and our revenue and profits.

In November 2016, California voters approved Proposition 64, also known as the Adult Use of Marijuana Act ("AUMA"), in a ballot initiative. Among other things, the AUMA makes it legal for adults over the age of 21 to use marijuana and to possess up to 28.5 grams of marijuana flowers and 8 grams of marijuana concentrates. Individuals are also permitted to grow up to six marijuana plants for personal use. In addition, the AUMA establishes a licensing system for businesses to, among other things, cultivate, process and distribute marijuana products under certain conditions. On January 1, 2018 and the California Bureau of Marijuana Control enacted regulations to implement the AUMA.

Also, in November 2016, Nevada voters approved Question 2 in a ballot initiative. Among other things, Question 2 makes it legal for adults over the age of 21 to use marijuana and to possess up to one ounce of marijuana flowers and one-eighth of an ounce of marijuana concentrates. Individuals are also permitted to grow up to six marijuana plants for personal use. In addition, Question 2 authorizes businesses to cultivate, process and distribute marijuana products under certain conditions. The Nevada Department of Taxation enacted regulations to implement Question 2 in the summer of 2017.

If we are unable to obtain and maintain the permits and licenses required to operate our business in compliance with state and local regulations in California, we may experience negative effects on our business and results of operations.

California has only issued temporary cannabis licenses and there is no guarantee we will receive permanent licenses.

Effective January 1, 2018, the State of California allowed for adult-use cannabis sales. California's cannabis licensing system is being implemented in two phases. First, beginning on January 1, 2018, the State of California began issuing temporary licenses. Temporary licenses were initially issued for 90 days, but have since been extended three times by the State of California. Our current temporary licenses expire in July 2019. The extensions were initially provided because in April 2018 the Company had submitted all the necessary documentation for an annual license to be issued. Prior to the State of California completing its review of any annual licenses, the licensing authority determined they would eliminate the need to have multiple licenses issued to each entity for both medical and adult use. The Company has since applied for single category licenses that allow our vertically integrated activities to conduct sales in both the medical and adult-use categories. The Company's prior licenses obtained from the local jurisdictions in which it operated have been continued by such jurisdictions and are necessary to obtain state licensing. The Company has received a temporary license for each local jurisdiction in which it has active operations. The temporary licenses may be extended for an additional period of time. The Company submitted its applications for the annual licenses in April 2018. Although the Company believes it will receive the necessary licenses from the State of California to conduct its business in a timely fashion, there is no guarantee the Company will be able to do so and any failure to do so may have a negative effect on its business and results of operations.

Prospective customers may be deterred from doing business with a company with a significant nationwide online presence because of fears of federal or state enforcement of laws prohibiting possession and sale of medical or recreational marijuana.

Our website is visible in jurisdictions where medicinal and adult use of marijuana is not permitted and, as a result, we may be found to be violating the laws of those jurisdictions.

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 likely result in our inability to proceed with our business plan, especially in respect of our marijuana cultivation, production and dispensaries. In addition, our assets, including real property, cash, equipment and other goods, could be subject to asset forfeiture because marijuana is still federally illegal.

Table of Contents

We are not able to deduct some of our business expenses.

Section 280E of the Internal Revenue Code prohibits marijuana businesses from deducting their ordinary and necessary business expenses, forcing us to pay higher effective federal tax rates than similar companies in other industries. The effective tax rate on a marijuana business depends on how large its ratio of nondeductible expenses is to its total revenues. Therefore, our marijuana business may be less profitable than it could otherwise be.

We may not be able to attract or retain a majority of independent directors.

Our board of directors is not currently comprised of a majority of independent directors. We may in the future desire to list our common stock on The New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) or The NASDAQ Stock Market (“NASDAQ”), both of which require that a majority of our board be comprised of independent directors. We may have difficulty attracting and retaining independent directors because, among other things, we operate in the marijuana industry, and as a result we may be delayed or prevented from listing our common stock on the NYSE or NASDAQ.

We may not be able to successfully execute on our merger and acquisition strategy

Our business plan depends in part on merging with or acquiring other businesses in the marijuana industry. The success of any acquisition will depend upon, among other things, our ability to integrate acquired personnel, operations, products and technologies into our organization effectively, to retain and motivate key personnel of acquired businesses, and to retain their customers. Any acquisition may result in diversion of management’s attention from other business concerns, and such acquisition may be dilutive to our financial results and/or result in impairment charges and write-offs. We might also spend time and money investigating and negotiating with potential acquisition or investment targets, but not complete the transaction.

Although we expect to realize strategic, operational and financial benefits as a result of our acquisitions, we cannot predict whether and to what extent such benefits will be achieved. There are significant challenges to integrating an acquired operation into our business.

Any future acquisition could involve other risks, including the assumption of unidentified liabilities for which we, as a successor owner, may be responsible. These transactions typically involve a number of risks and present financial and other challenges, including the existence of unknown disputes, liabilities, or contingencies and changes in the industry, location, or regulatory or political environment in which these investments are located, that our due diligence

review may not adequately uncover and that may arise after entering into such arrangements.

Laws and regulations affecting the medical and adult use marijuana industry are constantly changing, which could detrimentally affect our cultivation, production and dispensary operations, and the business of IVXX.

Local, state, and federal medical and adult use marijuana laws and regulations are broad in scope and subject to evolving interpretations, which could require us to incur substantial costs associated with compliance or alter certain aspects of our business plan. In addition, violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could disrupt certain aspects of our business plan and result in a material adverse effect on certain aspects of our planned operations. In addition, it is possible that regulations may be enacted in the future that will be directly applicable to certain aspects of our cultivation, production and dispensary businesses, and our business of selling cannabis products through IVXX. We cannot predict the nature of any future laws, regulations, interpretations or applications, nor can we determine what effect additional governmental regulations or administrative policies and procedures, when and if promulgated, could have on our business.

We may not obtain the necessary permits and authorizations to operate the medical and adult use marijuana business.

We may not be able to obtain or maintain the necessary licenses, permits, authorizations, or accreditations for our cultivation, production and dispensary businesses, or may only be able to do so at great cost. In addition, we may not be able to comply fully with the wide variety of laws and regulations applicable to the medical and adult use marijuana industry. Failure to comply with or to obtain the necessary licenses, permits, authorizations, or accreditations could result in restrictions on our ability to operate the medical and adult use marijuana business, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Table of Contents

If we incur substantial liability from litigation, complaints, or enforcement actions, our financial condition could suffer.

Our participation in the medical and adult use marijuana industry may lead to litigation, formal or informal complaints, enforcement actions, and inquiries by various federal, state, or local governmental authorities against us. Litigation, complaints, and enforcement actions could consume considerable amounts of financial and other corporate resources, which could have a negative impact on our sales, revenue, profitability, and growth prospects. We have not been, and are not currently, subject to any material litigation, complaint, or enforcement action regarding marijuana (or otherwise) brought by any federal, state, or local governmental authority. IVXX is presently engaged in the distribution of marijuana; however, we have not been, and are not currently, subject to any material litigation, complaint or enforcement action regarding marijuana (or otherwise) brought by any federal, state, or local governmental authority with respect to IVXX's business.

We may have difficulty accessing the service of banks, which may make it difficult for us to operate.

Since the use of marijuana is illegal under federal law, many banks will not accept for deposit funds from businesses involved with the marijuana industry. Consequently, businesses involved in the marijuana industry often have difficulty finding a bank willing to accept their business. The inability to open or maintain bank accounts may make it difficult for us to operate our medical and adult use marijuana businesses. If any of our bank accounts are closed, we may have difficulty processing transactions in the ordinary course of business, including paying suppliers, employees and landlords, which could have a significant negative effect on our operations.

We are dependent on the popularity of consumer acceptance of produce and herbs.

Our ability to generate revenue and be successful in the continued implementation of Edible Garden's business plan is dependent on consumer acceptance and demand of produce and herbs, and in particular for organic products. Acceptance of Edible Garden's products will depend on several factors, including availability, cost, and convenience. If these customers do not accept Edible Garden's products, or if we fail to meet Edible Garden's customers' needs and expectations adequately, our ability to continue generating revenues could be reduced.

A drop in the retail price of commercially grown produce may negatively impact our business.

The demand for Edible Garden's produce depends in part on the price of commercially grown produce. Fluctuations in economic and market conditions that impact the prices of commercially grown produce, such as increases in the supply of such produce and the decrease in the price of commercially grown produce, could cause the demand for produce to decline, which would have a negative impact on our business.

Litigation may adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

From time to time in the normal course of our business operations, we may become subject to litigation that may result in liability material to our financial statements as a whole or may negatively affect our operating results if changes to our business operations are required. The cost to defend such litigation may be significant and may require a diversion of our resources. There also may be adverse publicity associated with litigation that could negatively affect customer perception of our business, regardless of whether the allegations are valid or whether we are ultimately found liable. Insurance may not be available at all or in sufficient amounts to cover any liabilities with respect to these or other matters. A judgment or other liability in excess of our insurance coverage for any claims could adversely affect our business and the results of our operations.

Table of Contents

Our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was not effective as of December 31, 2017 and our auditors expressed an adverse opinion, which could result in material weaknesses in our financial reporting, such as errors in our financial statements and in the accompanying footnote disclosures, that could require restatements.

As of December 31, 2017, management assessed the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting and concluded that our internal controls and procedures were not effective to detect the inappropriate application of U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). Our internal controls were adversely affected by deficiencies in the design or operation of our internal controls, which management considered to be material weaknesses. These material weaknesses include the following:

- lack of a majority of independent members and a lack of a majority of outside directors on our Board of Directors (“Board”), resulting in ineffective oversight in the establishment and monitoring of required internal controls and procedures;
- inadequate segregation of duties consistent with control objectives; and
- ineffective controls over period end financial disclosure and reporting processes.

The failure to implement and maintain proper and effective internal controls and disclosure controls could result in material weaknesses in our financial reporting, such as errors in our financial statements and in the accompanying footnote disclosures that could require restatements. Investors may lose confidence in our reported financial information and disclosure, which could negatively impact our stock price.

We do not expect that our internal controls over financial reporting will prevent all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system’s objectives will be met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. Over time, controls may become inadequate because changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may occur. Because of the inherent limitations in a cost-effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Our insurance coverage may be inadequate to cover all significant risk exposures.

We will be exposed to liabilities that are unique to the products we provide. While we intend to maintain insurance for certain risks, the amount of our insurance coverage may not be adequate to cover all claims or liabilities, and we may be forced to bear substantial costs resulting from risks and uncertainties of our business. It is also not possible to obtain insurance to protect against all operational risks and liabilities. In particular, we may have difficulty obtaining insurance because we operate in the marijuana industry. The failure to obtain adequate insurance coverage on terms favorable to us, or at all, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. We do not have any business interruption insurance. Any business disruption or natural disaster could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources.

If our products are contaminated, we may have litigation and products liability exposure.

We source some of our products from third-party suppliers. Although we test the products we receive from third-party suppliers, we may not identify all contamination in those products. Possible contaminants include pesticides, molds and fungus. If a customer suffers an injury from our products, they may sue us in addition to the supplier and we may not have adequate insurance to cover any such claims, which could result in a negative effect on our results of operations.

Table of Contents

Some of our lines of business rely on our third-party service providers to host and deliver services and data, and any interruptions or delays in these hosted services, security or privacy breaches, or failures in data collection could expose us to liability and harm our business and reputation.

Some of our lines of business and services, including our dispensaries, rely on services hosted and controlled directly by third-party service providers. We do not have redundancy for all of our systems, many of our critical applications reside in only one of our data centers, and our disaster recovery planning may not account for all eventualities. If our business relationship with a third-party provider of hosting or software services is negatively affected, or if one of our service providers were to terminate its agreement with us, we might not be able to deliver access to our data, which could subject us to reputational harm and cause us to lose customers and future business, thereby reducing our revenue.

We hold large amounts of customer data, some of which is hosted in third-party facilities. A security incident at those facilities or ours may compromise the confidentiality, integrity or availability of customer data. Unauthorized access to customer data stored on our computers or networks may be obtained through break-ins, breaches of our secure network by an unauthorized party, employee theft or misuse or other misconduct. It is also possible that unauthorized access to customer data may be obtained through inadequate use of security controls by customers. Accounts created with weak passwords could allow cyber-attackers to gain access to customer data. If there were an inadvertent disclosure of customer information, or if a third party were to gain unauthorized access to the information we possess on behalf of our customers, our operations could be disrupted, our reputation could be damaged and we could be subject to claims or other liabilities. In addition, such perceived or actual unauthorized disclosure of the information we collect or breach of our security could damage our reputation, result in the loss of customers and harm our business.

Because of the large amount of data we collect and manage using our hosted solutions, it is possible that hardware or software failures or errors in our systems (or those of our third-party service providers) could result in data loss or corruption, cause the information that we collect to be incomplete or contain inaccuracies that our customers regard as significant or cause us to fail to meet committed service levels. Furthermore, our ability to collect and report data may be delayed or interrupted by a number of factors, including access to the Internet, the failure of our network or software systems or security breaches. In addition, computer viruses or other malware may harm our systems, causing us to lose data, and the transmission of computer viruses or other malware could expose us to litigation. We may also find, on occasion, that we cannot deliver data and reports in near real time because of a number of factors, including failures of our network or software. If we supply inaccurate information or experience interruptions in our ability to capture, store and supply information in near real time or at all, our reputation could be harmed and we could lose customers, or we could be found liable for damages or incur other losses.

In January 2017, one of our software providers reported that its system was hacked, and we were unable to access some of our data. We currently have access to the data again. However, another loss of access to our data could have a negative impact on our business and results of operations. In particular, the states in which we operate require that we

maintain certain information about our customers and transactions. If we fail to maintain such information, we could be in violation of state laws.

Disruptions to cultivation, manufacturing and distribution of cannabis in California may negatively affect our access to products for sale at our dispensaries.

California laws and regulations require us to purchase products only from licensed vendors and through licensed distributors. To date, a relatively small number of licenses have been issued in California to cultivate, manufacture and distribute cannabis products. We have obtained a license to distribute products from our cultivation and manufacturing facilities to our dispensaries, however we currently do not cultivate and manufacture enough of our own products to satisfy customer demand. In addition, we carry products cultivated and manufactured by third parties. As a result, if an insufficient number of cultivators, manufacturers and distributors are able to obtain licenses our ability to purchase products and have them delivered to our dispensaries may be limited and may impact our sales.

High tax rates on cannabis and compliance costs in California may limit our customer base.

The State of California imposes a 15.0% excise tax on products sold at licensed cannabis dispensaries. Local jurisdictions typically impose additional taxes on cannabis products. In addition, we incur significant costs complying with state and local laws and regulations. As a result, products sold at our dispensaries will likely cost more than similar products sold by unlicensed vendors and we may lose market share to those vendors.

Federal income tax reform could have unforeseen effects on our financial condition and results of operations.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, or the Tax Act, was enacted on December 22, 2017, and contains many changes to U.S. federal tax laws. The Tax Act requires complex computations that were not previously provided for under U.S. tax law and significantly revised the U.S. tax code by, among other changes, lowering the corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, requiring a one-time transition tax on accumulated foreign earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries that were previously tax deferred and creating new taxes on certain foreign sourced earnings. At December 31, 2018, the Company has completed its accounting for the tax effects of the 2017 Tax Act. However, additional guidance may be issued by the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, the Department of the Treasury, or other governing body that may significantly differ from our interpretation of the law, which may result in a material adverse effect on our business, cash flow, results of operations or financial conditions.

Inadequate funding for the Department of Justice (DOJ) and other government agencies could hinder their ability to perform normal business functions on which the operation of our business may rely, which could negatively impact our business.

In an effort to provide guidance to federal law enforcement, the DOJ has issued Guidance Regarding Marijuana Enforcement to all United States Attorneys in a memorandum from Deputy Attorney General David Ogden on October 19, 2009, in a memorandum from Deputy Attorney General James Cole on June 29, 2011 and in a memorandum from Deputy Attorney General James Cole on August 29, 2013. Each memorandum provides that the DOJ is committed to the enforcement of the CSA but, the DOJ is also committed to using its limited investigative and prosecutorial resources to address the most significant threats in the most effective, consistent, and rational way. On January 4, 2018, Attorney General Jeff Sessions revoked the Ogden Memo and the Cole Memos.

Table of Contents

The DOJ has not historically devoted resources to prosecuting individuals whose conduct is limited to possession of small amounts of marijuana for use on private property but has relied on state and local law enforcement to address marijuana activity. In the event the DOJ reverses its stated policy and begins strict enforcement of the CSA in states that have laws legalizing medical marijuana and recreational marijuana in small amounts, there may be a direct and adverse impact to our business and our revenue and profits. Furthermore, H.R. 83, enacted by Congress on December 16, 2014, provides that none of the funds made available to the DOJ pursuant to the 2015 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act may be used to prevent certain states, including Nevada and California, from implementing their own laws that authorized the use, distribution, possession, or cultivation of medical marijuana. This prohibition is currently in place until September 30, 2019. If a prolonged government shutdown occurs, it could enable the DOJ to enforce the CSA in states that have laws legalizing medical marijuana.

California’s Phase-In of Laboratory Testing Requirements could impact the availability of the products sold in our dispensary

Beginning July 1, 2018, cannabis goods must meet all statutory and regulatory requirements. A licensee can only sell cannabis goods that have been tested by a licensed testing laboratory and have passed all statutory and regulatory testing requirements. In order to be sold, cannabis goods harvested or manufactured prior to January 1, 2018, must be tested by a licensed testing laboratory and must comply with all testing requirements in section 5715 of the Bureau of Cannabis Control (“BCC”) regulations. Cannabis goods that do not meet all statutory and regulatory requirements must be destroyed in accordance with the rules pertaining to destruction. See “*Note 3 – Concentrations of Business and Credit Risk*” for additional information on California laboratory testing requirements.

Risks Related to an Investment in Our Securities

We expect to experience volatility in the price of our Common Stock, which could negatively affect stockholders’ investments.

The trading price of our Common Stock may be highly volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors, some of which are beyond our control. The stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies with securities traded in those markets. Broad market and industry factors may seriously affect the market price of companies’ stock, including ours, regardless of actual operating performance. All of these factors could adversely affect your ability to sell your shares of Common Stock or, if you are able to sell your shares, to sell your shares at a price that you determine to be fair or favorable.

The relative lack of public company experience of our management team could adversely impact our ability to comply with the reporting requirements of U.S. securities laws.

Our senior management may not be able to implement programs and policies in an effective and timely manner that adequately respond to increased legal, regulatory compliance, and reporting requirements, including the establishing and maintaining of internal controls over financial reporting. Any such deficiencies, weaknesses, or lack of compliance could have a materially adverse effect on our ability to comply with the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which is necessary to maintain our public company status. If we were to fail to fulfill those obligations, our ability to continue as a U.S. public company would be in jeopardy, we could be subject to the imposition of fines and penalties, and our management would have to divert resources from attending to our business plan.

Our Common Stock is categorized as “penny stock,” which may make it more difficult for investors to sell their shares of Common Stock due to suitability requirements.

Our Common Stock is categorized as “penny stock.” The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted Rule 15g-9, which generally defines “penny stock” to be any equity security that has a market price (as defined) less than \$5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. The price of our Common Stock is significantly less than \$5.00 per share and is therefore considered “penny stock.” This designation imposes 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 buying our securities to disclose certain information concerning the transaction, obtain a written agreement from the purchaser and determine that the purchaser is reasonably suitable to purchase the securities given the increased risks generally inherent in penny stocks. These rules may restrict the ability and/or willingness of brokers or dealers to buy or sell our Common Stock, either directly or on behalf of their clients, may discourage potential stockholders from purchasing our Common Stock, or may adversely affect the ability of stockholders to sell their shares.

Table of Contents

Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) sales practice requirements may also limit a stockholder’s ability to buy and sell our Common Stock, which could depress the price of our Common Stock.

In addition to the “penny stock” rules described above, FINRA has adopted rules that require a broker-dealer to have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer before recommending an investment to a 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. Thus, 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 shares of Common Stock, have an adverse effect on the market for our shares of Common Stock, and thereby depress our price per share of Common Stock.

The elimination of monetary liability against our directors, officers, and employees under Nevada law and the existence of indemnification rights for our obligations to our directors, officers, and employees may result in substantial expenditures by us and may discourage lawsuits against our directors, officers, and employees.

Our Articles of Incorporation contain a provision permitting us to eliminate the personal liability of our directors to us and our stockholders for damages for the breach of a fiduciary duty as a director or officer to the extent provided by Nevada law. We may also have contractual indemnification obligations under any future employment agreements with our officers or agreements entered into with our directors. The foregoing indemnification obligations could result in us incurring substantial expenditures to cover the cost of settlement or damage awards against directors and officers, which we may be unable to recoup. These provisions and the resulting costs may also discourage us from bringing a lawsuit against directors and officers for breaches of their fiduciary duties; and may similarly discourage the filing of derivative litigation by our stockholders against our directors and officers even though such actions, if successful, might otherwise benefit us and our stockholders.

We may issue additional shares of Common Stock or Preferred Stock in the future, which could cause significant dilution to all stockholders.

Our Articles of Incorporation authorize the issuance of up to 990,000,000 shares of Common Stock and 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock, with a par value of \$0.001 per share. As of March 8, 2019, we had 94,035,688 shares of Common Stock, 12 shares of Series A Preferred Stock and zero shares of Series B Preferred Stock outstanding; however, we may issue additional shares of Common Stock or preferred stock in the future in connection with a financing or an acquisition. Such issuances may not require the approval of our stockholders. In addition, certain of our outstanding rights to purchase additional shares of Common Stock or securities convertible into our Common Stock are subject to full-ratchet anti-dilution protection, which could result in the right to purchase significantly more

shares of Common Stock being issued or a reduction in the purchase price for any such shares or both. Any issuance of additional shares of our Common Stock, or equity securities convertible into our Common Stock, including but not limited to, preferred stock, warrants, and options, will dilute the percentage ownership interest of all stockholders, may dilute the book value per share of our Common Stock, and may negatively impact the market price of our Common Stock.

Anti-takeover effects of certain provisions of Nevada state law hinder a potential takeover of us.

Nevada has a business combination law that prohibits certain business combinations between Nevada corporations and “interested stockholders” for three years after an “interested stockholder” first becomes an “interested stockholder,” unless the corporation’s board of directors approves the combination in advance. For purposes of Nevada law, an “interested stockholder” is any person who is (i) the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of ten percent or more of the voting power of the outstanding voting shares of the corporation or (ii) an affiliate or associate of the corporation and at any time within the three previous years was the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of ten percent or more of the voting power of the then outstanding shares of the corporation. The definition of the term “business combination” is sufficiently broad to cover virtually any kind of transaction that would allow a potential acquirer to use the corporation’s assets to finance the acquisition or otherwise to benefit its own interests rather than the interests of the corporation and its other stockholders.

Table of Contents

The effect of Nevada's business combination law is potentially to discourage parties interested in taking control of us from doing so if they cannot obtain the approval of our Board. Both of these provisions could limit the price investors would be willing to pay in the future for shares of our Common Stock.

Because we do not intend to pay any cash dividends on our Common Stock, our stockholders will not be able to receive a return on their shares unless they sell them.

We intend to retain any future earnings to finance the development and expansion of our business. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our Common Stock in the foreseeable future. Declaring and paying future dividends, if any, will be determined by our Board, based upon earnings, financial condition, capital resources, capital requirements, restrictions in our Articles of Incorporation, contractual restrictions, and such other factors as our Board deems relevant. Unless we pay dividends, our stockholders will not be able to receive a return on their shares unless they sell them. There is no assurance that stockholders will be able to sell shares when desired.

Failure to execute our strategies could result in impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets, which may negatively impact profitability.

As of December 31, 2018, we have goodwill of \$35.17 million and other intangible assets of \$20.05 million, which represents 45.4% of our total assets. As of December 31, 2017, we had goodwill of \$28.92 million and other intangible assets of \$27.77 million, which represented 57.7% of our total assets. We evaluate goodwill for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently if impairment indicators are present based upon the fair value of each reporting unit. We assess the impairment of other intangible assets on an annual basis, or more frequently if impairment indicators are present, based upon the expected future cash flows of the respective assets. These valuations include management's estimates of sales, profitability, cash flow generation, capital structure, cost of debt, interest rates, capital expenditures, and other assumptions. Significant negative industry or economic trends, disruptions to our business, inability to achieve sales projections or cost savings, inability to effectively integrate acquired businesses, unexpected significant changes or planned changes in use of the assets or in entity structure, and divestitures may adversely impact the assumptions used in the valuations. If the estimated fair value of our reporting units changes in future periods, we may be required to record an impairment charge related to goodwill or other intangible assets, which would reduce earnings in such period.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

A summary of the offices and properties we lease or own are presented in the table below. Each of our facilities is considered to be in good condition, adequate for its purpose and suitably utilized according to the individual nature and requirements of the relevant operations.

