

CT HOLDINGS ENTERPRISES INC
Form PRER14C
August 23, 2007

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

SCHEDULE 14C

**Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the
Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

(AMENDMENT NO. 1)

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Proxy Statement
- Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))
- Definitive Proxy Statement
- Definitive Additional Materials
- Soliciting Material Pursuant to §240.14a-12

CT HOLDINGS ENTERPRISES, INC.

(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

- Fee not required.
- Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14a-6(i)(4) and 0-11.

- (1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies: Common Stock
- (2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies: 14,200,050 shares
- (3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0-11 (set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined): \$1.75 (calculated based on the last sale in the over-the-counter market

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on August 21, 2007

(4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction: \$24,850,088

(5) Total fee paid: \$763* *paid by Xcorporeal, Inc.

Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.

Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

(1) Amount Previously Paid:

(2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

(3) Filing Party:

(4) Date Filed:

THE INFORMATION IN THIS INFORMATION STATEMENT IS NOT COMPLETE AND MAY BE CHANGED. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE. THIS INFORMATION STATEMENT IS NOT AN OFFER TO SELL THESE SECURITIES AND IT IS NOT SOLICITING AN OFFER TO BUY THESE SECURITIES IN ANY STATE WHERE THE OFFER OR SALE IS NOT PERMITTED.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED AUGUST 22, 2007

NOTICE OF ACTION BY WRITTEN CONSENT

**WE ARE NOT ASKING YOU FOR A PROXY AND
YOU ARE REQUESTED NOT TO SEND US A PROXY.**

To the Stockholders of Xcorporeal, Inc. and CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc.:

This information statement is furnished to the stockholders of Xcorporeal, Inc. and to the stockholders of CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc. (CTHE) in connection with the action taken by the written consents of the respective stockholders of Xcorporeal and CTHE with respect to the transactions contemplated in the merger agreement dated as of August 10, 2007 by and among Xcorporeal, CTHE, and its newly-formed, wholly-owned merger subsidiary, XC Acquisition Corporation. This information statement is being sent to our stockholders to comply with the requirements of Section 14(c) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or Exchange Act, and Section 228(e) of the Delaware General Corporation Law, or DGCL. Except as otherwise noted, all references in this information statement to the "companies," "we," "us," "our," or the "combined companies" refers to the combined companies of Xcorporeal and CTHE after the effectiveness of the merger.

Pursuant to the merger agreement, the merger subsidiary of CTHE will merge with and into Xcorporeal, and with Xcorporeal being the surviving corporation and becoming a wholly-owned subsidiary of CTHE. Each share of Xcorporeal common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the merger will be converted into one share of CTHE common stock. In addition, CTHE will assume all outstanding Xcorporeal options and warrants to purchase Xcorporeal common stock.

There is currently no public market for Xcorporeal common stock. CTHE common stock is traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "CTHE." Following the merger, it is anticipated that the combined companies' common stock will continue to trade on the OTCBB.

Upon effectiveness of the merger, CTHE will change its name to "Xcorporeal, Inc." and its certificate of incorporation and bylaws will be amended and restated to read substantially as Xcorporeal's immediately prior to the merger. Xcorporeal's certificate of incorporation will be amended to change its name to "Xcorporeal Operations, Inc." All of the officers and directors of CTHE will resign, and all of the officers and directors of Xcorporeal shall become officers and directors of CTHE effective as of the consummation of the merger.

Immediately prior to the effectiveness of the merger, CTHE shall cause a reverse split of its common stock, whereby each 8.27 issued and outstanding shares of its common stock shall automatically be converted into and become one share of CTHE common stock. After the reverse stock split, but prior to the merger, there shall remain a total of approximately 350,000 shares of CTHE common stock.

CTHE will also adopt a 2007 Incentive Compensation Plan substantially identical to Xcorporeal's 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan in effect immediately prior to the merger.

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The holders of 9,600,000 shares, or approximately 68% of the issued and outstanding common stock of Xcorporeal, considered, voted on and adopted the proposal to approve entering into the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, and to approve the merger. This consent of stockholders is sufficient to approve entering into the transactions. Accordingly, the action will not be submitted to the other Xcorporeal stockholders for a vote.

The holders of 2,086,689 shares, or approximately 72% of the issued and outstanding common stock of CTHE considered, voted on and adopted the proposal to approve entering into the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement, and to approve the merger, reverse stock split, and incentive compensation plan. This consent of stockholders is sufficient to approve entering into the transactions. Accordingly, the actions will not be submitted to the other CTHE stockholders for a vote.