Table of Contents

Purpose	Location	Own or Lease	Base Monthly Rent	Lease Begin Date	Lease End Date
Corporate Headquarters	Irvine, CA	Lease	\$ 7,327	01/03/2017	30/04/2022
Office (Terra Tech)	Oakland, CA	Lease	\$ 1,726	01/04/2017	M to M
Office (Edible Garden)	Jesery City, NJ	Lease	\$ 4,967	01/12/2017	31/12/2020
Land for Greenhouse (Edible Garden)	Belvidere, NJ	Lease	\$ 14,640	01/01/2015	31/12/2029
Cultivation Facility (Gary)	Las Vegas, NV	Lease	\$ 5,624	01/05/2014	30/04/2024
Cultivation Facility (1)	Oakland, CA	Lease	\$ 24,720	01/01/2017	31/12/2024
Cultivation Facility (1)	Spanish Springs, NV	Own	–	–	–
Dispensary (Blüm Oakland)/Cultivation Facility	Oakland, CA	Lease	\$ 28,840	01/05/2016	31/03/2022
Dispensary (Blüm Desert Inn)	Las Vegas, NV	Lease	\$ 9,422	15/04/2014	31/05/2019
Dispensary (Blüm Decatur)	Las Vegas, NV	Lease	\$ 5,245	01/05/2014	30/04/2019
Dispensary (Blüm San Leandro)	San Leandro, CA	Lease	\$ 24,720	01/01/2017	31/12/2024
Dispensary (Blüm Reno)	Reno, NV	Own	–	–	–
Dispensary (MediFarm So Cal)	Santa Ana, CA	Lease	\$ 15,000	01/10/2017	M to M
Building (Carnegie)	Santa Ana, CA	Own	–	–	–
Building (Dyer)	Santa Ana, CA	Own	–	–	–
Dispensary (Blüm 4th Street) (1)	Las Vegas, NV	Own	–	–	–

(1) Not open yet.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

See Note 21- “*Litigation and Claims*” of the “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” in Part II, Item 8, “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, which is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

Table of Contents

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our Common Stock is quoted on the OTC Markets Group, Inc.'s OTCQX tier under the symbol "TRTC." On March 8, 2018, the closing bid price on the OTC Markets Group, Inc.'s OTCQX tier for our Common Stock was \$1.15.

Holdings

As of March 8, 2019, there were 94,035,688 shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding (excluding shares of Common Stock issuable upon conversion or conversion into shares of Common Stock of all of our currently outstanding Series A Preferred Stock and Series B Preferred Stock and exercise of our warrants and options) held by approximately 181 stockholders of record. We believe that we have more than 114,000 beneficial holders of our Common Stock. As of March 8, 2018, there were no shares issued and outstanding of our Series B Preferred Stock, Series G Preferred Stock, Series N Preferred Stock and Series Z Preferred Stock.

Dividends

We have not declared any dividends and we do not plan to declare any dividends in the foreseeable future. There are no restrictions in our Articles of Incorporation or Bylaws that prevent us from declaring dividends. The Nevada Revised Statutes, however, prohibit us from declaring dividends where, after giving effect to the distribution of the dividend:

- we would not be able to pay our debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or
- our total assets would be less than the sum of our total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed to satisfy the rights of stockholders who have preferential rights superior to those receiving the distribution, unless otherwise permitted under our Articles of Incorporation.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

On January 8, 2016, we adopted the 2016 Equity Incentive Plan (the “Plan”). Our stockholders approved the Plan at our Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on September 26, 2016. Pursuant to the terms of the Plan, the maximum number of shares of Common Stock available for the grant of awards under the Plan shall not exceed 2,000,000. During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, we granted to certain of our directors, executive officers, and employees ten-year options to acquire 733,333 and 731,065 shares of Common Stock, respectively, at exercise prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$5.10 per share, which represented the closing prices reported on the OTC Market Group, Inc.’s OTCQX tier on the grant date. Generally, one-twelfth of each option vests quarterly for the next twelve quarters. As of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, there were 840,317 and 491,035 vested options, respectively. No options were exercised during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, 436,668 and zero options were forfeited, respectively. As of March 8, 2019, there were 938,928 vested options.

On December 11, 2018, we adopted the 2018 Equity Incentive Plan. Our stockholders will vote to approve this plan at our next Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held sometime in the fall of 2019. Pursuant to the terms of the 2018 Plan, the maximum number of shares of Common Stock available for the grant of awards under the Plan shall not exceed 6,600,000. During the year ended December 31, 2018, we granted to certain of our directors, executive officers, and employees ten-year options to acquire 5,100,000 shares of Common Stock, respectively, at exercise price of \$1.00 per share, which represented the closing prices reported on the OTC Market Group, Inc.’s OTCQX tier on the grant date. Generally, one-twelfth of each option vests quarterly for the next twelve quarters. As of December 31, 2018, there were 425,000 vested options. No options were exercised during the year ended December 31, 2018. During the years ended December 31, 2018, zero options were forfeited. As of March 8, 2019, there were 850,000 vested options.

During 2018 there were Options granted not as part of either the 2016 or 2018 Equity Plans. Details on what the terms for the associated plan are yet to be determined. During the year ended December 31, 2018, we granted to certain of our directors, executive officers, and employees ten-year options to acquire 1,011,667 shares of Common Stock at an exercise prices ranging from \$2.02 to \$3.75 per share, which represented the closing prices reported on the OTC Market Group, Inc.’s OTCQX tier on the grant date. Generally, one-twelfth of each option grants each quarterly for twelve quarters. As of December 31, 2018, there were 179,722 vested options. No options were exercised and zero options were forfeited during the year ended December 31, 2018. As of March 8, 2019, there were 264,028 options vested.

Table of Contents

Plan Category	Equity Compensation Plan Information		
	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (a)	Range of Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (b)	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a)) (c)
Equity Compensation Plans Approved By Security Holders	1,541,064	\$ 1.35 - 5.10	458,936
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved By Security Holders	6,111,667	1.00 - 3.75	1,500,000
Total	7,652,731	\$ 1.35 - 5.10	1,958,936

Penny Stock Regulations

The SEC has adopted regulations that generally define “penny stock” to be an equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share. Our Common Stock, when and if a trading market develops, may fall within the definition of penny stock and be subject to rules that impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell such securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors (generally those with assets in excess of \$1.00 million, or annual incomes exceeding \$0.20 million individually, or \$0.30 million, together with their spouse).

For transactions covered by these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchase of such securities and have received the purchaser’s prior written consent to the transaction. Additionally, for any transaction, other than exempt transactions, involving a penny stock, the rules require the delivery, prior to the transaction, of a risk disclosure document mandated by the SEC relating to the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must disclose the commissions payable to both the broker-dealer and the registered representative, current quotations for the securities and, if the broker-dealer is the sole market-maker, the broker-dealer must disclose this fact and the broker-dealer’s presumed control over the market. Finally, monthly statements must be sent disclosing recent price information for the penny stock held in the account and information on the limited market in penny stocks. Consequently, the “penny stock” rules may restrict the ability of broker-dealers to sell our Common Stock and may affect the ability of investors to sell their Common Stock in the secondary market.

Equity Financing Facility

On November 28, 2016, Terra Tech Corp. entered into an Investment Agreement (the “Investment Agreement”) with an accredited investor (the “Purchaser”) pursuant to which, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth therein, the Investor is committed to purchase up to \$20.00 million of shares of the Company’s common stock, par value \$0.001 per share (the “Common Stock”) over the 30-month term of the Investment Agreement. From time to time over the term of the Investment Agreement, at the Company’s sole discretion, the Company may present the Purchaser with a put notice to purchase Common Stock. The maximum amount of any put shall be equal to the lesser of (i) \$1.50 million and (ii) 200.0% of the average of the daily trading volume of the Common Stock in the ten (10) trading days prior to the delivery of a put notice. The Company may not deliver more than one put notice during any five (5) trading day period. The purchase price of the Common Stock shall be 95.0% of the average of the three (3) lowest daily volume weighted average prices of the Common Stock in the five (5) trading days prior to the delivery of a put notice (the “Purchase Price”). In the event the average of the three (3) lowest daily volume weighted average prices of the Common Stock in the five (5) trading days following the delivery of a put notice is less than the Purchase Price, the Company shall deliver to the Purchaser additional shares of Common Stock such that the effective price per share of Common Stock paid by the Purchaser is equal to the Purchase Price. Upon execution of the Investment Agreement, the Company issued the Purchaser 13,333 shares of Common Stock as a commitment fee (the “Commitment Shares”).

Pursuant to the Investment Agreement, the Company agreed to sell the Common Stock, including the Commitment Shares, pursuant to an effective shelf registration statement on Form S-3 (Registration No. 333-210673), declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 12, 2016, and a related prospectus supplement thereto.

On September 7, 2018, Company filed a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The shelf registration was declared effective by the SEC, on October 11, 2018. The registration statement will allow the Company to issue, from time to time at prices and on terms to be determined at or prior to the time of the offering, shares of our common stock, par value \$0.001 per share (our “Common Stock”), shares of our preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share (our “Preferred Stock”), debt securities, warrants, rights, or purchase contracts, either individually or in units, with a total value of up to \$100.00 million.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

No longer required

Table of Contents

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K beginning on page F-1. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Investors should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and actual results could differ materially from those discussed herein. Factors that could cause or contribute to the differences are discussed in Item 1A, “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our actual results could differ materially from those predicted in these forward-looking statements, and the events anticipated in the forward-looking statements may not actually occur. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. We are under no duty to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K to conform these statements to actual results or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, unless required by applicable laws or regulations.

Results of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2018 Compared to the Year Ended December 31, 2017

Revenues – For the year ended December 31, 2018, we generated revenues of approximately \$31.33 million, compared to approximately \$35.80 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, a decrease of approximately \$4.47 million. The decrease was primarily due to the significant level of taxes that the State of California placed on cannabis sales which depressed the overall legal cannabis market and a decrease in revenue generated by Edible Garden from the sales of its produce and herb products. At this stage in our development, revenues are not yet sufficient to cover ongoing operating expenses.

Cost of Goods Sold – For the year ended December 31, 2018, cost of goods sold was approximately \$18.90 million, compared to approximately \$24.88 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, a decrease of approximately \$5.98 million. Of the total decline, \$3.11 million of the decrease was attributable to the decrease in Cannabis revenue in 2018. A decrease of \$0.89 million was driven by operational improvements in the Herb and Produce segment. Approximately \$1.98 million of the decrease relates to operational improvements in the Cannabis segment.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin – Our gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2018 was approximately \$12.43 million, compared to a gross profit of approximately \$10.92 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, an

increase of approximately \$1.51 million. Our gross margin for the year ended December 31, 2018 was approximately 39.68%, compared to approximately 30.51% for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses – Selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2018 were approximately \$43.30 million, compared to approximately \$30.80 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, an increase of approximately \$12.50 million. The increase was primarily due to: (i) an increase of \$2.57 million in employee stock option expense; (ii) an increase of \$1.34 million in amortization expense; (iii) an increase of \$1.07 million in legal expense; (iv) an increase in rent expense of \$0.66 million; (v) an increase of \$0.46 million for insurance expense; (vi) an increase of \$0.43 million for security expense; and (vii) an increase of \$0.42 million for local business and city taxes.

Other Income (Expense) – Other expenses for the year ended December 31, 2018 were approximately \$8.60 million, compared to approximately \$13.65 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, a decrease of approximately \$5.05 million. The decrease was primarily due to (i) a \$5.23 million gain recorded for the sale of the assets at our dispensary located at 1921 Western Ave., Las Vegas, in 2018; (ii) zero loss on extinguishment of debt and loss on fair market valuation of derivatives recorded in 2018, due to adoption of ASU 2017-11, versus \$10.64 million of expenses recorded in 2017; (iii) a decrease of \$0.82 million of impairment charges for property, plant, equipment and intangible assets; and (iv) a decrease of \$4.43 million of expense related to adjustments to the fair value of contingent consideration recorded in 2017. The decrease in other expenses was offset by: (i) an increase in interest expense of \$10.41 million in 2018 due to adoption of ASU 2017-11, which impacted the accounting for conversion features associated with our convertible notes payable; (ii) a reduction in other income of \$5.0 million related to the gain on the settlement of contingent consideration recorded in 2017; and (ii) a \$0.66 million increase in expenses in 2018 for the Company's share of the loss in the Nuleaf joint venture.

Table of Contents

Management will continue its efforts to lower operating expenses and increase revenue. We will continue to invest in further expanding our operations and a comprehensive marketing campaign with the goal of accelerating the education of potential clients and promoting our name and our products. Given that most of the operating expenses are fixed or have a quasi-fixed character, management expects that, as revenue increases, those expenses, as a percentage of revenue, will significantly decrease. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that we will be able to increase our revenues in succeeding quarters.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have never reported net income. We incurred net losses for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 and have an accumulated deficit of approximately \$142.75 million and \$105.55 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. We had working capital of approximately \$12.06 million and \$3.47 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. At December 31, 2018, we had a cash balance of approximately \$7.19 million, compared to a cash balance of approximately \$5.45 million at December 31, 2017. We have not been able to generate sufficient cash from operating activities to fund our ongoing operations. Since our inception, we have raised capital through private sales of preferred stock, common stock, and debt securities. Our future success is dependent upon our ability to achieve profitable operations and generate cash from operating activities. There is no guarantee that we will be able to generate enough revenue and/or raise capital to support our operations.

We will be required to raise additional funds through public or private financing, additional collaborative relationships or other arrangements until we are able to raise revenues to a point of positive cash flow. We believe our existing and available capital resources will be sufficient to satisfy our funding requirements through the fourth quarter of 2020. We are evaluating various options to further reduce our cash requirements to operate at a reduced rate, as well as options to raise additional funds, including obtaining loans and selling common stock. During 2018, we entered into a \$40.00 million Security Purchase Agreement with an accredited investor. There is no guarantee that we will be able to generate enough revenue and/or raise capital to support our operations, or if we are able to raise capital, that it will be available to us on acceptable terms, on an acceptable schedule, or at all.

The issuance of additional securities may result in a significant dilution in the equity interests of our current stockholders. Obtaining loans, assuming these loans would be available, will increase our liabilities and future cash

commitments. There is no assurance that we will be able to obtain further funds required for our continued operations or that additional financing will be available for use when needed or, if available, that it can be obtained on commercially reasonable terms. If we are not able to obtain the additional financing on a timely basis, we will not be able to meet our other obligations as they become due and we will be forced to scale down or perhaps even cease our operations.

Sources and Uses of Cash

Cash Used in Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2018 was approximately \$19.88 million, compared to approximately \$15.87 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. The increase in cash used in operating activities was almost entirely due to an increase in net loss of for the year ended December 31, 2018, compared to the prior year.

Cash Used in Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2018 was approximately \$16.52 million, compared to cash used in investing activities of approximately \$15.27 million for the prior year. comprised of expenditures related to: (i) the construction of the San Leandro and Oakland facilities; (ii) capital expenditures at Edible Garden in Belvidere, N.J.; (iii) payment for acquisition of land in Santa Ana, California and (iv) \$5.00 million equity investment in Hydrofarm Holdings Group, Inc. and approximately \$2.00 million advances to NuLeaf (see “Note 6 – Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates”). During fiscal 2017, cash used in investing activities was primarily comprised of expenditures related to the purchase of property, construction of MediFarm’s dispensaries in addition to the furniture and equipment and the issuance of note receivables.

Table of Contents

Cash Provided by Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2018 was approximately \$38.16 million, compared to \$26.83 million for the prior year. The cash provided by financing activities in fiscal 2018 was primarily due to \$33.65 million proceeds from the issuance of notes payable and \$5.60 million from the sale of Common Stock and warrants.

The cash provided by financing activities in fiscal 2017 was primarily due to: (i) \$20.00 million proceeds from the issuance of notes payable; (ii) \$9.45 million from the sale of Common Stock and warrants; and (iii) offset by the payment of contingent consideration of \$2.09 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts and related disclosures. Management considers an accounting estimate to be critical if: (1) it requires assumptions to be made that are uncertain at the time the estimate is made; and (2) changes in the estimate, or different estimates that could have been selected, could have a material effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

While we believe that our estimates, assumptions, and judgments are reasonable, they are based on information presently available. Actual results may differ significantly. Additionally, changes in our assumptions, estimates or assessments as a result of unforeseen events or otherwise could have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations. We believe that the following critical policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

We disclose those accounting policies that we consider to be significant in determining the amounts to be utilized for communicating our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows in *Note 2 – Summary of*

Significant Accounting Policies to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere herein. Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows are based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with these principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results are likely to differ from these estimates, but management does not believe such differences will materially affect our financial position or results of operations.

See Footnote 2 “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies,” to our Financial Statements for further information on accounting policies that we believe to be critical, including our policies on:

Business Combinations

Revenue Recognition

Stock-Based Compensation

Notes Receivable

Goodwill

Long-Lived and Intangible Assets

Valuation of Inventory

Deferred Income Taxes

Fair Value Estimates

Table of Contents

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

See Footnote No. 2, “SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES”, to our Financial Statements for information regarding accounting standards adopted in 2018 and other new accounting standards that were issued but not effective as of December 31, 2018.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

See Footnote No. 2, “SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES”, to our Financial Statements for information regarding accounting standards adopted in 2018 and other new accounting standards that were issued but not effective as of December 31, 2018.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

No longer required

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

No longer required

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Engagement of New Accountants

In 2016, we engaged Macias Gini & O’Connell LLP (“MGO”) as our registered public accounting firm. The decision to appoint MGO as the new registered public accounting firm was approved by the Audit Committee of our Board of

Directors.

On August 14, 2018, Terra Tech Corp. (the “Company”) and Macias Gini & O’Connell LLP (“MGO”) mutually agreed to terminate the engagement of MGO as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm. The decision to change registered public accounting firms was approved by the Audit Committee of the Company’s Board of Directors.

The audit reports by MGO on the financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017 did not contain an adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, and was not modified or qualified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017 and through the subsequent interim period through August 14, 2018, there were no (1) disagreements (as described in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-K) between the Company and MGO on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of MGO, would have caused MGO to make reference to the subject matter of the disagreements in connection with their reports on the consolidated financial statements for such fiscal years, or (2) reportable events as set forth in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K, except that MGO advised the Company of material weaknesses involving internal controls and procedures related to (i) Risk Assessment; (ii) Control Environment; (iii) Control Activities, (iv) Information and Communications and (v) Monitoring

The Company has engaged Marcum LLP (“Marcum”) as its registered public accounting firm, effective August 14, 2018. The decision to appoint Marcum as the new registered public accounting firm was approved by the Audit Committee of the Company’s Board of Directors.

During the Company’s two most recent fiscal years and through March 8, 2019, neither the Company nor anyone on its behalf consulted with Marcum with respect to any of (i) the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, either completed or proposed or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on the Company’s financial statements; or (ii) any matter that was either the subject of a disagreement (as defined in Item 304(a)(1)(iv) of Regulation S-K) or an event of the type described in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation and supervision of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act. Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized

and reported, within the time periods specified under SEC rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Table of Contents

Our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2018. Based on this evaluation, our management concluded that as of December 31, 2018 these disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level. As discussed below, our internal control over financial reporting is an integral part of our disclosure controls and procedures.

Scope of Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management’s assessment of and conclusion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting has been applied to the entire organization for 2018.

Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by our board of directors, management, and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP and includes those policies and procedures that:

1. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;
2. Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and
3. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of inherent limitations, no matter how well designed and operated, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements and can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. In addition, the design of internal control over financial reporting must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and that management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the benefits of possible

controls and procedures relative to their costs.

Remediation of Material Weakness

A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim consolidated financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

We previously reported a material weakness that was identified as of December 31, 2017 relating to the design and operating effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. The material weakness resulted from a lack of sufficient number of qualified personnel within the accounting function that possessed an appropriate level of expertise to effectively perform the following functions:

Table of Contents

Risk Assessment – We did not have an effective risk assessment process. From a governance perspective, our formal process to identify, update and assess risks, including changes in our business practices that significantly impact our consolidated financial statements as well as the system of internal control over financial reporting was incomplete.

Control Environment – We did not maintain an effective control environment as evidenced by:

- Lack of majority independent board members.
- An insufficient number of personnel to adequately exercise appropriate oversight of accounting judgements and estimates.

Control Activities – We did not have control activities that were designed and operating effectively to identify and address all likely sources of material misstatements, including non-standard transactions. In addition, management review controls were not sufficient or in place to identify all potential accounting errors.

Information and Communications – We had not implemented appropriate information technology controls related to access rights for certain financial spreadsheets that are relevant to the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and our system of internal control over financial reporting. In addition, we did not implement the appropriate information technology disaster recovery controls in place to ensure the completeness of financial information surrounding the Company's revenues and inventory.

Monitoring – We did not maintain effective monitoring of controls related to the financial close and reporting process. In addition, we did not maintain the appropriate level of review and remediation of internal control over financial reporting deficiencies throughout interim and annual financial periods.

Management implemented a number of controls and processes during 2018, in an effort to remediate the material weakness identified. A summary of the Company's remediation activities follows:

- Improved the control environment through (i) being staffed with sufficient number of personnel to address segregation of duties issues, ineffective controls and to perform control monitoring activities, (ii) increasing the level of GAAP knowledge by retaining additional technical accountants, (iii) implementing a formal process to account for non-standard transactions, and (iv) implementing and formalizing management oversight of financial reporting at regular intervals;
- Formalized the documentation of our internal control processes, including implementing formal risk assessment processes;

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- Implemented control activities that address relevant risks and assure that all transactions are subject to such control activities;
- Ensured systems that impact financial information and disclosures have effective information technology controls;
- Executed a plan to increase number of independent directors to enhance corporate governance and Board composition;
- Implemented additional internal control activities through hiring of third-party Sarbanes-Oxley consultants;
- Implemented a plan to increase oversight and review of ad hoc spreadsheets while also working to reduce their use; and
- Designated a Director of Internal Controls and hired sufficient personnel to effectively implement changes to remediate the material weakness related to effective controls over financial reporting.

Table of Contents

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have performed an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting under the framework in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)*, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The objective of this assessment was to determine whether our internal control over financial reporting was effective at December 31, 2018.

Based on the results of its assessment, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2018 based on such criteria.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Marcum LLP, has audited our consolidated financial statements and has issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, which report is included herein.

We believe that the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 fairly present, in all material respects, our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented in conformity with GAAP.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

As described above under “*Material Weakness Discussion and Remediation*,” we have undertaken a broad range of remedial procedures to address the material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitation on the Effectiveness of Internal Controls

The effectiveness of any system of internal control over financial reporting is subject to inherent limitations, including the exercise of judgment in designing, implementing, operating, and evaluating the controls and procedures, and the inability to eliminate misconduct completely. Accordingly, any system of internal control over financial reporting can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurances. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. We intend to continue to monitor and upgrade our internal controls as necessary or appropriate for our business but cannot assure that such improvements will be sufficient to provide us with effective internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

33

Table of Contents**PART III****ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

The following table sets forth the names and ages of our current directors and executive officers, the principal offices and positions held by each person, and the year such director or officer commenced serving in such capacity:

Name	Director or Officer Since	Age	Positions
Derek Peterson	2012	45	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board
Alan Gladstone	2017	71	Director
Michael James	2012	60	Chief Financial Officer
Michael A. Nahass	2012	53	President, Chief Operating Officer, Secretary, Treasurer, and Director
Steven J. Ross	2012	61	Director

Derek Peterson**Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board**

Mr. Peterson has served as our President and Chief Executive Officer, and Chairman of the Board, since February 9, 2012. Mr. Peterson served as President until November 6, 2017. Mr. Peterson began his career in finance with Crowell, Weedon & Co. (now, D.A. Davidson & Co.), the then-largest independent broker-dealer on the West Coast. In his 6 years there, Mr. Peterson became a partner and Branch supervisor where he was responsible for sales of over \$10 million. Mr. Peterson was offered an opportunity to build a southern Orange County presence for Wachovia Securities, where he became the first Vice President and Branch Manager for their Mission Viejo location. He was instrumental in growing that office from the ground up into the \$15 million office it is today. After his term at Wachovia Securities (now, Wells Fargo Advisors), Mr. Peterson accepted an opportunity for a Senior Vice President position with Morgan Stanley Smith Barney, where he and his team oversaw combined assets of close to \$100 million. In addition, he has also been involved in several public and private equity financings, where he has personally funded several projects from angel to mezzanine levels. Mr. Peterson is a CFP® Professional and holds his Series 7 (General Securities Representative), Series 9 and 10 (General Securities Sales Supervisor), Series 3 (National Commodity Futures), Series 65 (Investment Advisor Representative), and California Insurance License. Mr. Peterson holds a Bachelor's degree in Business Management from Pepperdine University. Mr. Peterson also owned a 12% interest in Black Oak until we acquired Black Oak on April 1, 2016. As a co-owner of Black Oak, Mr. Peterson worked with governmental agencies and tax authorities in Oakland, including working with the city to establish

medical cannabis ordinances, competed for a permit to operate, and responded to a city request for proposal. Mr. Peterson's experiences gained through these matters will assist us in launching and operating the medical marijuana and adult use cultivation, production and dispensary businesses of MediFarm, MediFarm I, and MediFarm II, as well as IVXX's launch of its line of cannabis flowers, cigarettes, and pure concentrates. Mr. Peterson's background in investment banking led to our conclusion that he should serve as a director in light of our business and structure.

Table of Contents

Alan Gladstone

Director

Mr. Gladstone has served as a Director since November 15, 2017. Mr. Gladstone was Founder, Chairman, President and CEO of Anna's Linens, a specialty retailer of home textiles and home decoration items, from 1987 - 2014. During his tenure at Anna's Linens, he grew the business to 305 stores in 23 states with over \$400 million in annual revenues. He managed a team of 12 executives and over 3,500 employees and oversaw the company's M&A strategy. Anna's Linens was ranked the 13th largest seller of home textiles nationally in 2013. On June 14, 2015, Anna's Linens filed a petition in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California seeking relief under Chapter II of the United States Bankruptcy Code. Prior to his time at Anna's Linens, he was a self-employed retail business consultant where he counted Vons, TG&Y and Cook United in his client base. He was also President of Home Front, a division of U.S. Shoe, from 1983 - 1986 where he led a team of 800 employees. In this role, he led the profitable growth of the business from 21 stores to 105 stores and grew sales from \$40 million to \$400 million. Mr. Gladstone has a BS in Economics from the University of California, Irvine. Mr. Gladstone's entrepreneurial experience and success in retail led to our conclusion that he should serve as a Director and Chairman of the Compensation Committee in light of our business and structure.

Michael James

Chief Financial Officer

Mr. James has served as our Chief Financial Officer since February 9, 2012. In addition to this role, Mr. James has served as the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Inergetics, Inc. from June 11, 2012 until January 2016. Previously, Mr. James served as Chief Executive Officer of Nestor, Inc. ("Nestor"), where he successfully completed a financial restructuring of Nestor prior to its sale in September 2009 from the Receiver's Estate in Superior Court of the State of Rhode Island. He also served on Nestor's Board of Directors from 2006 to 2009. Mr. James was the Managing Partner of Kuekenhof Capital Management, LLC, a private investment management company, from 1999 to 2015. Mr. James is also the Chairman of the Board of Guided Therapeutics, Inc., where he serves as Chairman of the Audit Committee and as a member of the Compensation Committee. During his career, Mr. James has served as a Partner at Moore Capital Management, Inc., a premiere private investment management company; Chief Financial and Administrative Officer at Buffalo Partners, L.P., a private investment management company; and Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer of National Discount Brokers. Mr. James began his career in 1980 as a staff accountant with Eisner, LLP. Mr. James is a retired CPA.

Michael A. Nahass

President, Chief Operating Officer, Secretary, Treasurer, and Director

Mr. Nahass has served as a Director since January 26, 2012, and as our Secretary and Treasurer since July 20, 2015, and as our President and Chief Operating Officer since November 6, 2017. Previously, Mr. Nahass served as our President, Secretary and Treasurer from January 26, 2012 until February 9, 2012. Since August 2011, Mr. Nahass has served as Managing Director of Arque Capital, Ltd., of Irvine, California. From September 2009 until August 2011, Mr. Nahass was a Partner, and served as Managing Director/Chief Operating Office of NMS Capital Asset Management, Inc. (“NMS Capital”). Additionally, while at NMS Capital, Mr. Nahass served as Chief Portfolio Manager of the NMS Platinum Funds, LLC. From February 1995 until April 2007, Mr. Nahass was employed in various positions at Morgan Stanley, where his last position was Senior Vice President and Complex Manager, where he directly managed over 200 financial advisors with approximately \$20 billion in assets under management. With over 20 years of financial services experience, Mr. Nahass has been and is responsible for private client services, business development, regulatory compliance and strategic development. Mr. Nahass holds a B.S. in Business Administration (1988) from Fairleigh Dickinson University. In addition, he also holds NASD Series 3 (National Commodity Futures), Series 7 (General Securities Representative), Series 8 (Supervisory), Series 31 (Managed Futures) and Series 65 (Investment Advisor Representative) licenses. Mr. Nahass’ background in investment banking led to our conclusion that he should serve as director in light of our business and structure.

Table of Contents

Steven J. Ross

Director

Mr. Ross has served as a Director since July 23, 2012, and has over 30 years of senior management experience, ranging from high growth private companies to multi-billion dollar divisions of public enterprises. His experience also includes service on numerous public and private Boards. He is known as a problem solver who has demonstrated leadership and consistent results in challenging business situations across multiple industries. Mr. Ross has been CEO of Ecolane since June 2013. Ecolane is a Helsinki, Finland-based software company providing disruptive, specialized software and support services for transportation scheduling, dispatching and tracking. US operations are headquartered in Wayne, PA, where the company supports statewide contracts in PA, NE, NC and OH and numerous state and local transportation agencies throughout the country. Ecolane was acquired by National Express PLC, a British publicly-traded leading international transportation company in June 2016, generating greater than 500% returns for Ecolane's investors.

Prior to leading Ecolane, Mr. Ross was a Managing Director at MTN Capital Partners, a New York-based Private Equity firm, and Managing Partner of Belcourt Associates. Previously, Mr. Ross was CEO of National Investment Managers from 2006 until its sale to a Private Equity firm in 2011. Under Mr. Ross' leadership, the company became the largest independent retirement services company in the country with over \$11 billion in assets under administration and operations in 17 cities in the United States. Between 2001 and 2006, Mr. Ross served as Chairman and CEO of DynTek. During his tenure he successfully transitioned the company from a \$5 million software development company to a leading provider of information technology services with annual revenues of over \$100 million. From 1998 to 2001, Mr. Ross was Vice President and General Manager of the Computer Systems Division of Toshiba America with overall responsibility for Toshiba's \$3 billion computer business in the US and South America. Prior to joining Toshiba, from 1996 to 1998, Mr. Ross served as President & General Manager – Computer Reseller Division and President of Corporate Marketing at Inacom, a \$7 billion Fortune 500 provider of computer products and services. Prior to his employment at Inacom, Mr. Ross served as Senior Vice President, Sales & Business Development, for Intelligent Electronics. Mr. Ross has also held senior management positions at Dell Computer Corporation and PTXI/Bull HN Information Systems. Mr. Ross has served as Vice-Chairman of the Board of the Computing Technology Industry Association (COMPTIA) and on the board of the US Internet Industry Association (USIIA). He also served on the Board of the national Cristina Foundation, and as a member of the Harvard Club of Orange County and the Harvard Business School Association of Orange County.

He is an active alumnus of Harvard University and a graduate of the Advanced Management Program at Harvard Business School. Steve has appeared as an industry and corporate spokesperson in numerous business and trade publications and events and was named #14 in Smart Reseller's annual listing of top 50 computer industry executives.

Director Qualifications

We believe that our directors should have the highest professional and personal ethics and values, consistent with our values and standards. They should have broad experience at the policy-making level in business or banking. They should be committed to enhancing stockholder value and should have sufficient time to carry out their duties and to provide insight and practical wisdom based on experience. Their service on other boards of public companies should be limited to a number that permits them, given their individual circumstances, to perform responsibly all director duties for us. Each director must represent the interests of all stockholders. When considering potential director candidates, the Board also considers the candidate's character, judgment, diversity, age and skills, including financial literacy and experience in the context of our needs and the needs of the Board.

Employment Agreements

We currently do not have any employment agreements with any of our directors or executive officers.

Pursuant to an Independent Director Agreement dated July 31, 2018 with Steven J. Ross, we agreed to pay Mr. Ross \$8,333 per month for a period of one year. We also issued to Mr. Ross an aggregate of 24,750 restricted shares of Common Stock (such cash payment and the issuance of restricted shares, the "Compensation"), of which all of the shares vested on the date of appointment. We and Mr. Ross also entered into an Indemnification Agreement dated July 23, 2012, whereby we agreed to indemnify Mr. Ross, subject to certain exceptions, for claims against him that may arise in connection with the performance of his duties as one of our directors.

Pursuant to an Independent Director Agreement dated July 31, 2018 with Alan Gladstone, we agreed to pay Mr. Gladstone \$8,333 per month for a period of one year. We also issued to Mr. Gladstone an aggregate of 24,750 shares of the Company's stock options (such cash payment and the issuance of stock options, the "Compensation"), of which all of the shares vested on the date of appointment.

Table of Contents

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

Other than as disclosed below, to our knowledge, our directors and executive officers have not been involved in any of the following events during the past ten years:

- Any bankruptcy petition filed by or against such person or any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;
- Any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);
- Being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining him from or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activities or to be associated with any person practicing in banking or securities activities;
- Being found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action, the SEC or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a Federal or state securities or commodities law, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated;
- Being subject of, or a party to, any Federal or state judicial or administrative order, judgment decree, or finding, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, relating to an alleged violation of any Federal or state securities or commodities law or regulation, any law or regulation respecting financial institutions or insurance companies, or any law or regulation prohibiting mail or wire fraud or fraud in connection with any business entity; or
- Being subject of or party to any sanction or order, not subsequently reversed, suspended, or vacated, of any self-regulatory organization, any registered entity or any equivalent exchange, association, entity or organization that has disciplinary authority over its members or persons associated with a member.

On February 22, 2012, Mr. Peterson filed a petition for bankruptcy in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California, Case No. 8:12-bk-13957-ES. The discharge date was November 2, 2012.

On May 13, 2009, Mr. Nahass filed a petition for bankruptcy in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Central District of California, Case No. 8:09-bk 14465-TA. The discharge date was August 17, 2011.

Code of Ethics

On November 4, 2015, our Board approved and adopted a Code of Ethics (the “Code of Ethics”) that applies to all of our directors, officers, and employees, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer. The Code of Ethics addresses such individuals’ conduct with respect to, among other things, conflicts of interests;

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compliance with applicable laws, rules, and regulations; full, fair, accurate, timely, and understandable disclosure by us; competition and fair dealing; corporate opportunities; confidentiality; insider trading; protection and proper use of our assets; fair treatment; and reporting suspected illegal or unethical behavior. The Code of Ethics is available on our website at <http://ir.terratechcorp.com/governance-docs>.

Table of Contents

Term of Office

Our directors are appointed to hold office until the next annual general meeting of our stockholders or until removed from office in accordance with our Bylaws. Our officers are appointed by our Board and hold office until removed by the Board, absent an employment agreement.

Section 16(A) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires that our directors and executive officers and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of our Common Stock (referred to herein as the “Reporting Persons”) file with the SEC various reports as to their ownership of and activities relating to our Common Stock. To the best of our knowledge, all Reporting Persons complied on a timely basis with all filing requirements applicable to them with respect to transactions during the period covered by this report. In making these statements, we have relied solely on our review of copies of the reports furnished to us, representations that no other reports were required and other knowledge relating to transactions involving Reporting Persons.

Audit Committee and Audit Committee Financial Expert

On November 4, 2015, the Board established the Audit Committee and approved and adopted a charter (the “Audit Committee Charter”) to govern the Audit Committee. Messrs. Ross and Krueger were appointed to serve on the Audit Committee, with Mr. Ross designated as chairman. On November 6, 2017 Mr. Krueger resigned as a member of the Board. Subsequently on November 15, 2017, Mr. Gladstone was appointed to serve on the Audit Committee. Each member of the Audit Committee meets the independence requirements of The NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC and the SEC. The Audit Committee met nine times during 2018. In addition to the enumerated responsibilities of the Audit Committee in the Audit Committee Charter, the primary function of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board in its general oversight of our accounting and financial reporting processes, audits of our financial statements, and internal control and audit functions. The Audit Committee Charter can be found online at <http://ir.terratechcorp.com/governance-docs>.

Compensation Committee

On November 4, 2015, the Board established the Compensation Committee and approved and adopted a charter (the “Compensation Committee Charter”). Messrs. Ross and Krueger were appointed to serve on the Compensation

Committee, with Mr. Krueger designated as chairman. On November 6, 2017 Mr. Krueger resigned as a member of the Board. Subsequently on November 15, Mr. Gladstone was appointed to serve as the Chairman of the Compensation Committee. Each member of the Compensation Committee meets the independence requirements of The NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC and the SEC, is a “non-employee director” within the meaning of Rule 16b-3 under the Exchange Act and is an outside director within the meaning of Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The Compensation Committee held one meeting during 2018. In addition to the enumerated responsibilities of the Compensation Committee in the Compensation Committee Charter, the primary function of the Compensation Committee is to oversee the compensation of our executives and advise the Board on the adoption of policies that govern our compensation programs. The Compensation Committee Charter may be found online at <http://ir.terratechcorp.com/governance-docs>.

Governance and Nominating Committee

On November 4, 2015, the Board established the Nominating Committee and approved and adopted a charter (the “Nominating Committee Charter”). Messrs. Ross and Krueger were appointed to serve on the Nominating Committee, with Mr. Ross designated as chairman. On November 6, 2017, Mr. Krueger resigned as a member of the Board. Subsequently on November 15, 2017, Mr. Gladstone was appointed to serve on the Governance and Nominating Committee. Each member of the Nominating Committee meets the independence requirements of The NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC and the SEC. The Nominating Committee held one meeting during 2018. In addition to the enumerated responsibilities of the Nominating Committee in the Nominating Committee Charter, the primary function of the Nominating Committee is to determine the slate of director nominees for election to the Board, to identify and recommend candidates to fill vacancies occurring between annual stockholder meetings, to review our policies and programs that relate to matters of corporate responsibility, including public issues of significance to us and our stockholders, and any other related matters required by federal securities laws. The charter of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee may be found online at <http://ir.terratechcorp.com/governance-docs>.

Table of Contents**Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation**

No interlocking relationship exists between our Board of Directors and the Board of Directors or Compensation Committee of any other company, nor has any interlocking relationship existed in the past.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**Summary Compensation Table**

The following table provides information relating to compensation for the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer, and individuals serving as our principal executive officer or acting in a similar capacity (collectively, the "Named Executive Officers") for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Stock	Option	Non-Equity	Nonqualified	All Other
				Awards	Awards	Plan	Deferred	Compensation
				(5)				(6)
Derek Peterson (1) <i>Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board</i>	2018	\$300,000	\$100,000	\$ 39,911	\$ 648,649	\$	\$	8,611
	2017	\$200,000	\$ -	\$ 61,001	\$ 91,166	\$ -	\$ -	8,611
Michael Nahass (2) <i>President, Chief Operating Officer, Secretary, Treasurer and Director</i>	2018	\$275,000	\$100,000	\$ 21,318	\$ 642,967	\$	\$	8,611
	2017	\$200,000	\$ -	\$ 45,824	\$ 85,483	\$ -	\$ -	8,611
Kenneth Vande Vrede (3) <i>Chief Agricultural Officer and Director</i>	2018	\$ 68,525	\$	\$ 21,318	\$ 143,606	\$	\$	2,000
	2017	\$200,000	\$ -	\$ 45,824	\$ 84,063	\$ -	\$ -	6,000
Michael James (4)	2018	\$250,000	\$ 90,000	\$ 21,318	\$ 421,616	\$	\$	6,000

<i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	2017	\$200,000 \$	- \$1,081,230 \$	85,483 \$	- \$	- \$	6,000 \$
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- (1) *Appointed President, Chief Executive Officer, and Chairman of the Board on February 9, 2012. Served as President until November 6, 2017.*
Appointed director on January 26, 2012. Appointed Secretary and Treasurer on July 20, 2015. Served as
- (2) *President, Secretary, and Treasurer from January 26, 2012 until February 9, 2012. Appointed President and Chief Operating Officer on November 6, 2017.*
Appointed Chief Operating Officer and director on February 25, 2013. Served as Chief Operating Officer until
- (3) *November 6, 2017 and was appointed Chief Agricultural Officer on November 6, 2017. Terminated on April 13, 2018.*
- (4) *Appointed Chief Financial Officer on February 9, 2012.*
For valuation purposes, the dollar amount shown represents the aggregate award date fair value of awards made in fiscal 2017, 2016 and 2015 computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718,
- (5) *“Stock Compensation”. The fair value is calculated based on the closing price of the Common Stock on the grant dates. The number of shares granted, the grant date, and the market price of*
such shares for each Named Executive Officer is set forth below.
- (6) *The amounts disclosed represent a car allowance of \$500 per month for each officer and health club memberships in the amount of \$2,610 for Mr. Peterson and Mr. Nahass.*

Table of Contents**Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table***No longer required***Employment Contracts, Termination of Employment, Change-in-Control Arrangements**

As of the date hereof, we have not entered into any employment agreements with any of our Named Executive Officers.

Pay ratio information*No longer required***Director Compensation**

The following table sets forth director compensation for the year ended December 31, 2018:

Name (1)	Fees Earned Paid in Cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)(4)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Steven Ross (2)	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 49,995	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 149,995
Alan Gladstone (3)	\$ 81,250	\$ -	\$ 49,995	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 131,245

(1) Derek Peterson and Michael Nahass are not included in this table as they were executive officers during fiscal 2018, and thus received no compensation for their service as directors. The compensation of Mr. Peterson and

Mr. Nahass as our employees is shown in “Item 11 Executive Compensation – Summary Compensation Table.”

(2) Appointed as a director on July 23, 2012.

(3) Appointed as a director on November 15, 2017.

(4) For valuation purposes, the dollar amount shown represents the aggregate award date fair value of awards made in fiscal 2017 and 2018 computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, “Stock Compensation”. The fair value is calculated based on the closing price of the Common Stock on the grant dates.

Table of Contents

Narrative to Director Compensation Table

The following is a narrative discussion of the material information that we believe is necessary to understand the information disclosed in the previous table. All travel and lodging expenses associated with corporate matters are reimbursed by us, if and when incurred.

Steven J. Ross

Mr. Ross earned cash fees for his services as a director in fiscal 2018 in the amount of \$0.10 million. Mr. Ross earned cash fees for his services as a director in fiscal 2017 in the amount of \$0.12 million. On June 22, 2017, we issued to Mr. Ross 72,727 shares of Common Stock. The price per share was \$2.54, as reported on the OTC Market Group, Inc.'s OTCQX tier on June 22, 2017.

On December 11, 2018, we granted Mr. Ross a ten-year option to acquire 300,000 shares of Common Stock at \$1.00 per share. The option is in consideration of the services to be rendered, which shall vest and become exercisable with respect to one-twelfth (1/12) each quarter until the option is one hundred percent (100.0%) vested. As of December 31, 2018, the option was one-twelfth (1/12) vested. On July 30, 2018, we granted Mr. Ross a ten-year option to acquire 55,000 shares of Common Stock at \$2.02 per share. The option is in consideration of the services to be rendered, which vested upon issuance and become exercisable with respect to one-twelfth (1/12) each quarter until the option is one hundred percent (100.0%) vested. As of December 31, 2018, the option was one-sixth (1/6) vested. On May 24, 2017, we granted Mr. Ross a ten-year option to acquire 50,000 shares of Common Stock at \$2.54 per share. The option is in consideration of the services to be rendered, which shall vest and become exercisable with respect to one-twelfth (1/12) each quarter until the option is one hundred percent (100.0%) vested. As of December 31, 2018, the option was seven-twelfths (7/12) vested. On January 8, 2016, we granted Mr. Ross a ten-year option to acquire 53,333 shares of Common Stock at \$1.35 per share. The option is in consideration of the services to be rendered, which shall vest and become exercisable with respect to one-twelfth (1/12) each quarter until the option is one hundred percent (100.0%) vested. As of December 31, 2018, the option was two-thirds (2/3) vested.

Alan Gladstone

Mr. Gladstone earned cash fees for his services as a director in fiscal 2018 in the amount of \$0.08 million. Mr. Gladstone earned cash fees for his services as a director in fiscal 2017 in the amount of \$0.02 million.

On July 30, 2018, we granted Mr. Gladstone a ten-year option to acquire 100,000 shares of Common Stock at \$2.02 per share. The option is in consideration of the services to be rendered, which vested upon issuance and become exercisable with respect to one-twelfth (1/12) each quarter until the option is one hundred percent (100.0%) vested. As of December 31, 2018, the option was one-sixth (1/6) vested. On January 30, 2018, we granted Mr. Gladstone a ten-year option to acquire 66,667 shares of Common Stock at \$4.68 per share. The option is in consideration of the services to be rendered, which vested upon issuance and become exercisable with respect to one-twelfth (1/12) each quarter until the option is one hundred percent (100.0%) vested. As of December 31, 2018, the option was one-third (1/3) vested. On November 15, 2017, we granted Mr. Gladstone a ten-year option to acquire 29,167 shares of Common Stock at \$3.00 per share. The option is in consideration of the services to be rendered, which vested upon issuance and become exercisable with respect to one-twelfth (1/12) each quarter until the option is one hundred percent (100.0%) vested. As of December 31, 2018, the option was five-twelfths (5/12) vested.

Risk Assessment in Compensation Programs

No longer required

Table of Contents

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

Equity Compensation Plan Information

On January 12, 2016, we adopted the 2016 Equity Incentive Plan (the “Plan”), and our stockholders approved the Plan at our annual meeting of stockholders that was held on September 26, 2016. Pursuant to the terms of the Plan, the maximum number of shares of Common Stock available for the grant of awards under the Plan shall not exceed 2.0 million. During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company granted ten-year options to directors, officers, and employees, pursuant to which such individuals are entitled to exercise options to purchase an aggregate of up to 0.80 million and 0.73 million shares of Common Stock, respectively. The options have exercise prices of \$2.54 - \$4.68 per share, and generally vest quarterly over a three-year period.

On December 11, 2018, the Company’s Board of Directors approved the 2018 Equity Incentive Plan (the “Plan”), our stockholders will vote to approve it at the next annual meeting of stockholders that will be held sometime in September or October of 2019. Pursuant to the terms of the Plan, the maximum number of shares of Common Stock available for the grant of awards under the Plan shall not exceed 6.60 million. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company granted ten-year options to directors, officers, and employees, pursuant to which such individuals are entitled to exercise options to purchase an aggregate of up to 5.10 million shares of Common Stock, respectively. The options have exercise prices of \$1.00 per share, and generally vest quarterly over a three-year period.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company granted ten-year options to directors, officers, and employees, pursuant to which such individuals are entitled to exercise options to purchase an aggregate of up to 1.01 million shares of Common Stock that were not subject to the 2016 Equity Plan or the 2018 Equity Plan. The options have exercise prices ranging from \$2.02 to \$3.75 per share, and generally vest quarterly over a three-year period.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The following table sets forth certain information as of March 8, 2019 with respect to the holdings of: (1) each person known to us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5.0% of our Common Stock; (2) each of our directors, nominees for director and executive officers; and (3) all directors and executive officers as a group. To the best of our knowledge, each of the persons named in the table below as beneficially owning the shares set forth therein has sole voting power and sole investment power with respect to such shares, unless otherwise indicated. Unless otherwise specified, the address of each of the persons set forth below is in care of the Company, at the address of 2040 Main Street, Suite 225, Irvine, California 92614.

In computing the number and percentage of shares beneficially owned by each person, we include any shares of Common Stock that could be acquired within 60 days of March 8, 2019 by the conversion or exercise of shares of Series A Preferred Stock, Series B Preferred Stock, or option awards. These shares, however, are not counted in computing the percentage ownership of any other person.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Title of Class	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Common Stock (1)
Derek Peterson	Common Stock	1,051,480(2)	1.12%
Michael A. Nahass	Common Stock	2,440,751(3)	2.60%
Michael James	Common Stock	918,757(4)	*
Steven Ross	Common Stock	185,060(5)	*
Alan Gladstone	Common Stock	420,028(6)	*
All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (5 persons)		5,016,076	5.32%

* Represents beneficial ownership of less than one percent of the outstanding shares of our Common Stock.

(1) As of March 8, 2019, we had a total of 93,515,268 shares of Common Stock issued and outstanding.

(2) Includes 255,694 shares of Common Stock with respect to which Mr. Peterson has the right to acquire. Mr. Peterson owns Series A Preferred Stock, which is currently convertible into 4 shares of Common Stock and 255,694 vested options to acquire Common Stock. Mr. Peterson disclaims any beneficial ownership interest in the 989,574 shares of Common Stock held by his spouse, Amy Almsteier.

(3) Includes 242,361 shares of Common Stock underlying vested options. Mr. Nahass owns Series A Preferred Stock, which is currently convertible into 4 shares of Common Stock.

(4) Includes 185,389 shares of Common Stock underlying vested options.

(5) Includes 87,583 shares of Common Stock underlying vested options.

(6) Includes 58,611 shares of Common Stock underlying vested options.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth certain information as of March 8, 2019 with respect to the holdings of: (1) each person known to us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5.0% of our Series A Preferred Stock; (2) each of our directors, nominees for director and executive officers; and (3) all directors and executive officers as a group. To the best of our knowledge, each of the persons named in the table below as beneficially owning the shares set forth therein has sole voting power and sole investment power with respect to such shares, unless otherwise indicated. Unless otherwise specified, the address of each of the persons set forth below is in care of the Company, at the address of 2040 Main Street, Suite 225, Irvine, California 92614.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Title of Class	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percent of Series A Preferred Stock
Derek Peterson	Series A Preferred Stock	4	33%
Michael A. Nahass	Series A Preferred Stock	4	33%
Michael James	Series A Preferred Stock	–	–
Steven Ross	Series A Preferred Stock	–	–
Alan Gladstone	Series A Preferred Stock	–	–
Kenneth Vande Vrede (1)	Series A Preferred Stock	4	33%
All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (6 persons)		12	100%

(1) On April 20, 2018, Mr. Vande Vrede resigned from the board.

There are no arrangements known to us that might, at a subsequent date, result in a change-in-control.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Related Party Transactions

Except as described below, during the past fiscal year, there have been no transactions, whether directly or indirectly, between us and any of our respective officers, directors, beneficial owners of more than 5.0% of our outstanding Common Stock or their family members, that exceeded the lesser of \$0.12 million or 1.0% of the average of our total

assets at year-end for the last completed fiscal year.

We lease the land in Belvidere, New Jersey, on which Edible Garden's greenhouse structure is situated. The land is being leased from Whitetown Realty, LLC, an entity in which David Vande Vrede and Greda Vande Vrede own interests. David Vande Vrede and Greda Vande Vrede are the parents of one our former directors, Kenneth Vande Vrede. The lease commenced on January 1, 2015 and expires December 31, 2029. The current monthly lease amount is \$14,640 and increases 1.5% each calendar year.

Pursuant to an Independent Director Agreement dated June 1, 2017 by and between us and Steven J. Ross, we agreed to pay Mr. Ross \$10,000 per month for a period of one year. We also issued to Mr. Ross an aggregate of 72,727 restricted shares of Common Stock, of which all of the shares vested on the date of appointment.