Under Section 228 of the DGCL, Xcorporeal and CTHE are required to provide prompt notice of the taking of any corporate action without a meeting, by less than unanimous written consent, to those stockholders who have not consented in writing and who, if the action had been taken at a meeting, would have been entitled to notice of the meeting if the record date for such meeting had been the date that written consents signed by a sufficient number of stockholders to take the action were delivered to us. On August 10, 2007, there were 14,200,050 shares of Xcorporeal common stock outstanding, each of which would have been entitled to one vote at a meeting called to approve the merger agreement and the transactions. On August 10, 2007, there were 2,894,675 shares of CTHE common stock outstanding, each of which would have been entitled to one vote at a meeting called to approve the merger agreement and the transactions.

The accompanying information statement describes the merger agreement and proposed merger in more detail. You are encouraged to read the entire document carefully. In particular, you should carefully consider the discussion entitled "Risk Factors."

Under Delaware law, holders of Xcorporeal common stock are entitled to dissenters' rights of appraisal. Any holder of Xcorporeal common stock who did not vote in favor of the merger or the merger agreement has the right to demand in writing from Xcorporeal, within 20 days after receiving notice that the merger has become effective, payment for his or her shares and appraisal of their value. Dissenting stockholders must follow the procedures regarding appraisal elements contained in Section 262 of the DGCL, a copy of which is attached as Annex B to this information statement.

Please note that you should not send stock certificates. There will be no exchange of certificates.

Very truly yours,

Terren S. Peizer
Executive Chairman
Xcorporeal, Inc.

Steven B. Solomon
Chairman, President &
Chief Executive Officer
CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc.

THIS INFORMATION STATEMENT IS DATED AUGUST ____, 2007, AND IS FIRST BEING MAILED TO XCORPOREAL STOCKHOLDERS AND CTHE STOCKHOLDERS ON OR ABOUT AUGUST ____, 2007.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A Merger Agreement

ANNEX B Appraisal Rights Under Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law

ANNEX C 2007 Incentive Compensation Plan of CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc.

ANNEX D Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc.

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Summary Term Sheet for the Merger

The following is a summary of the principal terms of the merger. This summary does not contain all information that may be important to you. We encourage you to read carefully this information statement, including the annexes and the documents we have incorporated by reference into this information statement, in their entirety.

On August 10, 2007, Xcorporeal entered into a merger agreement with CTHE and XC Acquisition Corporation. In connection with the merger:

- Each issued and outstanding share of Xcorporeal common stock will be converted into one share of newly issued CTHE common stock;
- Warrants and options to purchase common stock of Xcorporeal shall be automatically converted into warrants and options to purchase common stock of CTHE, and CTHE will adopt a 2007 Incentive Compensation Plan;
- Xcorporeal's certificate of incorporation will be amended to change its name to Xcorporeal Operations, Inc.;
- CTHE shall cause a reverse stock split immediately prior to the effectiveness of the merger upon which every 8.27 shares of CTHE common stock shall be automatically converted into one share of CTHE common stock;
- CTHE's certificate of incorporation shall be amended and restated to read substantially as Xcorporeal's certificate of incorporation read immediately prior to the effectiveness of the merger, and CTHE's name will be changed to Xcorporeal, Inc.;
- CTHE's bylaws shall be amended and restated to read substantially as Xcorporeal's bylaws read immediately prior to the merger;
- The officers and directors of CTHE shall resign effective as of the merger, and the directors and officers of Xcorporeal shall become officers and directors of CTHE effective as of the merger; and
- Dissenters to the merger shall have dissenters' rights under Section 262 of the DGCL.

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Questions and Answers about the Merger

Following are questions and related answers that address some of the questions you may have regarding the pending merger transaction between Xcorporeal and CTHE, the charter amendment and related matters. These questions and answers may not contain all of the information relevant to you, do not purport to summarize all material information relating to the merger agreement, the charter amendments, the plan adoption or any of the other matters discussed in this information statement, and are subject to, and are qualified in their entirety by, the more detailed information contained or incorporated by reference in or attached to this information statement. Therefore, please carefully read this information statement, including the attached annexes, in its entirety.

Q: WHY ARE WE PROPOSING THE MERGER?

A: We believe that a merger between Xcorporeal and CTHE presents an opportunity to enhance stockholder value for both companies. CTHE is a shell corporation with no active operations, and substantially no operating assets or liabilities. Its common stock is traded on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol “CTHE,” and has an active trading market. Xcorporeal has substantial business operations and is fully public reporting, but there is no public market for its common stock. The combination of the two companies and the access to an active trading market could provide liquidity for Xcorporeal investors and provide Xcorporeal with increased visibility within the investor community. The merger will also create a combined company with the potential of raising additional capital to finance further development of Xcorporeal’s products if needed. Stockholders of the combined company will be able to participate in the growth and opportunities that result from the merger.