Pursuant to an Independent Director Agreement dated July 31, 2018 by and between us and Steven J. Ross, we agreed to pay Mr. Ross \$8,333 per month for a period of one year. We also issued to Mr. Ross an aggregate of 24,750 restricted shares of Common Stock, of which all of the shares vested on the date of appointment.

Pursuant to an Independent Director Agreement dated November 15, 2017 by and between us and Alan Gladstone, we agreed to pay Mr. Gladstone \$6,250 per month for a period of one year. We also issued to Mr. Gladstone an aggregate of 29,167 shares of the Company's stock options, to be fully vested on the date of appointment.

Pursuant to an Independent Director Agreement dated July 31, 2018 by and between us and Alan Gladstone, we agreed to pay Mr. Ross \$8,333 per month for a period of one year. We also issued to Mr. Gladstone an aggregate of 24,750 restricted shares of Common Stock, of which all of the shares vested on the date of appointment.

Table of Contents**Director Independence**

Our Board is currently composed of four members. Our Common Stock is not currently listed for trading on a national securities exchange and, as such, we are not subject to any director independence standards. However, we have determined that two directors, Steven Ross and Alan Gladstone, each qualifies as an independent director. We evaluated independence in accordance with Rule 5605 of the NASDAQ Stock Market.

The Board currently has three separately designated standing committees: (i) the Audit Committee, (ii) the Compensation Committee, and (iii) the Governance and Nominating Committee. All three of these committees are solely comprised of independent directors.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following table presents fees paid or to be paid for professional audit services rendered by Marcum LLP and MGO for the audit of our annual financial statements and fees billed for other services rendered for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Audit Fees (1)	\$ 1,020,566	\$ 435,875

(1) *Audit Fees consisted of fees billed for professional services rendered for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements and review of the interim financial statements included in quarterly reports, and review of other documents filed with the SEC within those fiscal years.*

The Board, or the Audit Committee's policy is to pre-approve all audit and permissible non-audit services provided by our independent registered public accounting firm. These services may include audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other services. Pre-approval is specific to the particular service or category of services and is generally subject to a specific budget. In addition, the Audit Committee has delegated pre-approval authority to its Chairman who, in turn, must report any pre-approval decisions to the Audit Committee at its next scheduled regular meeting. Our independent registered public accounting firm and management are required to periodically report to the Audit Committee regarding the extent of services provided by our independent registered public accounting firm in accordance with this pre-approval, and the fees for the services performed to date. The Audit Committee may also

pre-approve particular services on a case-by-case basis. The Board, or the Audit Committee, as applicable, pre-approved all fees for audit and non-audit work performed during fiscal 2018 and 2017.

Table of Contents

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report:

(1) Financial Statements – See Index on page F-1

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm – Marcum LLP

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting – Marcum LLP

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm - Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP

Consolidated Financial Statements:

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(b) The following exhibits are filed herewith as a part of this report:

45

Table of Contents

TERRA TECH CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(b) The following exhibits are filed herewith as a part of this report:

Exhibit Description

<u>2.1</u>	<u>Agreement and Plan of Merger dated February 9, 2012, by and among Terra Tech Corp., a Nevada corporation, TT Acquisitions, Inc., a Nevada corporation, and GrowOp Technology Ltd., a Nevada corporation (1)</u>
<u>2.2</u>	<u>Articles of Merger (1)</u>
<u>2.3</u>	<u>Share Exchange Agreement, dated April 24, 2013, by and among the Terra Tech Corp., a Nevada corporation, Edible Garden Corp., a Nevada corporation, and the holders of common stock of Edible Garden Corp. (2)</u>
<u>2.4</u>	<u>Form of Articles of Share Exchange (2)</u>
<u>2.5</u>	<u>Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated December 23, 2015, by and among Terra Tech Corp., a Nevada corporation, Generic Merger Sub, Inc., a California corporation, and Black Oak Gallery, a California corporation (3)</u>
<u>2.6</u>	<u>First Amendment to Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated February 29, 2016, by and among Terra Tech Corp., a Nevada corporation, Generic Merger Sub, Inc., a California corporation, and Black Oak Gallery, a California corporation (3)</u>
<u>2.7</u>	<u>Form of Agreement of Merger, dated March 31, 2016, by and among Generic Merger Sub, Inc., a California corporation and Black Oak Gallery, a California corporation (3)</u>
<u>2.8</u>	<u>Convertible Promissory Note dated March 12, 2018 (29)</u>
<u>3.1</u>	<u>Articles of Incorporation dated July 22, 2008 (4)</u>
<u>3.2</u>	<u>Certificate of Amendment dated July 8, 2011 (5)</u>
<u>3.3</u>	<u>Certificate of Change dated July 8, 2011 (5)</u>
<u>3.4</u>	<u>Certificate of Amendment dated January 27, 2012 (1)</u>
<u>3.5</u>	<u>Bylaws (4)</u>
<u>3.6</u>	<u>Form of Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Black Oak Gallery, a California corporation (3)</u>
<u>3.7</u>	<u>Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Designation of Series B Preferred Stock, dated September 27, 2016 (6)</u>
<u>3.8</u>	<u>Certificate of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation, Dated September 26, 2016 (22)</u>
<u>3.9</u>	<u>Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Designation of Series B Preferred Stock, dated October 3, 2016 (7)</u>
<u>3.10</u>	

Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Designation of Series B Preferred Stock, dated July 26, 2017 (18)

3.11 Amendment of Bylaws, dated June 20, 2018 (33)

3.12 Amendment of Bylaws, dated August 2, 2018 (41)

4.1 Certificate of Designation for Series A Preferred Stock (8)

4.2 Amended and Restated Certificate of Designation for Series B Preferred Stock (3)

Table of Contents

<u>4.3</u>	<u>Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant (9)</u>
<u>4.4</u>	<u>Form of Common Stock Purchase Warrant (11)</u>
<u>4.5</u>	<u>Form of 12% Senior Convertible Promissory Note (15)</u>
<u>4.6</u>	<u>Form of 12% Senior Convertible Promissory Note (16)</u>
<u>4.7</u>	<u>Form of 12% Senior Convertible Promissory Note (17)</u>
<u>4.8</u>	<u>Form of Secured Promissory Note (19)</u>
<u>4.9</u>	<u>Form of 12% Senior Convertible Promissory Note (20)</u>
<u>4.10</u>	<u>Form of Secured Promissory Note (25)</u>
<u>4.11</u>	<u>Form of 12% Senior Convertible Promissory Note (27)</u>
<u>4.12</u>	<u>Form of 7.5% Senior Convertible Promissory Note (29)</u>
<u>4.13</u>	<u>Amendment No. 1 to Convertible Promissory Note (31)</u>
<u>4.14</u>	<u>Form of 7.5% Senior Convertible Promissory Note (32)</u>
<u>4.15</u>	<u>Form of 7.5% Senior Convertible Promissory Note (35)</u>
<u>4.16</u>	<u>Form of 3% Senior Convertible Promissory Note (35)</u>
<u>4.17</u>	<u>Form of 7.5% Senior Convertible Promissory Note dated September 7, 2018 (38)</u>
<u>4.18</u>	<u>Form of Secured Promissory Note dated October 5, 2018 (39)</u>
<u>4.19</u>	<u>Form of 7.5% Senior Convertible Promissory Note (40)</u>
<u>10.1</u>	<u>Letter agreement dated May 7, 2013, by and between Edible Garden Corp. and Gro-Rite Inc. (12)</u>
<u>10.2</u>	<u>Letter agreement dated May 7, 2013, by and between Edible Garden Corp. and NB Plants LLC (12)</u>
<u>10.3</u>	<u>Letter Agreement dated December 2, 2013, by and between Edible Garden Corp. and Heartland Growers Inc. (certain portions of this exhibit have been omitted based upon a request for confidential treatment) (21)</u>
<u>10.4</u>	<u>2016 Equity Incentive Plan (3)</u>
<u>10.5</u>	<u>Lease dated January 1, 2015, by and between Whitetown Realty, LLC and Edible Garden Corp. (3)</u>
<u>10.6</u>	<u>Guaranty dated January 1, 2015, by Terra Tech Corp. in favor of Whitetown Realty, LLC (3)</u>
<u>10.7</u>	<u>Sublease dated March 29, 2016, by and between Black Oak Gallery and CCIG Properties, LLC, dated March 29, 2016 (13)</u>
<u>10.8</u>	<u>Agreement of Merger dated March 31, 2016, by and between Generic Merger Sub, Inc. and Black Oak Gallery (10)</u>
<u>10.9</u>	<u>Operations and Asset Management Agreement dated March 31, 2016, by and among Platinum Standard, LLC, Black Oak Gallery, and Terra Tech Corp. (10)</u>
<u>10.10</u>	<u>Form of Investment Agreement, dated as of November 28, 2016 (14)</u>
<u>10.11</u>	<u>Lock-Up agreement dated January 12, 2018 between Terra Tech Corp. and Alan Gladstone (23)</u>
<u>10.12</u>	<u>Lock-Up agreement dated January 17, 2018 between Terra Tech Corp. and Michael James (24)</u>
<u>10.13</u>	<u>Form of Loan Agreement (25)</u>

Table of Contents

10.14	<u>Form of Guaranty Agreement (25)</u>
10.15	<u>Form of Deed of Trust, Assignment of Leases and Rents, Security Agreement and Fixture Filing (25)</u>
10.16	<u>Lock-Up agreement dated January 25, 2018 between Terra Tech Corp. and Michael Nahass (26)</u>
10.17	<u>Lock-Up agreement dated January 27, 2018 between Terra Tech Corp. and Michael Nahass (28)</u>
10.18	<u>Form of Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of March 12, 2018 (29)</u>
10.19	<u>Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 6, 2018 (28)</u>
10.20	<u>Form of Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 25, 2018 (35)</u>
10.21	<u>Independent Director Agreement between Terra Tech Corp. and Alan Gladstone dated July 30, 2018 (36)</u>
10.22	<u>Independent Director Agreement between Terra Tech Corp. and Steven J. Ross dated July 30, 2018 (36)</u>
10.23	<u>Standard Purchase Agreement (39)</u>
10.24	<u>Assignment (39)</u>
10.25	<u>Form of Loan Agreement (39)</u>
10.26	<u>Form of Guaranty Agreement (39)</u>
10.27	<u>Form of Deed of Trust, Assignment of Leases and Rents, Security Agreement and Fixture Filing (39)</u>
14.1	<u>Code of Ethics (42)</u>
16.1	<u>Letter from Macias Gini & O’Connell LLP to the Securities and Exchange Commission, dated August 15, 2018 (37)</u>
21.1	<u>List of Subsidiaries*</u>
23.1	<u>Consent of Marcum LLP*</u>
23.2	<u>Consent of Macias Gini & O’Connell LLP*</u>
24	Power of Attorney (set forth on the signature page of this Annual Report on Form 10-K)
31.1	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 *</u>
31.2	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 *</u>
32.1	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code *</u>
32.2	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 of Chapter 63 of Title 18 of the United States Code *</u>
99.1	<u>Letter from Ken VandeVrede, dated April 20, 2018 (30)</u>
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document *
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document *
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document *
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document *
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document *
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Presentation Linkbase Document *

-
- (1) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-54258), filed with the SEC on February 10, 2012.*
 - (2) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-54258), filed with the SEC on May 6, 2013.*
 - (3) *Incorporated by reference to Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 29, 2016*
 - (4) *Incorporated by reference to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-156421), filed with the SEC on December 23, 2008.*
 - (5)

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Incorporated by reference to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-191954), filed with the SEC on October 28, 2013.

- (6) Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 28, 2016*
- (7) Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 7, 2016*

Table of Contents

- (8) *Incorporated by reference to Amendment No. 3 to Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-54258), filed with the SEC on April 19, 2012.*
 - (9) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 2, 2015.*
 - (10) *Incorporated by reference to Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on May 12, 2016*
 - (11) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 1, 2016*
 - (12) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 000-54258), filed with the SEC on May 28, 2013.*
 - (13) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K/A filed with the SEC on April 5, 2016*
 - (14) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 28, 2016*
 - (15) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 22, 2017*
 - (16) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 24, 2017*
 - (17) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 26, 2017*
 - (18) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 27, 2017*
 - (19) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 24, 2017*
 - (20) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 26, 2017*
 - (21) *Incorporated by reference to Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-191954), filed with the SEC on December 5, 2013*
 - (22) *Incorporated by reference to Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 16, 2018*
 - (23) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 16, 2018*
 - (24) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 18, 2018*
 - (25) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 19, 2018*
 - (26) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 25, 2018*
 - (27) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 26, 2018*
 - (28) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on January 29, 2018*
 - (29) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on March 13, 2018*
 - (30) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 24, 2018*
 - (31) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 2, 2018*
 - (32) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 8, 2018*
 - (33) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on June 22, 2018*
 - (34) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 12, 2018*
 - (35) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 26, 2018*
 - (36) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on July 31, 2018*
 - (37) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on August 16, 2018*
 - (38) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on September 7, 2018*
 - (39) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on October 12, 2018*
 - (40) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on December 3, 2018*
 - (41) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on November 18, 2018*
 - (42) *Incorporated by reference to Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on November 5, 2015*
- * filed herewith

Table of Contents

	Page
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm – Marcum LLP</u>	F-2
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting – Marcum LLP</u>	F-3
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm – Macias Gini & O’Connell LLP</u>	F-4
Consolidated Financial Statements:	
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017</u>	F-6
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders’ Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017</u>	F-7
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2018 and 2017</u>	F-8
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-10

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of

Terra Tech Corp.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Terra Tech Corp. (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2018, the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders’ equity and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2018, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2018, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in 2013 and our report dated March 15, 2019, expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Explanatory Paragraph – Change in Accounting Principles

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for certain financial instruments during the year ended December 31, 2018 due to the adoption of FASB ASU 2017-11, *Earnings Per Share (Topic 260)*, *Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity (Topic 480)*, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) – (Part I) Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Down Round Features*, *(Part II) Replacement of the Indefinite Deferral for Mandatorily Redeemable Financial Instruments of Certain Nonpublic Entities and Certain Mandatorily Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests with a Scope Exception*.

Basis for Opinion

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These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Marcum llp

Marcum llp

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2018.

Costa Mesa, California

March 15, 2019

F-2

Table of Contents

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM ON INTERNAL CONTROL
OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of

Terra Tech Corp.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited Terra Tech Corp.'s (the "Company") internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB"), the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2018 and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended of the Company and our report dated March 15, 2019 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying "Management Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ Marcum LLP

Marcum llp

Costa Mesa, California

March 15, 2019

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Stockholders and Board of Directors

Terra Tech Corp.

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Terra Tech Corp. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2017, the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for the year then ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company and subsidiaries at December 31, 2017, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

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Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP

We served as the Company's auditor from 2016 to 2018.

Sacramento, California

March 16, 2018

F-4

Table of Contents

TERRA TECH CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$ 7,193,392	\$ 5,445,582
Trade and Other Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$0.33 and \$0 million, as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively	1,246,835	959,698
Notes Receivable	-	5,010,143
Inventory	2,279,737	5,760,019
Assets Held for Sale	7,501,287	-
Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets	741,261	1,067,689
Total Current Assets	18,962,512	18,243,131
Property, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements, Net	34,139,089	19,191,616
Intangible Assets, Net	18,465,923	27,773,110
Goodwill	35,172,508	28,921,260
Other Assets	897,395	4,058,682
Other Investments	12,450,700	-
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 120,088,127	\$ 98,187,799
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES:		
Current Liabilities:		
Accrued Payroll	\$ 2,553,186	\$ 621,898
Accounts Payable and Other Accrued Expenses	4,348,256	4,822,812
Derivative Liabilities	-	9,331,400
Total Current Liabilities	6,901,442	14,776,110
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Long-Term Debt	18,312,877	6,609,398
Total Long-Term Liabilities	18,312,877	6,609,398
Total Liabilities	25,214,319	21,385,508
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred Stock, Convertible Series A, Par Value \$0.001:	-	-

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100 Shares Authorized as of December 31, 2018 and 2017; 12 and 8 Shares Issued and Outstanding as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively		
Preferred Stock, Convertible Series B, Par Value \$0.001:		
41,000,000 Shares Authorized as of December 31, 2018 and 2017; 0 and 0 Shares Issued and Outstanding as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively	-	-
Common Stock, Par Value \$0.001:		
990,000,000 Shares Authorized as of December 31, 2018 and 2017; 81,759,415 and 61,818,560 Shares Issued and Outstanding as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively ⁽¹⁾	81,759	61,819
Additional Paid-In Capital	234,972,860	181,357,715
Accumulated Deficit	(141,184,287)	(105,548,602)
Total Terra Tech Corp. Stockholders' Equity	93,870,332	75,870,932
Non-Controlling Interest	1,003,476	931,359
Total Stockholders' Equity	94,873,808	76,802,291
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 120,088,127	\$ 98,187,799

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted to reflect the 1 for 15 reverse stock split. See Note 15.

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

Table of Contents

TERRA TECH CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Total Revenues	\$ 31,333,618	\$ 35,800,844
Cost of Goods Sold	18,900,090	24,879,428
Gross Profit	12,433,528	10,921,416
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	43,304,374	30,801,434
Loss from Operations	(30,870,846)	(19,880,018)
Other Income (Expense):		
Impairment of Property	(77,556)	(138,037)
Impairment of Intangible Assets	-	(757,467)
Loss on Extinguishment of Debt	-	(7,144,288)
Gain (Loss) on Fair Market Valuation of Derivatives	-	(3,494,550)
Interest Expense, Net	(13,092,934)	(2,681,426)
Share of Loss in Joint Venture	(662,222)	-
Gain on Sale of Assets	5,229,680	-
Gain on Settlement of Contingent Consideration	-	4,991,571
Gain (Loss) on Fair Market Valuation of Contingent Consideration	-	(4,426,047)
Total Other Income (Expense)	(8,603,032)	(13,650,244)
Loss Before Provision for Income Taxes	(39,473,878)	(33,530,262)
Provision for Income Tax Benefit (Expense)	-	347,455
Net Loss	(39,473,878)	(33,182,807)
Net Income / (Loss) Attributable to Non-Controlling Interest	279,609	(505,204)
NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO TERRA TECH CORP.	\$ (39,753,486)	\$ (32,677,603)
Net Loss Per Common Share Attributable to Terra Tech Corp. Common Stockholders – Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.56)	\$ (0.71)
Weighted-Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding – Basic and Diluted	71,028,851	46,072,846

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

Table of Contents

TERRA TECH CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017 ⁽¹⁾

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumu- lated Deficit	Non-Controlling Interest		
	Convertible Series A	Convertible Series B	Shares	Amount					
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount					
BALANCE AT DECEMBER 31, 2016	8	\$ -	2,455,064	\$ 2,455	36,924,254	\$ 36,924	\$ 125,466,493	\$ (72,870,999)	\$ (480,908)
Sale of Common Stock for Cash	-	-	-	-	2,983,137	2,983	9,447,017	-	-
Issuance of Warrants	-	-	-	-	-	-	689,542	-	-
Stock Option Compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	692,971	-	-
Issuance of Preferred Stock for Compensation	-	-	40,000	40	-	-	1,035,366	-	-
Issuance of Common Stock for Compensation	-	-	-	-	158,867	160	490,720	-	-
Issuance of Common Stock for Director Fees	-	-	-	-	81,061	81	221,892	-	-
Issuance of Common Stock for Services	-	-	-	-	389,374	389	1,284,173	-	-
Issuance of Common Stock for Prepaid Inventory	-	-	-	-	892,964	893	1,934,607	-	-
Issuance of Common Stock for Debt and Interest Expense	-	-	-	-	8,284,283	8,284	29,776,987	-	-
Preferred Stock Series B Converted into Common Stock	-	-	(2,209,741)	(2,210)	11,897,965	11,898	(9,688)	-	-
Purchase of Assets from Tech Center Drive	-	-	-	-	826,105	826	2,725,320	-	-
Settlement of Contingent Consideration	-	-	(285,323)	(285)	(619,450)	(619)	4,740,542	-	-

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Settlement of Contingent Consideration Recorded Against Additional Paid-In Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,692,697	-	-
Reclass of Non-Controlling Interest to Additional Paid-In Capital for the Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional Interest in Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,830,924)	-	1,830,924
Net Loss Attributable to Non-Controlling Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(505,204)
Cash Contribution from Non-Controlling Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,547
Net Loss Attributable to Terra Tech Corp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(32,677,603)	-
Balance at December 31, 2017	8	\$-	-	\$-	61,818,560	\$ 61,819	\$ 181,357,715	\$(105,548,602)	\$ 931,359
Opening Balance Sheet Adjustment - ASU 2017-11	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,238,296	2,547,801	-
Beneficial Conversion Feature - Convertible Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,014,878	-	-
Issuance of Common Stock for Compensation	4	-	-	-	201,296	202	602,915	-	-
Issuance of Common Stock for Director Fees	-	-	-	-	49,500	49	99,941	-	-
Issuance of Common Stock for Services	-	-	-	-	132,971	132	225,296	-	-
Stock Cancellation	-	-	-	-	(24,210)	(25)	(117,806)	-	-
Reverse Stock Split round up shares	-	-	-	-	46,687	47	(47)	-	-
TCD Acquisition Clawback	-	-	-	-	(101,083)	(101)	(350,971)	-	-
Warrant Exercise	-	-	-	-	252,703	253	100,747	-	-
	-	-	-	-	16,652,002	16,652	30,957,374	-	-

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Debt Conversion -									
Common Stock									
Stock issued for									
Cash	-	-	-	-	2,477,957	2,478	5,597,522	-	-
Stock issued for									
Assets	-	-	-	-	53,332	53	199,942	-	-
Stock Option									
Expense	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,527,982	-	-
Issue of warrants									
	-	-	-	-	-	-	889,276	-	-
Issuance of Stock									
for									
Non-Controlling									
Interest					200,000	200	199,800	-	(207,492)
Net Income									
Attributable to									
Non-Controlling									
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	279,609
Net Loss									
Attributable to									
Terra Tech Corp.									
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(39,753,486)	-
Balance at									
December 31,									
2018	12	\$-	-	\$-	81,759,715	\$81,759	\$236,542,860	\$(142,754,287)	\$1,003,476

(1) Adjusted to reflect the 1 for 15 reverse stock split. See Note 15.

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

Table of Contents

TERRA TECH CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018 AND 2017

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Loss	\$ (39,473,878)	\$ (33,182,807)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Loss to Net Cash Used in Operating Activities:		
(Gain) Loss on Fair Market Valuation of Derivatives	-	3,494,550
(Gain) Loss on Fair Market Valuation of Contingent Consideration	-	4,426,047
Loss on Joint Venture	662,222	-
Cancellation of Shares Issued	(117,835)	-
Loss on Extinguishment of Debt	-	7,144,288
Gain on Sale of Assets	(5,644,120)	-
Interest Expense	12,081,765	2,138,762
Interest income capitalized to notes receivable	(155,784)	(49,911)
Depreciation and Amortization	4,981,237	3,647,216
Stock Issued for Compensation	603,117	1,526,286
Stock Issued for Director Fees	99,991	221,973
Stock Issued for Services	225,429	1,284,562
Stock Option Compensation	2,527,982	692,971
Impairment of Property	77,556	138,037
Impairment of Intangibles	-	757,467
Gain on Settlement of Contingent Consideration	-	(4,991,571)
Warrants Issued with Common Stock and Debt	-	211,534
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
Accounts Receivable	(287,137)	(211,906)
Inventory	3,480,282	(3,736,910)
Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets	(73,083)	1,572,532
Other Assets	(321,247)	(3,999,489)
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	1,456,732	3,662,710
Income Taxes Payable	-	(615,830)
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(19,876,772)	(15,869,489)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash Paid for Acquisition, Net of Cash Acquired	-	(4,113,779)
Purchase of Equity Investments	(7,765,902)	-
Proceeds from sale of PP&E	5,644,120	-
Issuance of Note Receivable	-	(4,960,232)
Purchase of Property, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements	(14,409,226)	(6,194,438)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(16,531,008)	(15,268,449)

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

F-8

Table of Contents**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:**

Proceeds from Issuance of Notes Payable	33,650,000	20,000,000
Cash Paid for debt discount	(1,195,410)	-
Debt Issuance Cost	-	(614,600)
Proceeds from Issuance of Common Stock, Warrants and Common Stock Subscribed	5,600,000	9,450,000
Proceeds from Exercise of Warrants	101,000	-
Payment of Contingent Consideration	-	(2,088,000)
Cash (Distribution) Contribution from Non-Controlling Interest	-	86,548

NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	38,155,590	26,833,948
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NET CHANGE IN CASH	1,747,810	(4,303,990)
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Cash at Beginning of Period	5,445,582	9,749,572
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CASH AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 7,193,392	\$ 5,445,582
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SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

Cash Paid for Interest	\$ -	\$ -
Cash Paid for Income Taxes	\$ -	\$ 268,375

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE FOR FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Warrant Expense	\$ -	\$ -
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NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Settlement of Contingent Consideration	\$ -	\$ 4,739,638
Issuance of Stock for Purchase of Non-Controlling Interest	\$ 207,492	-
Purchase of Land and Building with a Mortgage	\$ 6,500,000	4,500,000
Gain on Settlement of Contingent Consideration Recorded Against Additional Paid-In Capital	\$ -	\$ 4,692,697
Fair Value of Debt Discount and Derivative Liability Recorded	\$ -	\$ 13,073,400
Conversion of Dominion Debt & Adoption of ASU 2017-11	\$ 34,697,363	\$ 29,785,271
Fair Value of Shares Issued for Acquisition	\$ -	\$ 2,726,146
Fair Value of Shares Issued for Production Operating Agreement	\$ -	\$ 1,935,500
Fair Value of Shares Issued for Assets	\$ 200,000	\$ -
Warrants Issued for Debt Discount	\$ 817,537	\$ 478,008
Conversion of Series B Preferred Stock to Common Stock	\$ -	\$ 33,146
Share of Loss on Joint Venture	\$ 662,222	\$ -
Beneficial Conversion Feature	\$ 9,014,875	-
Deposits Applied to the purchase of property	\$ 3,500,000	-
Reclass of Non-Controlling Interest to Additional Paid-In Capital for the Acquisition of Additional Interest in Subsidiary	\$ -	\$ 1,830,924
Claw Back of Escrow Shares From The Tech Center Drive Asset Acquisition	\$ 351,072	\$ -

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

F-9

Table of Contents

TERRA TECH CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 – DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Organization

References in this document to “the Company”, “Terra Tech”, “we”, “us”, or “our” are intended to mean Terra Tech Corp. individually, or as the context requires, collectively with its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis.

Terra Tech is a holding company with the following subsidiaries:

- 620 Dyer LLC, a California corporation (“Dyer”);
- 1815 Carnegie LLC, a California limited liability company (“Carnegie”);
- Black Oak Gallery, a California corporation (“Black Oak”);
- Blüm San Leandro, a California corporation (“Blüm San Leandro”);
- Edible Garden Corp., a Nevada corporation (“Edible Garden”);
- EG Transportation, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (“EG Transportation”);
- GrowOp Technology Ltd., a Nevada corporation (“GrowOp Technology”);
- IVXX, Inc., a California corporation (“IVXX Inc.”; together with IVXX LLC, “IVXX”);
- IVXX, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (“IVXX LLC”);
- MediFarm, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (“MediFarm”);
- MediFarm I, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (“MediFarm I”);
- MediFarm I Real Estate, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (“MediFarm I RE”);
- MediFarm II, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company (“MediFarm II”); and
- MediFarm So Cal, Inc., a California corporation (“MediFarm SoCal”)
- 121 North Fourth Street, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company ("121 North Fourth")

The Company is a retail, production and cultivation company, with an emphasis on providing the highest quality of medical and adult use cannabis products. The Company grows organic antioxidant rich Superleaf rich lettuce and living herbs using classic Dutch hydroponic farming methods. We have licensed an exclusive patent on the Superleaf lettuce.

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The Company has a presence in three states (California, Nevada and New Jersey), and currently has a concentrated cannabis interest in California and Nevada. All of the Company's cannabis dispensaries operate under the name Blüm. The Company's cannabis dispensaries in California operate as MediFarm SoCal in Santa Ana, Black Oak Gallery in Oakland and Blum San Leandro in San Leandro and offer a broad selection of medical and adult-use cannabis products including flowers, concentrates and edibles.

In Nevada, the Company has three dispensaries, two under MediFarm in Las Vegas and one under MediFarm I in Reno, which sell quality medical and adult use cannabis products. The Company jointly owns real property in Reno under MediFarm I RE, on which MediFarm I operates its dispensary.

Founded on the importance of providing consumers with healthy and natural products, Edible Garden is a wholesale seller of organic and locally grown hydroponic produce and herb products. EG Transportation supports the distribution of Edible Garden products to major grocery stores such as ShopRite, Walmart, Ahold, Aldi, Meijer, Kroger, and others throughout New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and the Midwest.

F-10

Table of Contents

On April 1, 2016, the Company acquired Black Oak. Black Oak operates a medical marijuana dispensary and cultivation in Oakland, California under the name Blüm, pursuant to that certain Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated December 23, 2015 (the “Merger Agreement”), with Generic Merger Sub, Inc., a California corporation and our wholly-owned subsidiary (the “Merger Sub”), and Black Oak. The Merger Agreement was amended by a First Amendment to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated February 29, 2016. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, the Merger Sub merged with and into Black Oak, with Black Oak as the surviving corporation, and became our wholly-owned subsidiary (the “Merger”). The Merger was intended to qualify for Federal income tax purposes as a tax-free reorganization under the provisions of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

Subject to the terms and conditions of the Merger Agreement, at the closing of the Merger, the outstanding shares of common stock of Black Oak were converted into the right to receive shares of the Company’s Series Z preferred stock, shares of our Series B preferred stock and shares of our Series Q preferred stock. Subsequent to the Merger, the Series Q Preferred Stock, were all converted to common stock, and all the series Z preferred stock were all converted to Series B Preferred Stock. The Series B Preferred Stock were ultimately converted to common stock during 2017.

Due to changes in planned operations of the MediFarm dispensaries, the Company acquired an additional 38.0% ownership for no additional consideration during August 2017. Previously, the Company owned 60.0%. As of December 31, 2017, the Company had 98.0% ownership of MediFarm. In connection with the ownership change the Company recorded a \$1.83 million adjustment to additional paid in capital representing the change in non-controlling interest during 2017. In December 2018, we issued 200,000 shares of common stock with a fair value of \$0.20 million to acquire the remaining 2.0% interest in MediFarm. MediFarm has received the necessary governmental approvals and permitting to operate medical marijuana and adult use cultivation, production, and/or dispensary facilities in Clark County, Nevada and a medical and adult use marijuana dispensary facility in the City of Las Vegas.

On September 13, 2017, MediFarm So Cal Inc. (“MediFarm So Cal”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company acquired all assets of Tech Center Drive LLC (“Tech Center Drive”) and majority control of 55 OC Community Collective Inc. (“55 OC”). The acquisition of Tech Center Drive and 55 OC was accounted for in accordance with ASC 805-10, “*Business Combinations*.” 55 OC is a mutual benefit corporation which holds a cannabis license with the City of Santa Ana in the State of California. MediFarm So Cal manages the dispensary under the license of 55 OC. Control of 55 OC was obtained by the Company’s CEO and Treasurer holding two of the three Board seats of 55 OC and through the management contract held by MediFarm So Cal. The Company acquired inventory, property, equipment and leasehold improvements and a management service agreement which allows for Tech Center Drive to purchase the medical marijuana dispensary license of 55 OC. The acquisition was accounted for in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 805-10, “*Business Combinations*”; see “*Note 5 – Acquisition*” for further information. MediFarm SoCal’s sole purpose is to operate a medical marijuana retail dispensary. On November 6, 2018, MediFarm So Cal Inc. was converted from a Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation to a General Stock Corporation.

On March 12, 2018, the Company implemented 1-for-15 reverse stock split of the Company's common stock (the "Reverse Stock Split"). The Reverse Stock Split became effective in the stock market upon commencement of trading on March 13, 2018. As a result of the Reverse Stock Split, every fifteen shares of the Company's Pre-Reverse Stock Split common stock were combined and reclassified into one share of the Company's common stock. No fractional shares were issued in connection with the Reverse Stock Split, and any fractional shares were rounded up to the nearest whole share. The number of shares of common stock subject to outstanding options, warrants and convertible securities were also reduced by a factor of fifteen as of March 13, 2018. All historical share and per share amounts reflected throughout consolidated financial statements have been adjusted to reflect the Reverse Stock Split. The authorized number of shares and the par value per share of the Company's common stock were not affected by the Reverse Stock Split.

F-11

Table of Contents

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and with the instructions to Securities Exchange Commission (“SEC”) Form 10-K and Regulation S-X and reflect the accounts and operations of the Company and those of our subsidiaries in which we have a controlling financial interest. In accordance with the provisions of FASB or ASC 810, “*Consolidation*”, we consolidate any variable interest entity (“VIE”), of which we are the primary beneficiary. The typical condition for a controlling financial interest ownership is holding a majority of the voting interests of an entity; however, a controlling financial interest may also exist in entities, such as VIEs, through arrangements that do not involve controlling voting interests. ASC 810 requires a variable interest holder to consolidate a VIE if that party has the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE’s economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. We do not consolidate a VIE in which we have a majority ownership interest when we are not considered the primary beneficiary. We have determined that we are the primary beneficiary of a number of VIEs. We evaluate our relationships with all the VIEs on an ongoing basis to reassess if we continue to be the primary beneficiary. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the consolidated results of operations and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 have been included.

Non-Controlling Interest

Non-controlling interest is shown as a component of stockholders’ equity on the consolidated balance sheets and the share of income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest is shown as a component of income (loss) in the consolidated statements of operations.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of total net revenue and expenses in the reporting periods. The Company regularly evaluates estimates and assumptions related to revenue recognition, allowances for doubtful accounts, sales returns, inventory

valuation, stock-based compensation expense, goodwill and purchased intangible asset valuations, derivative liabilities, deferred income tax asset valuation allowances, uncertain tax positions, tax contingencies, and litigation and other loss contingencies. These estimates and assumptions are based on current facts, historical experience and various other factors that the Company believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the recording of revenue, costs and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. The actual results the Company experiences may differ materially and adversely from these estimates. To the extent there are material differences between the estimates and actual results, the Company's future results of operations will be affected.

Table of Contents

Reclassifications

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. These reclassifications did not affect net loss, revenues and stockholders' equity.

Trade and other Receivables

The Company extends non-interest bearing trade credit to its customers in the ordinary course of business which is not collateralized. Accounts receivable are shown on the face of the consolidated balance sheets, net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company analyzes the aging of accounts receivable, historical bad debts, customer creditworthiness and current economic trends, in determining the allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company does not accrue interest receivable on past due accounts receivable. There is a reserve for doubtful accounts of \$0.33 million as December 31, 2018. There was no allowance recorded as of December 31, 2017.

Notes Receivable

The Company reviews all outstanding notes receivable for collectability as information becomes available pertaining to the Company's inability to collect. An allowance for notes receivable is recorded for the likelihood of non-collectability. The Company accrues interest on notes receivable based net realizable value. There was no allowance at December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, with cost being determined on the first-in, first-out ("FIFO") method of accounting. The Company periodically reviews physical inventory for excess, obsolete, and potentially impaired items and reserves. The reserve estimate for excess and obsolete inventory is based on expected future use. The reserve estimates have historically been consistent with actual experience as evidenced by actual sale or disposal of the goods.

Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

Prepaid expenses consist of various payments that the Company has made in advance for goods or services to be received in the future. These prepaid expenses include advertising, insurance, and service or other contracts requiring up-front payments.

F-13

Table of Contents

Property, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements, Net

Property, equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The approximate useful lives for depreciation of our property, equipment and leasehold improvements are as follows: thirty-two years for buildings; three to eight years for furniture and equipment; three to five years for computer and software; five years for vehicles and the shorter of the estimated useful life or the underlying lease term for leasehold improvements. Repairs and maintenance expenditures that do not extend the useful lives of related assets are expensed as incurred.

Expenditures for major renewals and improvements are capitalized, while minor replacements, maintenance and repairs, which do not extend the asset lives, are charged to operations as incurred. Upon sale or disposition, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is included in operations. The Company continually monitors events and changes in circumstances that could indicate that the carrying balances of its property, equipment and leasehold improvements may not be recoverable in accordance with the provisions of ASC 360, "*Property, Plant, and Equipment.*" When such events or changes in circumstances are present, the Company assesses the recoverability of long-lived assets by determining whether the carrying value of such assets will be recovered through undiscounted expected future cash flows. If the total of the future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of those assets, the Company recognizes an impairment loss based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of the assets. See "*Note 8 – Property, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements, Net*" for further information.

Goodwill

Goodwill is measured as the excess of consideration transferred and the net of the acquisition date fair value of assets acquired, and liabilities assumed in a business acquisition. In accordance with ASC 350, "*Intangibles—Goodwill and Other,*" goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives are no longer subject to amortization but are tested for impairment annually or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired.

The Company reviews the goodwill allocated to each of our reporting units for possible impairment annually as of September 30 and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate carrying amount may not be recoverable. When assessing goodwill for impairment, the Company has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, the Company determines it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then the Company performs a two-step impairment test. If the Company concludes otherwise, then no further action is taken. The Company also has the option to bypass the qualitative assessment and only perform a quantitative assessment, which is the first step of the two-step impairment test. In the two-step impairment test, the Company

measures the recoverability of goodwill by comparing a reporting unit's carrying amount, including goodwill, to the estimated fair value of the reporting unit. There were no events or changes in circumstances that indicated potential impairment of intangible assets during 2018 and 2017.

In assessing the qualitative factors, the Company assesses relevant events and circumstances that may impact the fair value and the carrying amount of the reporting unit. The identification of relevant events and circumstances, and how these may impact a reporting unit's fair value or carrying amount involve significant judgments and assumptions. The judgment and assumptions include the identification of macroeconomic conditions, industry, and market considerations, cost factors, overall financial performance and share price trends, and making the assessment as to whether each relevant factor will impact the impairment test positively or negatively and the magnitude of any such impact.

The carrying amount of each reporting unit is determined based upon the assignment of our assets and liabilities, including existing goodwill and other intangible assets, to the identified reporting units. Where an acquisition benefits only one reporting unit, the Company allocates, as of the acquisition date, all goodwill for that acquisition to the reporting unit that will benefit. Where the Company has had an acquisition that benefited more than one reporting unit, The Company has assigned the goodwill to our reporting units as of the acquisition date such that the goodwill assigned to a reporting unit is the excess of the fair value of the acquired business, or portion thereof, to be included in that reporting unit over the fair value of the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed that are assigned to the reporting unit.

Table of Contents

If the carrying amount of a reporting unit is in excess of its fair value, an impairment may exist, and the Company must perform the second step of the impairment analysis to measure the amount of the impairment loss, by allocating the reporting unit's fair value to its assets and liabilities other than goodwill, comparing the carrying amount of the goodwill to the resulting implied fair value of the goodwill, and recording an impairment charge for any excess.

The table below summarizes the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill:

Goodwill	
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 28,921,260
2017 Acquisitions	-
Balance at December 31, 2017	28,921,260
2018 Acquisitions	-
Measurement Period Adjustment	6,251,248
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ 35,172,508

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets continue to be subject to amortization, and any impairment is determined in accordance with ASC 360, "*Property, Plant, and Equipment*," intangible assets are stated at historical cost and amortized over their estimated useful lives. The Company uses a straight-line method of amortization, unless a method that better reflects the pattern in which the economic benefits of the intangible asset are consumed or otherwise used up can be reliably determined. The approximate useful lives for amortization of our intangible assets are as follows:

Customer Relationships	3 to 5 Years
Trademarks	2 to 8 Years
Dispensary Licenses	14 Years
Patent	2 Years
Management Service Agreement	15 Years

In the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company reduced the estimated useful life of its customer relationships to better reflect the expected benefit period. The change in estimated useful life has been accounted for as a change in accounting estimate. The reduction in the useful life increased loss from operations and net loss by approximately \$1.58 million for the year ended December 31, 2018.

F-15

Table of Contents

The Company reviews intangible assets subject to amortization quarterly to determine if any adverse conditions exist or a change in circumstances has occurred that would indicate impairment or a change in the remaining useful life. Conditions that may indicate impairment include, but are not limited to, a significant adverse change in legal factors or business climate that could affect the value of an asset, a product recall, or an adverse action or assessment by a regulator. If an impairment indicator exists, we test the intangible asset for recoverability. For purposes of the recoverability test, we group our amortizable intangible assets with other assets and liabilities at the lowest level of identifiable cash flows if the intangible asset does not generate cash flows independent of other assets and liabilities. If the carrying value of the intangible asset (asset group) exceeds the undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the intangible asset (asset group), the Company will write the carrying value down to the fair value in the period identified.

The Company calculates fair value of our intangible assets as the present value of estimated future cash flows the Company expects to generate from the asset using a risk-adjusted discount rate. In determining our estimated future cash flows associated with our intangible assets, The Company uses estimates and assumptions about future revenue contributions, cost structures and remaining useful lives of the asset (asset group).

Intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives are tested annually for impairment and are tested for impairment more frequently if events and circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset group exceeds its fair value.

Other Assets

Other assets are comprised primarily of deposits for the purchase of real property and security deposits for leased properties in California, Nevada and New Jersey. The deposits for the purchase of real property are reclassified to Property and Equipment once the purchase is final.

Business Combinations

The Company accounts for its business acquisitions in accordance with ASC 805-10, “*Business Combinations*.” The Company allocates the total cost of the acquisition to the underlying net assets based on their respective estimated fair values. As part of this allocation process, the Company identifies and attributes values and estimated lives to the intangible assets acquired. These determinations involve significant estimates and assumptions regarding multiple, highly subjective variables, including those with respect to future cash flows, discount rates, asset lives, and the use of different valuation models, and therefore require considerable judgment. The Company’s estimates and assumptions are based, in part, on the availability of listed market prices or other transparent market data. These determinations

affect the amount of amortization expense recognized in future periods. The Company bases its fair value estimates on assumptions it believes to be reasonable but are inherently uncertain.

F-16

Table of Contents

Revenue Recognition and Performance Obligations

During the year ended December 31, 2017 the Company recognized revenue in accordance with ASC 605, “*Revenue Recognition*”. Revenue was considered realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria were met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) the sales price is fixed or determinable, (3) collectability is reasonably assured, and (4) products have been shipped and the customer has taken ownership and assumed risk of loss.

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2014-09, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” and all the related amendments, which are also codified into ASC 606. The Company elected to adopt this guidance using the modified retrospective method. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material effect on the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows. Under the new standard, the Company recognizes a sale as follows:

Cannabis Dispensary, Cultivation and Production

The Company recognizes revenue from manufacturing and distribution product sales when our customers obtain control of our products. Revenue from our retail dispensaries is recorded at the time customers take possession of the product. Revenue from our retail dispensaries is recognized net of discounts, promotional adjustments and returns. We collect taxes on certain revenue transactions to be remitted to governmental authorities, which may include sales, excise and local taxes. These taxes are not included in the transaction price and are, therefore, excluded from revenue. Upon purchase, the Company has no further performance obligations and collection is assured as sales are paid for at time of purchase.

Revenue related to distribution customers is recorded when the customer is determined to have taken control of the product. This determination is based on the customer specific terms of the arrangement and gives consideration to factors including, but not limited to, whether the customer has an unconditional obligation to pay, whether a time period or event is specified in the arrangement and whether the Company can mandate the return or transfer of the products. Revenue is recorded net of taxes collected from customers that are remitted to governmental authorities with collected taxes recorded as current liabilities until remitted to the relevant government authority.

Herbs and Produce Products

The Company recognizes revenue from products grown in its greenhouses upon delivery of the product to the customer at which time control passes to the customer. Upon transfer of control, the Company has no further performance obligations. For sales for which the Company uses an outside grower, the Company evaluates whether it is appropriate to record the gross amount of product sales and related costs or the net amount earned as commissions. The evaluation considers whether the Company takes control of the products of the outside grower, whether it has the ability to direct the outside grower to provide the product to the customer on its behalf or whether it combines products from the outside grower with its own goods and services to provide the products to the customer.

In evaluating whether it takes control of the products of the outside grower, the Company considers whether it has primary responsibility for fulfilling the promise to provide the products, whether the Company is subject to inventory risk related to the products and whether it has the ability to set the selling prices for the products.

Disaggregation of Revenue

See “Note 17 – Segment Information” for revenues disaggregated by type as required by ASC Topic 606.

Contract Balances

Due to the nature of the Company’s revenue from contracts with customers, the Company does not have material contract assets or liabilities that fall under the scope of ASC Topic 606.

Contract Estimates and Judgments

The Company’s revenues accounted for under ASC Topic 606, generally, do not require significant estimates or judgments based on the nature of the Company’s revenue streams. The sales prices are generally fixed at the point of sale and all consideration from contracts is included in the transaction price. The Company’s contracts do not include multiple performance obligations or material variable consideration.

Table of Contents

Cost of Goods Sold

Cannabis Dispensary, Cultivation and Production

Cost of goods sold includes the costs directly attributable to product sales and includes amounts paid for finished goods, such as flower, edibles, and concentrates, as well as packaging and other supplies, fees for services and processing, other expenses for services, and allocated overhead. It also includes the cost incurred in producing the oils, waxes, shatters, and clears sold by IVXX. Overhead expenses include allocations of rent, administrative salaries, utilities, and related costs.

Herbs and Produce Products

Cost of goods sold include cultivation costs, packaging, other supplies and purchased plants that are sold into the retail marketplace by Edible Garden. Other expenses included in cost of goods sold include freight, allocations of rent, repairs and maintenance, and utilities.

Advertising Expenses

The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred in accordance with ASC 720-35, “*Other Expenses – Advertising Cost.*” Advertising expenses recognized totaled \$1.44 million and \$1.21 million the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for its stock-based awards in accordance with ASC Subtopic 718-10, “*Compensation – Stock Compensation*”, which requires fair value measurement on the grant date and recognition of compensation expense for all stock-based payment awards made to employees and directors, including restricted stock awards. For stock options, the Company estimates the fair value using a closed option valuation (Black-Scholes) model. The fair value of restricted stock awards is based upon the quoted market price of the common shares on the date of grant. The fair value is then expensed over the requisite service periods of the awards, net of estimated forfeitures, which is generally the performance period and the related amount is recognized in the consolidated statements of operations.

The Black-Scholes option-pricing model requires the input of certain assumptions that require the Company's judgment, including the expected term and the expected stock price volatility of the underlying stock. The assumptions used in calculating the fair value of stock-based compensation represent management's best estimates, but these estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of judgment. As a result, if factors change resulting in the use of different assumptions, stock-based compensation expense could be materially different in the future. In addition, the Company is required to estimate the expected forfeiture rate and only recognize expense for those shares expected to vest. If the actual forfeiture rate is materially different from management's estimates, the stock-based compensation expense could be significantly different from what the Company has recorded in the current period.

Derivative Financial Instruments.

ASC 815-40, "*Contracts in Entity's Own Equity*", requires freestanding contracts that are settled in a company's own stock, including common stock warrants, to be designated as an equity instrument, asset or a liability. Under the provisions of ASC 815-40, a contract designated as an asset or a liability must be carried at fair value on a company's balance sheet, with any changes in fair value recorded in the company's results of operations. A contract designated as an equity instrument must be included within equity, and no fair value adjustments are required from period to period.

ASC 815, "*Derivatives and Hedging*", requires all derivatives to be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. Furthermore, ASC 815 precludes contracts issued or held by a reporting entity that are both (1) indexed to its own stock and (2) classified as stockholders' equity in its statement of financial position from being treated as derivative instruments.

Table of Contents

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is determined in accordance with ASC 740, “*Income Taxes*”. The Company files a consolidated United States federal income tax return. The Company provides for income taxes based on enacted tax law and statutory tax rates at which items of income and expense are expected to be settled in our income tax return. Certain items of revenue and expense are reported for Federal income tax purposes in different periods than for financial reporting purposes, thereby resulting in deferred income taxes. Deferred taxes are also recognized for operating losses that are available to offset future taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. The Company has incurred net operating losses for financial-reporting and tax-reporting purposes. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, such net operating losses were offset entirely by a valuation allowance.

The Company recognizes uncertain tax positions based on a benefit recognition model. Provided that the tax position is deemed more likely than not of being sustained, the Company recognizes the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50.0% likely of being ultimately realized upon settlement. The tax position is derecognized when it is no longer more likely than not of being sustained. The Company classifies income tax related interest and penalties as interest expense and selling, general and administrative expense, respectively, on the consolidated statements of operations.

In December 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TJCA or the Act) was enacted, which significantly changes U.S. tax law. In accordance with ASC 740, “*Income Taxes*”, the Company is required to account for the new requirements in the period that includes the date of enactment. The Act reduced the overall corporate income tax rate to 21.0%, created a territorial tax system (with a one-time mandatory transition tax on previously deferred foreign earnings), broadened the tax base and allowed for the immediate capital expensing of certain qualified property.

Loss Per Common Share

In accordance with the provisions of ASC 260, “*Earnings Per Share*”, net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding during the period. During a loss period, the effect of the potential exercise of stock options, warrants, convertible preferred stock, and convertible debt are not considered in the diluted loss per share calculation since the effect would be anti-dilutive. The results of operations were a net loss for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. Therefore, the basic and diluted weighted-average shares of common stock outstanding were the same for all years.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company applies fair value accounting for all financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. The Company defines fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities that are required to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which the Company would transact and the market-based risk measurements or assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, such as risks inherent in valuation techniques, transfer restrictions and credit risk. Fair value is estimated by applying the following hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement:

Level 1 – Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in inactive markets, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 – Inputs that are generally unobservable and typically reflect management’s estimate of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

Table of Contents

In accordance with the fair value accounting requirements, companies may choose to measure eligible financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The Company has not elected the fair value option for any eligible financial instruments.

Investments

Investments in unconsolidated affiliates are accounted for under the cost or the equity method of accounting, as appropriate. The Company accounts for investments in limited partnerships or limited liability corporations, whereby the Company owns a minimum of 5.0% of the investee's outstanding voting stock, under the equity method of accounting. These investments are recorded at the amount of the Company's investment and adjusted each period for the Company's share of the investee's income or loss, and dividends paid. As investments accounted for under the cost method do not have readily determinable fair values, the Company only estimates fair value if there are identified events or changes in circumstances that could have a significant adverse effect on the investment's fair value.