To review the reasons for the merger in greater detail, see the section entitled “The Merger - Reasons for the Merger.”

Q: WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN THE MERGER?

A: In the proposed merger, XC Acquisition Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CTHE, will merge with and into Xcorporeal and, as a result, Xcorporeal will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of CTHE. In connection with the merger, CTHE will change its name to “Xcorporeal, Inc.” The merger agreement, which governs the merger, is attached to this information statement as Annex A. You are encouraged to read it carefully.

Q: WHAT WILL I RECEIVE IN THE MERGER?

A: If the merger is completed, if you are an Xcorporeal stockholder, each of your Xcorporeal shares will be converted into one share of CTHE common stock. For example, if you owned 1,000 shares of Xcorporeal common stock, those shares will be converted into 1,000 shares of CTHE common stock after the merger. There will be no exchange of stock certificates in connection with the merger. The shares of CTHE common stock that Xcorporeal stockholders receive will be restricted under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), just as your shares of Xcorporeal common stock were restricted immediately prior to the merger. CTHE common stock is listed on Over the Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol “CTHE.” There will be no fractional shares exchanged in the merger, and there will be no need to pay cash in lieu of fractional shares.

If you are a CTHE stockholder, immediately prior to the effectiveness of the merger, pursuant to a reverse stock split, every 8.27 shares of CTHE common stock shall automatically be converted into one share of CTHE common stock. We will issue one additional share in the event that you would own a fractional share as a result of the reverse stock split.

Q: WHAT ARE THE U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE MERGER ON XCORPOREAL STOCKHOLDERS?

A: The material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger are described in more detail in the section entitled “The Merger — Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences”. The tax consequences of the merger to you will depend upon your particular situation. You should consult your own tax advisor for a full understanding of the federal, state, local and foreign income and other tax consequences of the merger.

Q: SHOULD I SEND IN MY XCORPoreal STOCK CERTIFICATES NOW?

A: No. Neither Xcorporeal nor CTHE will be exchanging physical securities after the merger becomes effective.

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Q: WHEN DO YOU EXPECT TO COMPLETE THE MERGER?

A: Xcorporeal and CTHE are working to complete the merger as quickly as practicable, and expect to complete the merger in the third quarter of 2007; however, the exact timing cannot be predicted.

Q: DO I HAVE APPRAISAL OR DISSENTER'S RIGHTS?

A: Yes. Holders of Xcorporeal common stock who have not consented to the merger are entitled to exercise appraisal rights in connection with the merger, subject to compliance with applicable procedures under Delaware law, as described in this information statement. Because CTHE's stockholders are not being asked to relinquish their shares in connection with the merger, they are not entitled to appraisal rights.

The holders of 9,600,000 shares, or 68% of the issued and outstanding common stock of Xcorporeal, considered, voted on and adopted the proposal to approve entering into the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement, and to approve the merger with and into XC Acquisition Corporation. This consent of stockholders is sufficient to approve entering into the transactions. Accordingly, the action will not be submitted to the other Xcorporeal stockholders for a vote.

Q: WHOM SHOULD I CALL WITH QUESTIONS?

A: If you have any questions about the proposed merger or if you need additional copies of the information statement or the enclosed information, please call or write:

Xcorporeal, Inc.
11150 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite
340
Los Angeles, CA 90025
Attn: Winson Tang
(310) 424-5668

CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc.
2100 McKinney Avenue, Suite 1500
Dallas, TX 75201
Attn: Steven B. Solomon
(214) 750-2454

Q: ARE THE CTHE STOCKHOLDERS ALSO REQUIRED TO APPROVE THE MERGER?

A: Yes. The holders of 2,086,689 shares, or 72.1% of the issued and outstanding common stock of CTHE, considered, voted on and adopted the proposal to approve entering into the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement, and to approve the merger, the reverse stock split, the charter amendments and the 2007 Incentive Compensation Plan. This consent of stockholders is sufficient to approve entering into the transactions. Accordingly, the actions will not be submitted to the other CTHE stockholders for a vote.

Q: WILL MY RIGHTS AS AN XCORPOREAL STOCKHOLDER CHANGE AS A RESULT OF THE MERGER?

A: No. Because the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of CTHE are being amended and restated at the time of the merger to read substantially the same as the certificate and incorporation and bylaws of Xcorporeal, your rights as an Xcorporeal stockholder will not change. There is a summary comparison of the rights of stockholders of CTHE and Xcorporeal starting on page ___ of this information statement.