Assets Held for Sale

Assets held for sales represent furniture, equipment, and leasehold improvements less accumulated depreciation as well as any other assets that are held for sale in conjunction with the sale of a business. The Company records assets held for sale in accordance with ASC 360, "Property, Plant, and Equipment," at the lower of carrying value or fair value less costs to sell. Fair value is based on the estimated proceeds from the sale of the facility utilizing recent purchase offers or comparable market data. Our estimate as to the fair value is regularly reviewed and subject to changes in the commercial real estate markets and our continuing evaluation as to the facility's acceptable sale price. The reclassification takes place when the assets are available for immediate sale and the sale is highly probable. These conditions are usually met from the date on which a letter of intent or agreement to sell is ready for signing.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

FASB ASU No. 2014-09 (Topic 606), "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" – In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". The Company adopted ASC Topic 606, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers", effective January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective method. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations. The Company did not restate prior period information for the effects of the new standard, nor did the Company adjust the opening balance of its accumulated deficit to account for the implementation of the new requirements of this standard.

FASB ASU 2016-15, “Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments (a consensus of the Emerging Issues Task Force)” – Issued in August 2016, the amendments in ASU 2016-15 address eight specific cash flow issues and apply to all entities that are required to present a statement of cash flows under ASC Topic 230, “Statement of Cash Flows.” The Company adopted ASU 2016-15 on January 1, 2018. Upon adoption, there was no significant impact to the Company’s consolidated statement of cash flows.

FASB ASU 2017-09, “Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting” - Issued in May 2017, the amendments in ASU 2017-09 clarify which types of changes to share-based payment awards are in scope of modification accounting. ASU 2017-09 also provides clarification related to the fair value assessment with respect to determining whether a fair value calculation is required and the appropriate unit of account to apply. The Company adopted ASU 2017-09 on January 1, 2018. Upon adoption, there was no impact to the Company’s consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Table of Contents

FASB ASU 2017-01 (Topic 805), “Business Combinations: Clarifying the Definition of a Business” – In January 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2017-01, Business Combinations (Topic 805), Clarifying the Definition of a Business (“ASU 2017-01”), which amends Topic 805 to provide a screen to determine when a set of assets and liabilities is not a business. The screen requires that when substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired (or disposed of) is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets, the set is not a business. This screen reduces the number of transactions that need to be further evaluated. If the screen is not met, the standard (1) requires that to be considered a business, a set must include, at a minimum, an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output and (2) removes the evaluation of whether a market participant could replace missing elements. The standard provides a framework to assist entities in evaluating whether both an input and a substantive process are present. The standard also provides a framework that includes two sets of criteria to consider that depend on whether a set has outputs and a more stringent criteria for sets without outputs. Lastly, the standard narrows the definition of the term “output” so that the term is consistent with how outputs are described in Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. ASU 2017-01 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those years, with early adoption permitted in limited circumstances. The Company adopted ASU 2017-01 effective January 1, 2018. As the provisions of this guidance are to be applied prospectively, adoption did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

FASB ASU 2017-11, “Earnings Per Share, Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity, Derivatives and Hedging – (Part I) Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Down Round Features, (Part II) Replacement of the Indefinite Deferral for Mandatorily Redeemable Financial Instruments of Certain Nonpublic Entities and Certain Mandatorily Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests with a Scope Exception” – Issued in July 2017, the amendments in ASU 2017-11 are intended to reduce the complexity associated with accounting for certain financial instruments with characteristics of liabilities and equity. Specifically, a down round feature would no longer cause a freestanding equity-linked financial instrument (or an embedded conversion option) to be considered “not indexed to an entity’s own stock” and therefore accounted for as a derivative liability at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in current earnings. Down round features are most often found in warrants and conversion options embedded in debt or preferred equity instruments. In addition, the guidance re-characterized the indefinite deferral of certain provisions on distinguishing liabilities from equity to a scope exception with no accounting effect. This guidance becomes effective January 1, 2019 and early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted 2017-11 in December 2018 and applied the new standard as of January 1, 2018. As a result of adoption of the new standard, previously recognized derivative liabilities for conversion options and warrants with down-round features were reclassified to equity as of January 1, 2018. Additionally, the Company adjusted the loss on extinguishment of debt and the income statement impact of the derivative mark-to-market adjustments for the first three quarters of 2018. The January 1, 2018 cumulative-effect adjustment to the Company’s financial position was as follows:

	As Reported	Cumulative Effect Adjustment	Adjusted
Derivative Liabilities	\$ (9,331,400)	\$ 9,331,400	\$ -
Additional Paid-In Capital	181,357,715	(5,238,296)	176,119,419
Accumulated Deficit	(105,548,602)	(2,547,801)	(108,096,403)
Debt Discount	4,790,601	(1,545,303)	3,245,298

FASB ASU 2018-15 "Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Contract." – Issued in August 2018, this guidance aligns the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and early adoption is permitted. The Company elected to early adopt this guidance in the fourth quarter of 2018. The adoption of ASU 2018-15 did not have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and related disclosures.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

FASB ASU No. 2018-18, "Clarifying the Interaction between Topic 808 and Topic 606" – Issued in November 2018, ASU 2018-18 provides guidance on whether certain transactions between collaborative arrangement participants should be accounted for within revenue under Topic 606 in order to provide for better comparability among entities. The guidance clarifies which transactions should be accounted for as revenue under Topic 606 and provides unit-of-account guidance in Topic 808 to align with the guidance in Topic 606 regarding distinct goods or services. The guidance also specifies that transactions with a collaborative arrangement not directly related to sales to third parties may not be presented together with revenue recognized under Topic 606. The guidance will be effective for the Company on January 1, 2020, including interim periods, and must be applied retrospectively to January 1, 2018, the date in which the Company adopted Topic 606. An entity may apply the guidance to either all contracts or to only contracts that are not completed as of the date of the initial application of Topic 606. The Company is evaluating the effects the adoption of the new guidance will have on the its results of operations, financial position, cash flows and disclosures.

Table of Contents

FASB ASU No. 2018-13 (Topic 820), “Fair Value Measurement” – Issued in August 2018, ASU 2018-13 modifies, removes and adds certain disclosure requirements on fair value measurements based on the FASB Concepts Statement, Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting—Chapter 8: Notes to Financial Statements. ASU 2018-13 is effective for all entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. The amendments on changes in unrealized gains and losses, the range and weighted average of significant unobservable inputs used to develop Level 3 fair value measurements and the narrative description of measurement uncertainty should be applied prospectively for only the most recent interim or annual period presented in the initial fiscal year of adoption. All other amendments should be applied retrospectively to all periods presented upon their effective date. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact the adoption of this standard will have on its statements and related disclosures.

FASB ASU No. 2018-07 (Topic 718), “Compensation—Stock Compensation: Improvements to Nonemployee Share-Based Payment Accounting” – Issued in June 2018, ASU 2018-07 expands the scope of Topic 718 to include share-based payment transactions for acquiring goods and services from nonemployees. The amendments also clarify that Topic 718 does not apply to share-based payments used to effectively provide (1) financing to the issuer or (2) awards granted in conjunction with selling goods or services to customers as part of a contract accounted for under Topic 606. The new standard will be effective for the Company on January 1, 2019. Adoption of this guidance will not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

FASB ASU 2017-04 (Topic 350), “Intangibles - Goodwill and Others” – Issued in January 2017, ASU 2017-04 simplifies how an entity is required to test goodwill for impairment by eliminating Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test. Step 2 measures a goodwill impairment loss by comparing the implied fair value of a reporting unit’s goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. ASU 2017-04 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019 including interim periods within those periods. The Company does not expect the standard to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

FASB ASU No. 2016-02 (Topic 842), “Leases” – Issued in February 2016, ASU No. 2016-02 established ASC Topic 842, *Leases*, as amended by subsequent ASUs on the topic, which sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. ASU 2016-02 requires lessees to apply a two-method approach, classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based on the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase. Lessees are required to record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term greater than 12 months. Leases with a term of 12 months or less will be accounted for similar to existing guidance for operating leases. Lessees will recognize expense based on the effective interest method for finance leases or on a straight-line basis for operating leases. The accounting applied by the lessor is largely unchanged from that applied under the existing lease standard. We will be required to record a right-of-use asset and lease liability equal to the present value of the remaining minimum lease payments and will continue to recognize expense on a straight-line basis upon adoption of this standard. ASU 2016-02 is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. In July 2018, the FASB issued an update ASU 2018-11 *Leases: Targeted Improvements*, which provides companies with an additional transition option that would permit the application of ASU 2016-02 as of the adoption date rather than to all periods presented. We plan to utilize this transition option when we adopt this standard on January 1, 2019 and plan to elect to use the transition

practical expedients package available to us under this new standard. As a result of adoption of this standard, the Company will record a right-of-use asset and lease liability of approximately \$9.29 million on January 1, 2019.

F-22

Table of Contents

NOTE 3 – CONCENTRATIONS OF BUSINESS AND CREDIT RISK

The Company maintains cash balances in several financial institutions that are insured by either the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Association up to certain federal limitations. At times, the Company's cash balance exceeds these federal limitations and it maintains significant cash on hand at certain of its locations. The Company has not historically experienced any material loss from carrying cash on hand. The amount in excess of insured limitations was \$4.83 million and \$2.97 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The Company provides credit in the normal course of business to customers located throughout the U.S. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and maintains allowances for doubtful accounts based on factors surrounding the credit risk of specific customers, historical trends, and other information. There were no customers that comprised more than 10.0% of the Company's revenue for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

The Company sources cannabis products for retail, cultivation and production from various vendors. However, as a result of the new regulations in the State of California, the Company's California retail, cultivation and production operations must use vendors licensed by the State effective January 1, 2018. As a result, we are dependent upon the licensed vendors in California to supply products as of that date. If the Company is unable to enter into a relationship with sufficient members of properly licensed vendors, the Company's sales may be impacted. During the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, we did not have any concentration of vendors for inventory purchases. However, this may change depending on the number of vendors who receive appropriate licenses to operate in the State of California.

NOTE 4 – VARIABLE INTEREST ENTITY ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has shared interest in the two entities, MediFarm I and MediFarm I RE, with another investor for the operation of a cultivation and dispensary in Nevada. The entities are considered to be VIE's and the Company is considered to be the primary beneficiary by reference to the power and benefits criterion under ASC 810, "Consolidation." The Company has reviewed the provisions within the operating agreements and other factors which would grant the Company the power to manage and make decisions that affect the operation of these VIEs.

As the primary beneficiary of MediFarm I and MediFarm I RE, the financial statements of the entities are consolidated. All intercompany transactions are eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

F-23

Table of Contents

The aggregate carrying values of the VIEs' assets and liabilities, after elimination of any intercompany transactions and balances, in the consolidated balance sheets were as follows:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$ 893,866	\$ 409,029
Accounts Receivable, Net	28,207	232,230
Inventory	556,301	232,231
Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets	8,165	302,186
Total Current Assets	1,486,539	1,175,676
Property, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements, Net	1,799,417	1,965,103
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 3,285,956	\$ 3,140,779
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	342,136	419,853
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 342,136	\$ 419,853

NOTE 5 – ACQUISITIONS.**Tech Center Drive**

On September 13, 2017, MediFarm So Cal Inc. (“MediFarm So Cal”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company acquired all assets of Tech Center Drive LLC (“Tech Center Drive”) and majority control of 55 OC Community Collective Inc. (“55 OC”). The acquisition of Tech Center Drive and 55 OC was accounted for in accordance with ASC 805-10, “Business Combinations.” 55 OC is a mutual benefit corporation which holds a cannabis license with the City of Santa Ana in the State of California. MediFarm So Cal manages the dispensary under the license of 55 OC. Control of 55 OC was obtained by the Company’s CEO and Treasurer holding two of the three Board seats of 55 OC and through the management contract held by MediFarm So Cal. The Company acquired inventory, property, equipment and leasehold improvements and a management service agreement which allows for Tech Center Drive to purchase the medical marijuana dispensary license of 55 OC.

As consideration for entering into the Asset Purchase Agreement, the Company paid \$4.12 million in cash, issued 633,348 shares of the Company’s common stock with a value of \$2.10 million on the closing date and issued 192,758 shares of the Company’s common stock with a value of \$0.64 million into an escrow account. The shares held in escrow were to be paid six months after the acquisition date subject to any amounts to be withheld related to working

capital adjustments. As a result of the working capital adjustments, the Company withheld and cancelled 101,083 shares with an approximate value of \$0.35 million in March 2018.

On November 6, 2018, MediFarm So Cal Inc. was converted from a Nonprofit Mutual Benefit Corporation to a General Stock Corporation. During the third quarter of 2018, the Company recorded a \$6.30 million adjustment to reflect the fair value of the management services agreement. The adjustment resulted in an increase to goodwill, a decrease in other intangible assets and a \$0.43 million decrease in amortization expense. The measurement period was closed during the third quarter of 2018. The following table summarizes the fair value of the assets at the date of acquisition:

F-24

Table of Contents

Assets Acquired	
Inventory	\$ 113,779
Property, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements:	
Furniture and Equipment	52,829
Leasehold Improvements	46,737
Security Deposits	5,000
Management Service Agreement	370,332
Goodwill	6,258,260
Total Assets Acquired	\$ 6,846,937

The supplemental pro forma information, as if the TCD acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2017, is as follows:

	2017
Revenues	\$ 38,208,172
Net Loss Attributable to Terra Tech Corp.	\$ (33,472,729)
Net Loss per Common Share Attributable to Terra Tech Corp. Common Stockholders - Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.73)

The supplemental pro forma information above is based on estimates and assumptions that we believe are reasonable. The pro forma information presented is not necessarily indicative of the consolidated results of operations in future periods or the results that would have been realized had the acquisition occurred on January 1, 2017. The supplemental pro forma results above exclude any benefits that may result from the acquisition due to synergies that are expected to be derived from the elimination of any duplicative costs.

NOTE 6 – INVESTMENTS IN UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES**NuLeaf**

On October 26, 2017, the Company entered into joint venture agreements with NuLeaf Sparks Cultivation, LLC and NuLeaf Reno Production, LLC (collectively “NuLeaf”) to build and operate cultivation and production facilities for our IVXX brand of cannabis products in Nevada. The agreements were subject to approval by the State of Nevada, the City of Sparks and the City of Reno in Nevada. Under the terms of the agreements, the Company remitted to NuLeaf an upfront investment of \$4.50 million in the form of convertible loans bearing an interest rate of 6.0% per annum. On June 28, 2018, the Company received approval from the State of Nevada. The remaining required approvals from local authorities were received in July 2018. As a result, the notes receivable balance was converted into a 50.0%

ownership interest in NuLeaf. The investment in NuLeaf was recorded at cost and accounted for using the equity method. As of December 31, 2018, the \$7.81 million investment in NuLeaf was recorded in other investments on the consolidated balance sheet. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company recorded \$0.66 million loss in earnings in the consolidated statement of operations.

F-25

Table of Contents**Hydrofarm**

On August 28, 2018, the Company entered into a Subscription Agreement with Hydrofarm Holdings Group, Inc. (“Hydrofarm”), one of the leading independent providers of hydroponic products in North America, pursuant to which the Company agreed to purchase from Hydrofarm and Hydrofarm agreed to sell to the Company 2,000,000 Units, each Unit consisting of one share of common stock and one warrant to purchase one-half of a share of common stock for an initial exercise price of \$5.00 per share, for \$2.50 per Unit for an aggregate purchase price of \$5.00 million. The investment in Hydrofarm was recorded at cost and is included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2018.

If applicable, the fact that the fair value of a cost method investment is not estimated if there are no identified events or changes in circumstances that may have a significant adverse effect on the fair value and the investor does not estimate fair value under either because (1) it is not practicable to estimate fair value or (2) the investor is exempt from estimating fair value. If applicable, the fact that the fair value of a cost method investment is not estimated if there are no identified events or changes in circumstances that may have a significant adverse effect on the fair value and the investor does not estimate fair value under either because (1) it is not practicable to estimate fair value or (2) the investor is exempt from estimating fair value.

NOTE 7 – INVENTORY

Raw materials and work-in-progress consists of cultivation materials and live plants for Edible Garden’s herb product lines. Finished goods consists of cannabis products sold in retail and Edible Garden’s herb product lines.

Inventory as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Raw Materials	\$ 1,213,289	\$ 1,450,273
Work-in-Progress	881,932	1,016,596
Finished Goods	1,202,745	3,293,150
Inventory Reserve	(1,018,229)	
Total Inventory	\$ 2,279,737	\$ 5,760,019

Table of Contents**NOTE 8 – PROPERTY, EQUIPMENT AND LEASEHOLD IMPROVEMENTS, NET**

Property, equipment, and leasehold improvements, net consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Land and Building	\$ 22,401,014	\$ 9,047,201
Furniture and Equipment	3,652,044	3,553,587
Computer Hardware and Software	531,119	486,176
Leasehold Improvements	8,524,930	9,316,665
Construction in Progress	12,288,468	1,204,547
Subtotal	47,397,575	23,608,176
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(5,807,078)	(4,416,560)
Less Assets Held for Sale	(7,451,408)	0
Property, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements, Net	\$ 34,139,089	\$ 19,191,616

Depreciation expense related to property, equipment and leasehold improvements for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 was \$2.00 million and \$1.93 million, respectively.

During the third quarter of 2017, the Company recorded an impairment charge for land held in Nevada. In accordance with the guidance for the impairment of long-lived assets, the Company evaluated the property for recovery and recorded an impairment charge of \$0.14 million to adjust the carrying value of the property to our estimate of fair value. The impairment charge was recorded in other expense in our consolidated statement of operations.

Assets Divested

On July 6, 2018, MediFarm LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) with Exhale Brands Nevada III, LLC (the “Purchaser”) pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell and the Purchaser agreed to purchase substantially all of the assets of the Company related to the Company’s dispensary located at 1921 Western Ave., Las Vegas, NV 89102 (“Western”). The total consideration was \$6.25 million in cash plus the value of the inventory on the closing date. The transaction closed on October 22, 2018 upon receiving approval from the Nevada Department of Taxation.

Management has concluded that the Western asset purchase agreement does not meet the definition of the sale of a business. Therefore, the relevant guidance is ASC 610-20 “*Other Income*.” The Company recognized a gain upon sale of the assets equal to the difference between the consideration paid and the book value of the assets as of the disposition date, less direct costs to sell.

The following table summarizes the transaction:

Total Consideration	\$ 6,408,239
Inventory	159,161
Prepaid Expenses	9,645
Property & Equipment	597,253
Total Asset Book Value	766,059
Transaction Costs	412,500
Gain on Sale	\$ 5,229,680

F-27

Table of Contents*Assets and Liabilities Held-for-Sale*

During the fourth quarter of 2018, we began actively marketing the real estate held at Carnegie, Santa Ana; therefore \$7.45 million of property, plant and equipment assets and \$4.50 million of mortgage liabilities have been classified as held-for-sale, as they met the criteria for such classification at December 31, 2018.

NOTE 9 – INTANGIBLE ASSETS, NET

Intangible assets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	Estimated Useful Life in Years	December 31, 2018			December 31, 2017		
		Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Amortizing Intangible Assets:							
Customer Relationships	3 to 5	\$ 8,072,400	\$ (3,596,562)	\$ 4,475,838	\$ 8,072,400	\$ (1,345,191)	\$ 6,727,209
Trademarks and Patent	2 to 8	195,520	(116,552)	78,968	195,520	(77,448)	118,072
Dispensary Licenses	14	10,270,000	(1,984,632)	8,285,368	10,270,000	(1,283,751)	8,986,249
Management Service Agreement	15	370,332	(31,891)	338,441	6,621,580	-	6,621,580
Total Amortizing Intangible Assets		18,908,252	(5,729,638)	13,178,614	25,159,500	(2,706,390)	22,453,110
Non-Amortizing Intangible Assets:							
Trade Name	Indefinite	5,320,000	-	5,320,000	5,320,000	-	5,320,000
Total Non-Amortizing		5,320,000	-	5,320,000	5,320,000	-	5,320,000

Intangible Assets**Total Intangible**

Assets, Net	\$ 24,228,252	\$ (5,729,638)	\$ 18,498,614	\$ 30,479,500	\$ (2,706,390)	\$ 27,773,110
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In the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company reduced the estimated useful life of its customer relationships to better reflect the expected benefit period. The change in estimated useful life has been accounted for as a change in accounting estimate. The reduction in the useful life increased loss from operations and net loss by approximately \$1.58 million for the year ended December 31, 2018.

During the fourth quarter of 2017, the Company recorded an impairment charge for intangible assets related to customer relationships and trademarks and patents held by Edible Garden Corp. The impairment charge of \$0.75 million was recorded in other expense in our consolidated statement of operations.

The Company recorded amortization expense of \$1.47 million and \$1.72 million for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Table of Contents

Based solely on the amortizable intangible assets recorded at December 31, 2018, the Company estimates amortization expense for the next five years to be as follows:

	Year Ending December 31,					Total
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 and thereafter	
Amortization expense	\$ 1,452,361	\$ 1,452,361	\$ 1,414,017	\$ 1,413,257	\$ 8,996,850	\$ 14,728,846

Actual amortization expense to be reported in future periods could differ from these estimates as a result of new intangible asset acquisitions, changes in useful lives or other relevant factors or changes.

NOTE 10 – ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accounts payable and accrued expenses consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Accounts Payable	\$ 2,576,166	\$ 2,308,844
Sales & Local Tax Payable	567,886	545,398
Accrued Payroll	2,553,186	-
Accrued Expenses	1,204,204	2,590,468
Total Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	\$ 6,901,442	\$ 5,444,710

Table of Contents**NOTE 11 – NOTES PAYABLE**

Notes payable consists of the following:

	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Senior convertible promissory note dated August 21, 2017, issued to accredited investors, which matures February 21, 2019 and bears interest at a rate of 12.0% per annum. The conversion price is \$4.50, subject to adjustment. The balance of the note and accrued interest was converted into common stock in January 2018.	\$ -	\$ 1,400,000
Senior convertible promissory note dated December 26, 2017, issued to accredited investors, which matures June 26, 2019 and bears interest at a rate of 12.0% per annum. The conversion price is \$4.50, subject to adjustment. The balance of the note and accrued interest was converted into common stock in January 2018.	-	5,500,000
Promissory note dated November 22, 2017, issued for the purchase of real property. Matures December 1, 2020, with an option to extend the maturity date 1 year. The promissory note bears interest at 12.0% for year one and escalates 0.5% per year thereafter up to 13.5%. In the event of default, the note is convertible at the holder's option.	4,500,000	4,500,000
Promissory note dated January 18, 2018, issued for the purchase of real property. The promissory note is collateralized by the land and building purchased and matures February 1, 2021, with an option to extend the maturity date 1 year. The promissory note bears interest at 12.0% for year one and escalates 0.5% per year thereafter up to 13.0%. The full principle balance and accrued interest are due at maturity. In the event of default, the note is convertible at the holder's option.	6,500,000	-
Senior convertible promissory note dated July 25, 2018, issued to accredited investors under the 2018 Master Securities Purchase and Convertible Promissory Notes Agreement, which matures January 25, 2020 and bears interest at a rate of 7.5% per annum. The conversion price is \$4.50, subject to adjustment.	150,000	-
Senior convertible promissory note dated September 6, 2018, issued to accredited investors under the 2018 Master Securities Purchase and Convertible Promissory Notes Agreement, which matures March 7, 2020 and bears interest at a rate of 7.5% per annum. The conversion price is \$4.50, subject to adjustment.	1,200,000	-

Promissory note dated October 5, 2018 , issued for the purchase of real property. Matures October 5, 2021. The promissory note bears interest at 12.0% for year one and escalates 0.5% per year thereafter up to 13.5%. In the event of default, the note is convertible at the holder's option.	1,600,000	-
Securities Purchase Agreement dated December 3, 2018, issued to accredited investors, which matures June 3, 2020 and bears interest at a rate of 3.0% per annum. The conversion price is 5.0% discount to the average of the three (3) lowest VWAPs in the five (5) trading days prior to the conversion date.	7,000,000	-
Long-Term Debt	\$ 20,950,000	\$ 11,400,000
Less: Debt Discount	(2,638,000)	(4,791,000)
Net Long Term Debt	\$ 18,312,000	\$ 6,609,000

F-30

Table of Contents**Scheduled Maturities of Long-Term Debt**

Scheduled maturities of long-term debt are as follows:

	Year Ending December 31,					
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 and thereafter	Total
Total						
Debt	\$ -	\$ 12,850,000	\$ 8,100,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,950,000

Promissory Notes

On November 22, 2017, the Company entered into a \$4.50 million promissory note for the purchase of land and a building in California with a third-party creditor. The promissory note is collateralized by the land and building purchased and matures in December 1, 2020. The interest rate for the first year is 12.0% and increases 0.5% per year through 2020. Payments of interest only are due monthly. The full principle balance and accrued interest are due at maturity.

On October 5, 2018, the Company entered into a \$1.60 million promissory note for the purchase of a building in Nevada with a third-party creditor. The promissory note is collateralized by the building purchased and matures in October 5, 2021. The interest rate for the first year is 12.0% and increases 0.5% per year through 2020. Payments of interest only are due monthly. The full principle balance and accrued interest are due at maturity.

On January 18, 2018, the Company entered into a \$6.50 million promissory note for the purchase of land and a building in California with a third-party creditor. As part of the closing of the purchase of land, the Company issued warrants with a value of approximately \$0.16 million and paid a cash fee of \$0.20 million. The warrants and cash fee were recorded as a debt discount. The unamortized balance of such discount as of December 31, 2018 was \$0.25 million. The interest rate for the first year is 12.0% and increases 0.5% per year, up to 13.0%, through 2021. Payments of interest only are due monthly. The full principle balance and accrued interest are due at maturity.

2017 Master Securities Purchase Agreement and Convertible Promissory Notes

The Company has a Securities Purchase Agreement with an accredited investor pursuant to which the Company sells to the accredited investor Senior Convertible Promissory Notes. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company issued five 12.0% convertible notes for an aggregate value of \$20.00 million due at various dates through June 2019. Of the \$20.00 convertible notes issued during 2017, the Company converted \$13.10 million and \$6.90 million of the convertible notes into shares of the Company's common stock during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2018, respectively. The Company paid \$0.60 million in cash and issued approximately \$0.56 million of warrants in connection with the notes. The cash fee and warrants issued were recorded as a debt discount.

2018 Master Securities Purchase Agreement and Convertible Promissory Notes

In March 2018, the Company entered into the 2018 Master Securities Purchase Agreement with an accredited investor pursuant to which the Company sells to the accredited investor 7.5% Senior Convertible Promissory Notes in eight tranches averaging \$5.00 million, for a total of \$40.00 million. The Company converted \$18.70 million of convertible notes into the Company's common stock during the year ended December 31, 2018. As of December 31, 2018, \$8.35 million of principle remains outstanding. The Company paid \$0.67 million in cash and issued warrants with a total fair value of approximately \$0.54 million. The cash fee and warrants issued were recorded as a debt discount. For each note issued under the Master Securities Purchase Agreement, the principal and interest due and owed under the note is convertible into shares of Common Stock at any time at the election of the holder at a conversion price per share equal to the lower of (i) the original conversion price as defined in each note issuance or (ii) 85.0% of the lowest daily volume weighted average price of the Common Stock in the fifteen (15) trading days prior to the conversion date ("Conversion Price"), which Conversion Price is subject to adjustment for (i) stock splits, stock dividends, combinations, or similar events and (ii) full ratchet anti-dilution protection. Upon certain events of default, the conversion price will automatically become 70.0% of the average of the three (3) lowest volume weighted average prices of the Common Stock in the twenty (20) consecutive trading days prior to the conversion date for so long as such event of default remains in effect.

Table of Contents

In addition, at any time that (i) the daily volume weighted average price of the Common Stock for the prior ten (10) consecutive trading days is \$10.50 or more and (ii) the average daily trading value of the Common Stock is greater than \$2.50 million for the prior ten (10) consecutive trading days, then the Company may demand, upon one (1) days' notice, that the holder convert the notes at the Conversion Price.

The Company may prepay in cash any portion of the outstanding principal amount of the notes and any accrued and unpaid interest by, upon ten (10) days' written notice to the holder, paying an amount equal to (i) 110.0% of the sum of the then-outstanding principal amount of the notes plus accrued but unpaid interest, if the prepayment date is within 90 days of the issuance date of the notes; (ii) 115.0% of the sum of the then-outstanding principal amount of Note A plus accrued but unpaid interest, if the prepayment date is between 91 days and 180 days of the issuance date of the notes; or (iii) 125.0% of the sum of the then-outstanding principal amount of the notes plus accrued but unpaid interest, if the prepayment date is after 180 days of the issuance date of the notes.

Conversion of Notes Payable and Related Loss on Extinguishment of Debt

During the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company converted debt and accrued interest into 16,652,002 and 8,284,283 shares of the Company's common stock, respectively.

The table below details the conversion of the notes payable into equity and the loss on extinguishment of debt for the years ended December 31, 2017. As a result of adoption of ASU 2017-11, the Company did not record a loss on extinguishment of debt during 2018:

	For the Year Ended December 31,
	2017
Fair market value of common stock issued upon conversion	\$ 29,785,271
Principal amount of debt converted	(19,314,324)
Accrued interest converted	(635,401)
Fair value of derivative at conversion date	(14,223,550)
Debt discount value at conversion date	11,532,292
Loss on extinguishment of debt	\$ 7,144,288

NOTE 12 – CONTINGENT CONSIDERATION

The Company accounts for “contingent consideration” according to FASB ASC 805, “*Business Combinations*” (“FASB ASC 805”). Contingent consideration typically represents the acquirer’s obligation to transfer additional assets or equity interests to the former owners of the acquiree if specified future events occur or conditions are met. FASB ASC 805 requires that contingent consideration be recognized at the acquisition-date fair value as part of the consideration transferred in the transaction. FASB ASC 805 uses the fair value definition in *Fair Value Measurements*, which defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. As defined in FASB ASC 805, contingent consideration is (i) an obligation of the acquirer to transfer additional assets or equity interests to the former owners of an acquiree as part of the exchange for control of the acquiree, if specified future events occur or conditions are met or (ii) the right of the acquirer to the return of previously transferred consideration, if specified conditions are met.

Table of Contents

	One-Year Anniversary Date Revenue	Probability Payment	Revenue-Based Amounts	Probability- Weighted
\$	3,200,000	0.00%	\$ 800,000	\$ –
\$	2,000,000	0.50%	\$ 200,000	1,000
\$	1,599,999	99.50%	\$ –	–
Fair Value of Expected Earn-out Payment			1,000	
Discount Rate				25%
Payments				\$ 0
Present Value Factor at 20% Discount Rate for 12 Months				0.9457
Present Value of Contingent Consideration				\$ 946

Black Oak Gallery

In the acquisition of Black Oak, the Company valued the Holdback Consideration and the Performance-Based Cash Consideration (collectively, the “Black Oak Contingent Consideration”), based on an analysis using a cash flow model to determine the expected contingent consideration payment, which model determined that the aggregate expected contingent consideration liability was \$15.31 million and the present value of the contingent consideration liability was \$12.75 million. Accordingly, the Company recognized at April 1, 2016, the closing date of the Black Oak merger, a \$12.75 million contingent consideration liability associated with the Black Oak Contingent Consideration paid pursuant to the Merger Agreement.

In determining the likelihood of payouts related to the Black Oak Contingent Consideration, the probabilities for various scenarios (*e.g.*, a 75.0% probability that the maximum amount of Black Oak Contingent Consideration will be payable), as well as the discount rate used in the Company’s calculations were based on internal projections, all of which were vetted by the Company’s senior management.

Holdback Consideration

The Holdback Consideration is comprised of (i) the market-based clawback amount (the “Market-Based Clawback Amount”) and (ii) the performance-based clawback amount (the “Performance-Based Clawback Amount”). The Holdback Consideration, which is comprised of shares of our preferred stock, was issued on April 1, 2016, the closing

date of the Black Oak merger.

The Market-Based Clawback Amount was determined as follows:

- a) If the Terra Tech Common Stock 30-day VWAP on the one-year anniversary date of the Merger Agreement exceeds the Terra Tech Closing Price, the Market-Based Clawback Amount shall mean the number of shares of Terra Tech Common Stock equal to (i) (A) \$4.91 million divided by (B) the Terra Tech Closing Price, less (ii) (A) \$4.91 million divided by (B) the Terra Tech Common Stock 30-day VWAP on such date.
- b) If the Terra Tech Common Stock 30-day VWAP on the one-year anniversary date of the Merger Agreement is less than or equal to the Terra Tech Closing Price, the Market-Based Clawback Amount shall be zero shares.

In no event will the Market-Based Clawback Amount exceed 50.0% of the Holdback Consideration.

Table of Contents

The Performance-Based Clawback Amount was determined as follows:

- a) The “Lower Threshold” means an amount equal to \$11.98 million, and the “Upper Threshold” means an amount equal to \$16.67 million.
- b) If Black Oak’s operating revenues for the 12-month period following the closing date of the Black Oak merger (the “Year 1 Revenue”) is less than the Lower Threshold, then the Performance-Based Clawback Amount will be the number of shares obtained from a quotient, (A) the numerator of which is equal to the sum of (1) \$4.91 million, plus (2) the product of 1.5 multiplied by the difference between the Lower Threshold and the Year 1 Revenue, and (B) the denominator of which is the Terra Tech common stock 30-day VWAP as of the one-year anniversary date of the closing of the Black Oak merger.
- c) If the Year 1 Revenue is greater than or equal to the Lower Threshold but is less than the Upper Threshold, then the Performance-Based Clawback Amount will be the number of shares obtained from a quotient, (A) the numerator of which is equal to the product of 1.053 multiplied by the difference between the Upper Threshold and the Year 1 Revenue, and (B) the denominator of which is the Terra Tech common stock 30-day VWAP as of the one-year anniversary date of the closing of the Black Oak merger.
- d) If the Year 1 Revenue is greater than or equal to the Upper Threshold, then the Performance-Based Clawback Amount will be zero shares.

Performance-Based Cash Consideration

Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, the Group B Shareholders were entitled to receive cash consideration of up to approximately \$2,088,000 to be paid on approximately the one-year anniversary date of the closing of the Black Oak merger, based on performance around revenue:

Year 1 Revenue	\$ 16,666,666
Less:	12,000,000
	\$ 4,666,666
	0.44742864
Performance-Based Cash Payment	\$ 2,088,000

Changes in the fair market valuation of the contingent consideration are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the loss on fair market valuation of contingent consideration was \$4.43 million.

On April 1, 2017, the anniversary date of the acquisition and the settlement date of the contingent consideration, the final contingent consideration was approximately \$16.50 million. A summary of the changes in the contingent consideration as well as the detail is below:

F-34

Table of Contents

	Amount
Contingent Consideration Summary :	
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 12,085,859
Change in Fair Market Valuation of Contingent Consideration	4,348,761
Balance at March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2017	\$ 16,434,620
Contingent Consideration Detail :	
Performance-Based Cash Contingent Consideration	\$ 2,088,000
Market-Based Stock Contingent Consideration	14,346,620
Balance at March 31, 2017 and April 1, 2017	\$ 16,434,620

During April 2017, in final settlement of the contingent consideration, the Company issued approximately \$4.70 million in shares of its common stock, or common stock equivalent of approximately 1.21 million shares of its common stock and made a cash payment of approximately \$2.10 million. A summary is as follows:

Contingent Consideration Balance at March 31, 2017	\$ 16,434,620
Change in Fair Market Valuation of Contingent Consideration	77,286
Payment of Contingent Consideration in Cash	(2,088,000)
Settlement of Contingent Consideration	(4,739,638)
Settlement of Contingent Consideration Recorded Against Additional Paid-In Capital	(4,692,697)
Gain on Settlement of Contingent Consideration	(4,991,571)
Contingent Consideration December 31, 2017 and Thereafter	\$ -

Pursuant to the terms of the contingent consideration as outlined in the Merger Agreement, the Company was required to release from escrow shares worth approximately \$14.40 million. Of those shares, 1.21 million shares, with a value of \$4.79 million, were issued in final settlement of the Market-Based Contingent Consideration, and approximately 2.28 million shares were additionally clawed-back. The Market-Based Clawback associated with common stock equivalent of approximately 2.34 million shares were clawed-back pursuant to the appreciation of the quoted price of the Company's stock underlying the market-based component of the contingent consideration. An additional common stock equivalent of approximately 2.28 million shares, with a value of \$9.68 million, were clawed-back pursuant to disputes between the sellers of Black Oak and the Company with respect to certain operational and performance goals that would have impacted the appreciation of the quoted price of the Company's common stock underlying the market-based component of the contingent consideration and, in effect, increasing the number of clawback shares. The Company applied the guidance of ASC 470-50-40-2, to account for the additional \$9.68 million worth of shares that were clawed back. For the years ended December 31, 2017, the Company recognized a gain on settlement of contingent consideration of \$4.99 million. The balance attributable to related parties was recorded in additional paid in capital.

See “*Note 13 – Fair Value Measurements*” for further information.

F-35

Table of Contents**NOTE 13 – FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS****Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis**

The following tables set forth the financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy as of the dates indicated. As of December 31, 2018, the Company did not hold any financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis. This was due to adoption of ASU 2017-11, which resulted in the reclassification of conversion feature derivative liabilities to equity as of January 1, 2018:

Description	Fair Value at December 31, 2017	Fair Value Measurement Using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Derivative Liabilities – Conversion Feature	\$ 9,331,400	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,331,400
	\$ 9,331,400	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,331,400

The following table presents a reconciliation of the derivative liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 6,987,000
Change in Fair Market Value of Conversion Feature	3,494,550
Derivative Debt Converted into Equity	(14,223,550)
Issuance of Debt Instruments with Derivatives	13,073,400
Balance at December 31, 2017	\$ 9,331,400
Reclassification of Derivative Liabilities to Equity	(9,331,400)
Balance at December 31, 2018	\$ -

The following table presents a reconciliation of the Black Oak Contingent Consideration liability measured at fair value on a recurring basis using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

Roll forward of derivative liabilities - Contingent Consideration

Balance at December 31, 2016	\$ 12,085,859
Change in Fair Market Valuation of Contingent Consideration	4,426,047
Payment of Contingent Consideration in Cash	(2,088,000)
Settlement of Contingent Consideration	(4,739,638)
Settlement of Contingent Consideration Recorded Against Additional Paid-In Capital	(4,692,697)
Gain on Settlement of Contingent Consideration	(4,991,571)
Balance at December 31, 2017 and Thereafter	\$ -

F-36

Table of Contents

Due to our adoption of ASU 2017-11, the Company did not have any derivative liabilities as of December 31, 2018. The Company estimated the fair value of the derivative liabilities as of December 31, 2017 using the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model using the following assumptions:

	December 31, 2017
Stock Price	\$2.25 - \$5.85
Conversion and Exercise Price	\$1.80 - \$6.60
Annual Dividend Yield	-
Expected Life (Years)	0.46 - 3.42
Risk-Free Interest Rate	1.04% - 2.50%
Expected Volatility	43.80% - 123.56%

Volatility is based on historical volatility of our common stock. Historical volatility was computed using weekly pricing observations for our common stock that correspond to the expected term. This method produces an estimate that is representative of our expectations of future volatility over the expected term of these warrants and conversion features.

No financial assets were measured on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Non-Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis

Non-financial assets, such as property, equipment and leasehold improvements, goodwill, and intangible assets, are required to be measured at fair value only when an impairment loss is recognized. See “*Note 8 - Property, Equipment and Leasehold Improvements, Net*” for further information on impairment of fixed assets. See “*Note 9 – Intangible Assets, Net*” for further information on impairment of intangible assets.

NOTE 14 – TAX EXPENSE

The (benefit) expense for income taxes consists of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Current:	\$ -	\$ -
Federal	-	(343,943)
State	-	(3,512)
	-	(347,455)
Deferred:		
Federal	-	-
State	-	-
	-	-
Total (Benefit) Expense for Income Taxes	\$ -	\$ (347,455)

F-37

Table of Contents

The reconciliation between the Company's effective tax rate and the statutory tax rate is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Expected Income Tax Benefit at Statutory Tax Rate, Net	\$ (6,847,005)	\$ (13,456,000)
Non-Deductible Items	-	-
Warrants Expense	-	871,000
Derivatives Expense	-	4,104,000
Amortization	641,747	-
Amortization of Debt Discount	335,878	-
IRC 280E Adjustment	1,565,957	-
Net Operating Losses	-	-
Impairment of Property and Intangibles	-	365,000
Other	68,792	1,033,545
Change in Valuation Allowance	4,234,631	6,735,000
Reported Income (Benefit) Tax Expense	\$ -	\$ (347,455)

The components of deferred income tax assets and (liabilities) are as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Deferred Income Tax Assets:		
Options expense	\$ 1,018,000	\$ -
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	33,000	-
Net Operating Losses	13,409,000	8,023,000
	14,460,000	8,023,000
Deferred Income Tax Liabilities:		
Depreciation	(829,000)	(850,000)
Total	13,631,000	7,173,000
Valuation Allowance	(13,631,000)	(7,173,000)
Net Deferred Tax	\$ -	\$ -

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act") was signed into law, making significant changes to taxation of U.S. business entities. The Tax Act reduced the U.S. corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, provided

for accelerated deductions for capital asset additions, imposed limitations on certain tax deductions (e.g., meals & entertainment, executive compensation, interest, etc.), eliminated the corporate alternative minimum tax, and included numerous other provisions.

In connection with the Tax Act, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118, Income Tax Accounting Implications of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (“SAB 118”) to provide guidance to companies that had not completed their accounting for the income tax effects of the Tax Act. Under SAB 118, companies were permitted to record provisional amounts to the extent reasonable estimates could be made. Additionally, upon obtaining, preparing, or analyzing additional information (including computations), companies were permitted to record additional tax effects and adjustments to previously recorded provisional amounts within one year from the enactment date of the Tax Act.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company had recorded a provisional income tax benefit of \$3.30 million, which was primarily associated with the remeasurement of certain deferred tax liabilities in the U.S. from 35.0% to 21.0%. As of December 31, 2017, a full valuation allowance was recorded against all net deferred tax assets, as these assets are more likely than not to be unrealized. As of December 31, 2018, the Company completed its accounting for the income tax effects of the Tax Act and concluded that no adjustment to the provisional estimate was required.

Table of Contents

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had subsidiaries that produced and sold cannabis or cannabis pure concentrates, subjecting the Company to the limits of Internal Revenue Code (“IRC”) Section 280E. Pursuant to IRC Section 280E, the Company is allowed only to deduct expenses directly related to sales of product. The State of California does not conform to IRC Section 280E and, accordingly the Company is allowed to deduct all operating expenses on its California income tax returns. As the Company files consolidated federal income tax returns, the taxable income generated from its subsidiaries subject to IRC Section 280E has been offset by losses generated by operations not subject to IRC Section 280E. During 2017, Company amended income tax returns of Black Oak for the periods prior to acquisition, which resulted in a net tax refund in 2017. Permanent tax differences include ordinary and necessary business expenses deemed by the Company as non-allowable deductions under IRC Section 280E; non-deductible expenses for interest, derivatives and warrant expense related to debt financings and non-deductible losses related to various acquisitions.

As of December 31, 2018, and 2017, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$42.78 million and \$26.33 million, respectively, which, if unused, will expire beginning in the year 2034. These tax attributes are subject to an annual limitation from equity shifts, which constitute a change of ownership as defined under IRC Section 382, which will limit their utilization. The Company assessed the effect of these limitations and did not believe the losses through December 31, 2017 to be substantially limited. The Company has not completed a study through December 31, 2018 to assess whether an ownership change under Section 382 of the Code has occurred during 2018, due to the costs and complexities associated with such a study. The Company may have experienced various ownership changes, as defined by the Code, as a result of financing transactions. Accordingly, the Company's ability to utilize the aforementioned carryforwards may be limited. Additionally, U.S. tax laws limit the time during which these carryforwards may be applied against future taxes. Therefore, the Company may not be able to take full advantage of these carryforwards for federal or state income tax purposes.

Management assesses the available positive and negative evidence to estimate if sufficient future taxable income will be generated to use the existing deferred tax assets. A significant piece of objective negative evidence evaluated was the cumulative losses incurred through the period ended December 31, 2018. Such objective evidence limits the ability to consider other subjective evidence, such as our projections for future growth. On the basis of this evaluation, as of December 31, 2018, a valuation allowance of has been recorded against all net deferred tax assets as these assets are more likely than not to be unrealized. The amount of the deferred tax asset considered realizable, however, could be adjusted if estimates of future taxable income during the carryforward period are reduced or increased or if objective negative evidence in the form of cumulative losses is no longer present and additional weight may be given to subjective evidence such as our projections for growth.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and local jurisdictions. All tax years are subject to examination.

NOTE 15 – EQUITY

Preferred Stock

The Company filed an Amended and Restated Certificate of Designation of Series B Preferred Stock (the “Amended Series B Certificate”) with the Secretary of State of the State of Nevada, effective March 29, 2016. The Amended Series B Certificate decreased the number of authorized shares of Series B Preferred Stock, specified a liquidation preference, clarified the provisions related to adjustments to the conversion rate upon certain events, and made such other amendments as the Company’s Board of Directors deemed necessary.

On July 26, 2017, the Company filed a Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Designation of the Company’s Series B Preferred Stock (the “Amendment”) with the Secretary of State of the State of Nevada to provide for an adjustment of the Conversion Rate of the Company’s Series B Preferred Stock in the event of a reverse stock split or combination in the same ratio as the Company’s common stock. A copy of the Amendment was filed as Exhibit 3.14 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 26, 2017.

Table of Contents

The Company authorized 50.00 million shares of preferred stock with \$0.001 par value per share. The Company designated 100 shares of preferred stock as “Series A Preferred Stock,” of which there were 12 and 8 shares of Series A Preferred Stock outstanding as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Series A Preferred Stock is convertible on a one-for-one basis into common stock and has all of the voting rights of the Company’s common stock.

The Company designated 41.00 million shares of preferred stock as “Series B Preferred Stock.” Each share of Series B Preferred Stock: (i) is entitled to 100 votes for each share of common stock into which a share of Series B Preferred Stock is convertible and (ii) is convertible, at the option of the holder, on a 1-for-5.38 basis, into shares of the Company’s common stock. During the year ended December 31, 2017, all Series B Preferred Stock were converted to common stock.

Common Stock

The Company authorized 990.00 million shares of common stock with \$0.001 par value per share. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, 81.76 million and 61.82 million shares of common stock were issued and outstanding, respectively.

On March 12, 2018, we implemented a 1-for-15 reverse stock split of our common stock (the “Reverse Stock Split”). The Reverse Stock Split became effective in the stock market upon commencement of trading on March 13, 2018. As a result of the Reverse Stock Split, every fifteen shares of our Pre-Reverse Stock Split common stock were combined and reclassified into one share of our common stock. No fractional shares were issued in connection with the Reverse Stock Split, and any fractional shares were rounded up to the nearest whole share. The number of shares of common stock subject to outstanding options, warrants and convertible securities were also reduced by a factor of fifteen as of March 13, 2018. All historical share and per share amounts reflected throughout this report have been adjusted to reflect the Reverse Stock Split. The authorized number of shares and the par value per share of our common stock were not affected by the Reverse Stock Split.

NOTE 16 – STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Equity Incentive Plans

In the first quarter of 2016, the Company adopted the 2016 Equity Incentive Plan. In the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company adopted the 2018 Equity Incentive Plan. The following table contains information about both plans as of

December 31, 2018:

	Awards Reserved for Issuance	Awards Issued	Awards Available for Grant
2016 Equity Incentive Plan	2,000,000	1,541,064	458,936
2018 Equity Incentive Plan	6,600,000	5,100,000	1,500,000

F-40

Table of Contents**Stock Options**

The following table summarizes the Company's stock option activity and related information for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Value of In-the-Money Options
Options Outstanding as of January 1, 2017	446,667	\$ 1.35		
Options Granted	731,065	\$ 2.68		
Options Exercised	-	\$ -		
Options Forfeited	-	\$ -		
Options Expired	-	\$ -		
Options Outstanding as of December 31, 2017	1,177,732	\$ 2.17		
Options Granted	6,911,667	\$ 1.56		
Options Exercised	-	\$ -		
Options Forfeited	(436,668)	\$ 2.36		
Options Expired	-	\$ -		
Options Outstanding as of December 31, 2018	7,652,731	\$ 1.61	9.6 years	\$ -
Options Exercisable as of December 31, 2018	1,870,039	\$ 1.92	9.1 years	\$ -

The aggregate intrinsic value is calculated as the difference between the Company's closing stock price of \$0.56 on December 31, 2018 and the exercise price of options, multiplied by the number of options. As of December 31, 2018, there was \$7,967,114 total unrecognized stock-based compensation. Such costs are expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of approximately 2.75 years.

The Company recognizes compensation expense for stock option awards on a straight-line basis over the applicable service period of the award. The service period is generally the vesting period. The following weighted-average assumptions were used to calculate stock-based compensation:

	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Expected term (years)	6 Years	5 Years
Volatility	113.2-128.0%	117.3-120.9%
Risk-Free Interest Rate	2.5-2.9%	2.0-2.4%
Dividend Yield	0%	0%

The Company does not have sufficient historical information to develop reasonable expectations about future exercise patterns and post-vesting employment termination behavior. Hence, the Company uses the “simplified method” described in Staff Accounting Bulletin 107 to estimate the expected term of share option grants.

The expected stock price volatility assumption was determined by examining the historical volatilities for the Company’s common stock. The Company will continue to analyze the historical stock price volatility and expected term assumptions as more historical data for the Company’s common stock becomes available.

The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on the U.S. treasury instruments whose term was consistent with the expected term of the Company’s stock options.

Table of Contents

The expected dividend assumption is based on the Company's history and expectation of dividend payouts. The Company has never paid dividends on its common stock and does not anticipate paying dividends on its common stock in the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the Company has assumed no dividend yield for purposes of estimating the fair value of the Company stock-based compensation.

The Company estimates the forfeiture rate at the time of grant and revisions, if necessary, were estimated based on management's expectation through industry knowledge and historical data.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

The following table sets forth the total stock-based compensation expense resulting from stock options and restricted grants of common stock to employees, directors and non-employee consultants in the consolidated statement of operations which are included in selling, general and administrative expenses:

Type of Award	For the Year Ended			
	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Number of Shares or Options Granted	Stock-Based Compensation Expense	Number of Shares or Options Granted	Stock-Based Compensation Expense
Stock Options	6,911,667	\$ 2,527,982	731,065	\$ 692,971
Stock Grants:				
Employees (Common Stock)	201,296	603,117	158,867	490,880
Employees (Series B Preferred Stock)	0	0	40,000	1,035,406
Directors (Common Stock)	49,500	99,990	81,061	221,973
Non-Employee Consultants (Common Stock)	132,971	225,428	389,374	1,284,562
Total Stock-Based Compensation Expense		\$ 3,456,517		\$ 3,725,792

NOTE 17 – WARRANTS

The following table summarizes warrant activity for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Warrants Outstanding as of January 1, 2017	1,055,761	\$ 2.85
Warrants Exercised	-	\$ -
Warrants Granted	214,915	\$ 2.79
Warrants Expired	(79,309)	\$ 3.34
Warrants Outstanding as of December 31, 2017	1,191,367	\$ 2.85
Warrants Exercised	(339,275)	\$ 1.96
Warrants Granted	420,093	\$ 2.67
Warrants Expired	(218,933)	\$ 1.17
Warrants Outstanding as of December 31, 2018	1,053,252	\$ 4.28

Table of Contents

The weighted-average exercise price and weighted-average fair value of the warrants granted by the Company are as follows:

	For the Year Ended			
	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Fair Value	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Fair Value
Warrants Granted Whose Exercise Price Exceeded Fair Value at the Date of Grant	\$ 2.37	\$ 1.61	\$ -	\$ -
Warrants Granted Whose Exercise Price Was Equal or Lower Than Fair Value at the Date of Grant	\$ 3.95	\$ 4.53	\$ 2.79	\$ 3.20

For the warrants issued in 2018 and 2017 the Company valued the warrants utilizing the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average inputs:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017
Stock Price on Date of Grant	\$ 2.63	\$ 4.15
Exercise Price	\$ 2.67	\$ 2.79
Volatility	115.7%	126.1%
Term	5-Years	5-Years
Risk-Free Interest Rate	2.7%	1.9%
Expected Dividend Rate	0%	0%

Warrant expense of \$0 and \$0.21 million was recorded during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2018, \$0.73 million of warrants were issued in connection with debt and recorded as a debt discount.

NOTE 18 –COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**Operating Lease Commitments**

The Company leases certain business facilities under operating lease agreements that specify minimum rentals. Many of these have renewal provisions. The Company's net rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 was \$2.05 million and \$1.38 million, respectively.

F-43

Table of Contents

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases having an initial or remaining term of more than one year are as follows:

Year Ending December 31	Scheduled Payments
2019	\$ 1,850,593
2020	1,716,997
2021	1,667,166
2022	1,645,435
2023	1,665,780
2024 and Thereafter	6,496,092
Total Future Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 15,042,063

California Operating Licenses

Effective January 1, 2018 the State of California allowed for adult use cannabis sales. California's cannabis licensing system is being implemented in two phases. First, beginning January 1, 2018, temporary permits were to be issued and the state anticipated issuing annual licenses by May of 2018. Licensees were eligible for several 90 days extensions to their temporary licenses. Throughout 2018 Terra Tech subsidiaries operated compliantly and were eligible for all of the extensions. As of March 2019, the State of California has yet to issue annual permits. The Company has received a temporary license for each local jurisdiction in which it has active operations and temporary licenses have been issued through the second quarter of 2019. The temporary permits may be extended for an additional period of time. The Company has submitted its applications for the annual permits to the state. Although the Company believes it will receive the necessary licenses from the state to conduct its business in a timely fashion, the state has already exceeded the anticipated time by which it would have issued all annual licenses, and there is no guarantee the State will not continue to extend the temporaries or that the Company will be able to do so and any failure to do so may have a negative effect on its business and results of operations.

NOTE 19 – SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (Unaudited)

No longer required

NOTE 20 – SEGMENT INFORMATION

During 2018, the Company acquired additional real property and determined that a previously insignificant operating segment “Real Estate and Construction” is now significant and is a reportable segment requiring disclosure in accordance with ASC 280. Prior period information below has been revised to conform to current period presentation. We are now organized into three reportable segments:

- ***Herbs and Produce Products*** – Includes herbs and leafy greens that are grown using classic Dutch hydroponic farming methods.
- ***Cannabis Dispensary, Cultivation and Production*** – Includes cannabis-focused retail, cultivation and production.
- ***Real Estate and Construction*** – Includes building ownership where cannabis dispensary and/or cultivation operations are currently in development.

Table of Contents

Our segment net revenue and contributions to consolidated net revenue for each of the last two fiscal years were as follows:

	Total Revenue		% of Total Revenue	
	Year Ended December 31,		Year Ended December 31,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Herbs and Produce Products	\$ 5,585,447	\$ 5,701,233	17.8%	15.9%
Cannabis Dispensary, Cultivation and Production	25,978,118	30,031,046	82.9%	83.9%
Real Estate	62,574	-	0.2%	-%
Other and Eliminations	(292,521)	68,565	(0.9)%	0.2%
Total	\$ 31,333,618	\$ 35,800,844	100.0%	100.0%

See “*Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*” to our consolidated financial statements for financial information about our segments. See also “*Item 1A. Risk Factors*” below for a discussion of certain risks associated with our operations.

Herbs and Produce Products

Either independently or in conjunction with third parties, we are a retail seller of locally grown hydroponic herbs and produce, which are distributed through major grocery stores throughout the East, West and Midwest regions of the U.S.

Cannabis Dispensary, Cultivation and Production

Either independently or in conjunction with third parties, we operate medical marijuana retail and adult use dispensaries and a medical marijuana and adult use cultivation in California. In addition, we operate four retail medical and adult use marijuana dispensary facilities in Nevada, and have in various stages of construction, medical marijuana and adult use cultivation and production facilities in Nevada. We own real property in Nevada on which we plan to build a medical and adult use marijuana dispensary. All of our retail dispensaries in California and Nevada offer a broad selection of medical and adult use cannabis products including flowers, concentrates and edibles. We also produce and sell a line of medical and adult use cannabis flowers, as well as a line of medical and adult use cannabis-extracted products, which include concentrates, cartridges, vape pens and wax products.

Real Estate

We own real property in Nevada on which we plan to build a medical and adult use marijuana dispensary. Additionally, we own properties in California that are in various stages of construction for medical marijuana and adult use cultivation and production facilities and dispensaries.

Summarized financial information concerning the Company's reportable segments is shown in the following tables. Total asset amounts at December 31, 2018 and 2017 excludes intercompany receivable balances eliminated in consolidation.

F-45

Table of Contents

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2018				
	Herbs and Produce Products	Cannabis Dispensary, Cultivation and Production	Real Estate	Eliminations and Other	Total
Total Revenues	\$ 5,585,447	\$ 25,978,118	\$ 62,574	\$ (292,521)	\$ 31,333,618
Cost of Goods Sold	4,232,875	14,091,651	-	575,564	18,900,090
Gross Profit	1,352,572	11,886,467	62,574	(868,085)	12,433,528
Depreciation & Amortization	522,669	4,272,592	31,061	232,468	5,058,790
Stock-Based Compensation	-	-	-	603,117	603,117
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses (All Other)	3,682,386	15,221,640	984,845	17,753,596	37,642,467
Loss from Operations	(2,852,483)	(7,607,765)	(953,332)	(19,457,266)	(30,870,846)
Other Income (Expense):					
Impairment of Property	(77,556)	-	-	-	(77,556)
Impairment of Intangible Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Loss on Extinguishment of Debt	-	-	-	-	-
Loss from Derivatives Issued with Debt Greater Than Debt Carrying Value	-	-	-	-	-
Gain (Loss) on Fair Market Valuation of Derivatives	-	-	-	-	-
Interest Expense, Net	-	(524,271)	(793,690)	(11,774,973)	(13,092,934)
Share of Loss in Joint Venture	-	-	-	(662,222)	(662,222)
Gain on Sale of Assets	-	-	-	5,229,680	5,229,680
	-	-	-	-	-

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Gain on Settlement of Contingent Consideration					
Gain (Loss) on Fair Market Valuation of Contingent Consideration	-	-	-	-	-
Gain on Sale of Assets	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Income (Expense)	(77,556)	(524,271)	(793,690)	(7,207,515)	(8,603,032)
Loss Before Provision for Income Taxes	\$ (2,930,039)	\$ (8,132,036)	\$ (1,747,022)	\$ (26,664,781)	\$ (39,473,878)
Total Assets at December 31, 2018	\$ 15,109,512	\$ 78,307,074	\$ 15,109,512	\$ 22,494,829	\$ 131,020,927
Capital Expenditures	\$ 1,036,566	\$ 8,062,552	\$ 13,229,942	\$ 3,079,650	\$ 25,408,710

F-46

Table of Contents

	Herbs and Produce Products	For the Year Ended December 31, Cannabis Dispensary, Cultivation and Production	Real Estate	Elimina and O
Total Revenues	\$ 5,701,233	\$ 30,031,046	68,565	\$
Cost of Goods Sold	5,211,658	25,112,113	-	
Gross Profit	489,575	4,918,933	68,565	
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	3,123,037	10,843,210	334,813	11,050
Loss from Operations	(2,633,462)	(5,924,277)	(266,248)	(11,050)
Other Income (Expense):				
Amortization of Debt Discount	-	-	-	(2,130)
(Loss) Gain on Extinguishment of Debt	(18)	187	30	(7,140)
Loss on Fair Market Valuation of Derivatives	-	-	-	(3,490)
Interest (Expense) Income	-	110	1	(540)
Impairment of Property	-	-	-	(130)
Impairment of Intangibles	(757,467)	-	-	
Loss from Derivatives Issued with Debt Greater than Debt Carrying Value	-	-	-	
Gain on Settlement of Contingent Consideration	-	4,991,571	-	
Loss on Fair Market Valuation of Contingent Consideration	-	(4,426,047)	-	
Share of Loss in Joint Venture	-	-	-	
Gain on Sale of Assets	-	-	-	
Total Other Income (Expense)	(757,485)	565,821	31	(13,450)
Loss Before Provision for Income Taxes	\$ (3,390,947)	\$ (5,358,456)	\$ (266,217)	\$ (24,510)
Total Assets at December 31, 2017	\$ 5,847,286	\$ 69,844,546	\$ 1,791,889	\$ 20,700

Note that in 2018, Herbs & Produce revenue and cost of goods sold each include \$1.11 million of intercompany transactions that were eliminated within the consolidation. As of December 31, 2018, total assets associated with the Other & Eliminations segment included \$8.48 million of investments in unconsolidated affiliates accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

NOTE 21 – LITIGATION AND CLAIMS

The Company is the subject of lawsuits and claims arising in the ordinary course of business from time to time. The Company reviews any such legal proceedings and claims on an ongoing basis and follows appropriate accounting guidance when making accrual and disclosure decisions. The Company establishes accruals for those contingencies where the incurrence of a loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated, and it discloses the amount accrued and the amount of a reasonably possible loss in excess of the amount accrued, if such disclosure is necessary for the Company's financial statements to not be misleading. To estimate whether a loss contingency should be accrued by a charge to income, the Company evaluates, among other factors, the degree of probability of an unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of the loss. The Company does not record liabilities when the likelihood that the liability has been incurred is probable, but the amount cannot be reasonably estimated. Based upon present information, the Company determined that there were no matters that required an accrual as of December 31, 2018 nor were there any asserted or unasserted material claims for which material losses are reasonably possible.

F-47

Table of Contents

On April 11, 2018, the Company filed a lawsuit in the United States District Court, Central District of California against Kenneth Vande Vrede, Michael Vande Vrede, Steven Vande Vrede, Daniel Vande Vrede, Greda Vande Vrede, Beverly Willekes, Brian Vande Vrede, Gro-Rite, Inc. (“Gro-Rite”) and Naturally Beautiful Plant Products, LLC (“Naturally Beautiful”) alleging breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duties, conversion, fraud, breach of covenant of good faith and fair dealing, misappropriation of trade secrets, and conspiracy related to, among other things, the Share Exchange Agreement, dated as of April 24, 2013 among the Company, the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiary, Edible Garden Corp. (“Edible Garden”), and the individual defendants (the “Share Exchange Agreement”). The Company is seeking monetary damages, including attorneys’ fees and expenses, return of shares of the Company’s common stock issued to the individual defendants under the Share Exchange Agreement, return of stock options issued to the individual defendants, and return of the Company’s intellectual property. As of February 25, 2019, the Court has dismissed all defendants except for Kenneth Vande Vrede based on the other defendants’ lack of contacts with the State of California. The Company intends to appeal this decision and still seeks monetary damages, including attorneys’ fees and expenses, return of shares of the Company’s common stock issued to the individual defendants under the Share Exchange Agreement, return of stock options issued to the individual defendants, and return of the Company’s intellectual property in this case and in other cases discussed herein.

On April 10, 2018, Gro-Rite, Naturally Beautiful and Whitetown Realty (“Whitetown Realty” and collectively, the “Whitetown Realty Plaintiffs”) filed a lawsuit in the Superior Court of New Jersey Law Division, Morris County against the Company and Edible Garden alleging, among other things, that Edible Garden owes certain amounts to Gro-Rite under a Marketing and Distribution Agreement between Edible Garden and Gro-Rite, dated May 7, 2013, and Naturally Beautiful under a Marketing and Distribution Agreement between Edible Garden and Naturally Beautiful, dated May 13, 2013 (collectively, the “Marketing and Distribution Agreements”), and that Edible Garden owes certain amounts to Whitetown Realty under the Lease between Whitetown Realty and Edible Garden, dated January 1, 2015 (the “Lease”). The Whitetown Realty Plaintiffs are seeking, among other things, compensatory damages for the amounts claimed are owed and attorneys’ fees and costs. The Company disputes that Edible Garden owes any payments under the Marketing and Distribution Agreements or the Lease and intends to vigorously defend itself. Accordingly, on May 18, 2018, the company and Edible Garden filed an answer denying the allegations of the plaintiffs. In that same pleading, Edible Garden filed a counterclaim against Naturally Beautiful and Gro-Rite asserting claims for breach of contract, breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing, unjust enrichment, trademark infringement/unfair competition, and tortious interference with contractual relations. Edible Garden also filed a third-party complaint against previously unidentified defendants John Doe Entities 1-10 and John Doe Individuals 1-10 arising from the wrongful misappropriation and pirating of electricity from the Edible Garden facility located at 283 Route 519, Belvidere, New Jersey. That third-party complaint alleges claims for unjust enrichment, tortious interference with contractual relations and conversion. On June 8, 2018, Edible Garden filed an amended counterclaim adding a count for conversion against Naturally Beautiful and Gro-Rite. On June 12, 2018, Edible Garden Corp. filed an amended third-party complaint adding Gerda Vande Vrede as a named third-party defendant. On June 13, 2018, Gro-Rite and Naturally Beautiful filed an answer to Edible Garden’s amended counterclaim and Gerda Vande Vrede filed an answer to Edible Garden’s amended third-party complaint denying the allegations asserted against them. No counterclaims, crossclaims or fourth party complaints were filed on behalf of Gerda Vande Vrede, Naturally Beautiful or Gro-Rite.

On April 13, 2018, Edible Garden Corp. filed a lawsuit in the Superior Court of New Jersey Chancery Division, Warren County against Whitetown Realty in response to a letter from a law firm representing Whitetown Realty

alleging Edible Garden was in default of the Lease. Edible Garden is seeking declaratory and equitable relief to prevent Whitetown Realty from terminating the Lease and for attorneys' fees and costs. The Company believes that Edible Garden has made all payments due to Whitetown Realty under the Lease and maintains Edible Garden is not in default of the Lease. On April 23, 2018, by order of the assignment judge of Warren County, the lawsuit was transferred to Morris County and consolidated with the April 10, 2018 lawsuit previously filed by Gro-Rite, Naturally Beautiful and Whitetown Realty in the Superior Court of New Jersey, Law Division, Morris County. On June 13, 2018, Whitetown Realty filed its answer to the Edible Garden Complaint. In that answer, Whitetown Realty denies that Edible Garden is entitled to the declaratory and equitable relief that Edible Garden requested. No counterclaim was filed by Whitetown Realty.

F-48

Table of Contents

On April 11, 2018, Kenneth Vande Vrede, Michael Vande Vrede and Steven Vande Vrede (collectively, the “Vande Vrede Brothers”) filed a lawsuit in the Superior Court of New Jersey Law Division, Warren County against the Company and Edible Garden alleging, among other things, that the Company and Edible Garden improperly suspended the Vande Vrede Brothers from their positions with the Company and Edible Garden. The Vande Vrede Brothers were seeking, among other things, a declaratory judgment that they did not violate their fiduciary duties owed to the Company or Edible Garden and reinstating the Vande Vrede Brothers to their status with the Company and Edible Garden prior to their suspensions and attorneys’ fees and costs. The original complaint in this matter was never served, and on June 12, 2018, the Vande Vrede Brothers, and now David Vande Vrede, Daniel Vande Vrede, Beverly Willekes, and Whitetown Realty filed an amended complaint against Terra Tech, Edible Garden, Derek Peterson, Michael James, and Michael Nahass. The Company filed a pre-answer motion to dismiss the amended complaint, arguing that any of the plaintiffs’ claims that relate to the Share Exchange Agreement, belong in the already existing lawsuit in California, and any of the plaintiffs’ claims that relate to the lease, belong in the already existing lawsuits in New Jersey. The Company disputes the Vande Vredes’ allegations in the lawsuit and intends to vigorously defend itself. On September 19, 2018, the Superior Court of New Jersey, Warren County denied the Company’s pre-answer motion to dismiss without prejudice and transferred the matter to Morris County to be consolidated with the other two matters already pending in Morris County, and the Company renewed its pre-answer motion to dismiss in Morris County. On December 17, 2018, the Superior Court of New Jersey, Morris County denied the Company’s motion to dismiss. On January 22, 2019, the Company filed its answer and asserted counterclaims for breach of contract, breach of fiduciary duty, conversion, fraud, misappropriation of trade secrets, and conspiracy in Superior Court of New Jersey, Morris County against the Vande Vredes. We are awaiting the answer to the Company’s counterclaims.

On February 28, 2019, the court held a case management conference for all the three consolidated matters in Morris County and set a discovery end date of October 15, 2019.

On September 15, 2017, through our wholly-owned subsidiary, IVXX, Inc., we filed a lawsuit against Callow Distribution, LLC, a California limited liability company controlled by David Weidenbach, in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Orange. In the Complaint for Breach of Contract, Conversion, and Injunctive Relief, we requested that the Court award to us, among other things, damages according to proof, attorneys’ fees, and costs of suit. On December 3, 2018, we appeared for trial and provided sufficient evidence to the Court to prove our case in full to its satisfaction. The judge ruled from the bench in our favor. We then prepared the form of Judgment, which the Court entered on December 10, 2018, and made publicly available on December 13, 2018. The judgment in our favor and against Callow Distribution, LLC is in the amount of \$0.95 million. We intend to pursue our post-judgment collection rights vigorously, although there is no assurance as to the timing of collection and the amount that we will collect.

On November 21, 2018, Heidi Loeb Hegerich, Forever Green NV, and Forever Young Investments, L.L.C. filed a lawsuit against the Company, certain of its subsidiaries and affiliates, and certain unrelated parties in the Second Judicial District of the County of Washoe, State of Nevada, alleging, among other things, breach of fiduciary duty, breach of contract, and fraud, and seeking monetary damages and equitable relief. On February 26, 2019, the parties entered into a settlement agreement pursuant to which the plaintiffs agreed to settle and dismiss the lawsuit with

prejudice. See “*Note 23 – Subsequent Events*” for further discussion.

NOTE 22 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Except as described below, during the past fiscal year, there have been no transactions, whether directly or indirectly, between the Company and any of its respective officers, directors, beneficial owners of more than 5% of our outstanding Common Stock or their family members, that exceeded the lesser of \$120,000 or 1% of the average of our total assets at year-end for the last completed fiscal year.

The Company leases the land in Belvidere, New Jersey, on which Edible Garden’s greenhouse structure is situated. The land is being leased from Whitetown Realty, LLC, an entity in which David Vande Vrede and Greda Vande Vrede own interests. David Vande Vrede and Greda Vande Vrede are the parents of one our former directors, Kenneth Vande Vrede. The lease commenced on January 1, 2015 and expires December 31, 2029. The current monthly lease amount is \$14,859 and increases 1.5% each calendar year. Kenneth Vande Vrede was terminated in April 2018.

Pursuant to an Independent Director Agreement dated June 1, 2017 by and between us and Steven J. Ross, we agreed to pay Mr. Ross \$10,000 per month for a period of one year. We also issued to Mr. Ross an aggregate of 72,727 restricted shares of Common Stock, of which all of the shares vested on the date of appointment.

Pursuant to an Independent Director Agreement dated July 31, 2018 by and between us and Steven J. Ross, we agreed to pay Mr. Ross \$8,333 per month for a period of one year. We also issued to Mr. Ross an aggregate of 24,750 restricted shares of Common Stock, of which all of the shares vested on the date of appointment.

Pursuant to an Independent Director Agreement dated November 15, 2017 by and between us and Alan Gladstone, we agreed to pay Mr. Gladstone \$6,250 per month for a period of one year. We also issued to Mr. Gladstone an aggregate of 29,167 shares of the Company’s stock options, to be fully vested on the date of appointment.

Pursuant to an Independent Director Agreement dated July 31, 2018 by and between us and Alan Gladstone, we agreed to pay Mr. Ross \$8,333 per month for a period of one year. We also issued to Mr. Gladstone an aggregate of 24,750 restricted shares of Common Stock, of which all of the shares vested on the date of appointment.

Table of Contents

NOTE 23 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company evaluated subsequent events through the date of the filing of this Annual Report on Form 10-K with the SEC, to ensure that this filing includes appropriate disclosure of events both recognized in the financial statements as of December 31, 2018, and the events which occurred subsequent to December 31, 2018 but were not recognized in the financial statements. The company has determined that there were no subsequent events which required recognition, adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements except as below and except as discussed below.

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Company converted \$6.25 million of convertible notes and \$0.10 million of interest into 12.13 million shares of the Company's common stock.

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Company issued 1,272,231 shares of common stock for \$0.80 million in cash in settlement of put notices pursuant to the Investor Agreement dated November 28, 2016 with an accredited investor.

On March 12, 2019, the Company issued a 7.5% Senior Convertible Promissory Note, due September 12, 2020, in the principal amount of \$5.00 million to an accredited investor pursuant to the 2018 Securities Purchase Agreement. The Note accrues interest at a rate of 7.5% per annum, payable on the Maturity Date or upon any conversion, prepayment, event of default or other acceleration of payment under the Note.

On March 6, 2019, Terra Tech Corp. (the "Company") granted ten-year options to employees, pursuant to which the such individuals are entitled to exercise options to purchase an aggregate of up to 0.29 million shares of Common Stock. These options have an exercise price of \$0.84 per share and vest immediately.

On March 4, 2019, the Company issued a Promissory Note (the "Note") in the principal amount of \$1.0 million to an accredited investor. The Note is due on the earlier of (i) April 4, 2019 or (ii) the closing of a financing with gross proceeds equal to or greater than \$1.0 million (the "Maturity Date"). The Note accrues interest at a rate of 1.5% per month, payable on the Maturity Date or prepayment of the Note, with 30-days of interest guaranteed. The note was paid in full during March 2019.

On February 26, 2019, the Company issued entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "SPA") with Forever Green NV ("Forever Green") and Forever Young Investments, L.L.C. ("Forever Young") pursuant to which the Company purchased Forever Green's 50% membership interest in MediFarm I LLC ("MediFarm I"), Forever Green's 15%

membership interest in MediFarm II, LLC (“MediFarm II”), and Forever Young’s 50% membership interest in MediFarm I Real Estate, LLC (“MediFarm I RE”) for aggregate consideration of \$6.30 million. MediFarm I owns the Company’s Blüm dispensary located at 1085 S. Virginia St. Suite A, Reno, NV 89502, and MediFarm I RE owns the building which houses the dispensary. Closing of the SPA is subject to the approval of the Nevada Department of Taxation, which the Company expects to receive in approximately 60-90 days. Following closing, the Company will own 100% of MediFarm I, 100% of MediFarm RE and 70% of MediFarm II.

Also on February 26, 2019, the Company, MediFarm I, MediFarm II, MediFarm I RE and other parties (collectively, the “Terra Tech Parties”) entered into a Settlement Agreement and Release (the “Settlement Agreement”) with Heidi Loeb Hegerich, Forever Green and Forever Young (collectively, the “Loeb Parties”) pursuant to which the Terra Tech Parties and the Loeb Parties agreed to settle and dismiss with prejudice the lawsuit filed by the Loeb Parties against the Terra Tech Parties in the Second Judicial District of the County of Washoe, State of Nevada, Case Number CV-18-02322 on November 21, 2018 (the “Lawsuit”). Entering into the Settlement Agreement is not an admission or acknowledgement of liability or responsibility on the part of the Company in connection with the Lawsuit. The only material relationship between the Company and Ms. Hegerich, Forever Green and Forever Young, other than in respect of the SPA and the Settlement Agreement, was their membership in MediFarm I, MediFarm II and MediFarm I RE.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

TERRA TECH CORP.

Date: March 15, 2019

By: */s/ Derek Peterson*

Derek Peterson

Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of
the Board

Table of Contents

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Derek Peterson and Michael James, and each of them, as his true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agents with full power of substitution and resubstitution, for him and in his name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any or all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Terra Tech Corp. for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018, and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, grant unto said attorney-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in and about the foregoing, as fully to all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney-in-fact and agents, or his substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Power of Attorney has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates stated.

Date: March 15, 2019

By: */s/ Derek Peterson*
Derek Peterson
Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of
the Board
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: March 15, 2019

By: */s/ Michael A. Nahass*
Michael A. Nahass
President, Chief Operating Officer,
Secretary, Treasurer, and Director

Date: March 15, 2019

By: */s/ Steven J. Ross*
Steven J. Ross
Director

Date: March 15, 2019

By: */s/ Alan Gladstone*
Alan Gladstone
Director

Date: March 15, 2019

By: */s/ Michael James*
Michael James
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer and
Principal Financial Officer)