If you are a CTHE stockholder, your rights will change because the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of CTHE are being amended and restated as described in the foregoing paragraph. Additionally, the par value of your shares will change from \$0.01 to \$0.0001. Also, as a result of the reverse stock split and merger, CTHE stockholders will own approximately 350,000 shares in the combined company, while Xcorporeal stockholders will own approximately

14.2 million shares in the combined company. Accordingly, your percentage ownership in CTHE will substantially decrease to approximately 2.4% as a result of the merger.

Q: IS EVERYONE TREATED EQUALLY IN THE MERGER?

A: No. A number of directors and officers of Xcorporeal may have interests in the merger agreement and the merger that are different from those of stockholders who are not also directors and officers. In addition, Steven B. Solomon, an officer, director and majority shareholder of CTHE, owns 50,000 shares of Xcorporeal which he acquired in a private placement consummated in the fourth quarter of 2006, on the same terms as all other investors in that offering. Mr. Solomon's Xcorporeal shares shall be converted into shares of CTHE on the same terms and conditions as all other Xcorporeal shareholders. All options outstanding under Xcorporeal's 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan will be assumed under CTHE's 2007 Incentive Compensation Plan. Any CTHE options or warrants outstanding prior to the merger will be cancelled and not assumed under the 2007 Incentive Compensation Plan. These differences are explained in more detail on page ___ of this information statement.

Q: WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF THE MERGER IS NOT COMPLETED?

A: If the merger is not completed for any reason, Xcorporeal and CTHE may be subject to a number of other risks. Xcorporeal will continue to have no active trading market for its common stock, which would have an adverse impact on its ability to avail itself of the public markets for additional financing. CTHE will have no operating business and will continue as a shell. Both companies will incur the expenses associated with attempting to effectuate the merger and the transactions. The failure to consummate the merger could have an adverse impact on the price and trading of the companies' common stock.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Any statements in this document about expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance are not historical facts and are forward-looking statements. These statements are often, but not always, made through the use of words or phrases such as “may,” “should,” “could,” “predict,” “potential,” “believe,” “will likely result,” “expect,” “will continue,” “anticipate,” “seek,” “estimate,” “intend,” “plan,” “projection,” “would” and “outlook,” and similar. Accordingly, these statements involve estimates, assumptions and uncertainties, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in them. Any forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to the factors discussed throughout this document. The following cautionary statements identify important factors that could cause Xcorporeal's, CTHE's or the combined company's actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements made in this document. Among the key factors that have a direct bearing on Xcorporeal's, CTHE's or the combined company's results of operations are:

- general economic and business conditions; the existence or absence of adverse publicity; changes in marketing and technology; changes in political, social and economic conditions;
- competition in and general risks of the medical products and services industries;
- success of acquisitions and operating initiatives; changes in business strategy or development plans; management of growth;
- dependence on senior management; business abilities and judgment of personnel; availability of qualified personnel; labor and employee benefit costs;
- ability of Xcorporeal to retain and hire key executives, technical personnel and other employees;
- ability of Xcorporeal to manage its growth and the difficulty of successfully managing a larger, more geographically dispersed organization;
- ability of Xcorporeal to manage successfully its changing relationships with customers, suppliers, value-added resellers and strategic partners;
- the impact of government regulation;
- volatility in the stock price of CTHE;
- the need and ability of Xcorporeal to obtain sufficient financing to meet potential capital requirements;
- market acceptance of each of the companies' products and services and the ability of Xcorporeal's customers to accept new product and services offerings; and

the timing of, other conditions associated with, the completion of the merger.

These factors and the risk factors referred to below could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by Xcorporeal or CTHE, and you should not place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements. Further, any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made and neither Xcorporeal nor CTHE undertakes any obligation to update any forward-looking statement or statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which such statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events. New factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for Xcorporeal or CTHE to predict which will arise. In addition, neither Xcorporeal nor CTHE can assess the impact of each factor on Xcorporeal or CTHE or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements.

SUMMARY OF THE INFORMATION STATEMENT

This summary highlights selected information from this information statement. It does not contain all of the information that is important to you. Xcorporeal and CTHE urge you to read carefully the entire information statement and the other documents referred to in this information statement to fully understand the merger. In particular, you should read the documents attached to this information statement, including the merger agreement, which is attached as Annex A. For a guide as to where you can obtain more information on Xcorporeal and CTHE, see the section entitled “Where You Can Find More Information” beginning on page [___]. We have included page references parenthetically to direct you to a more complete description of the topics presented in this summary of the information statement. As your approval of the merger and the other matters described in this information statement is neither required nor requested, we are not asking you for a proxy and you are requested not to send us a proxy.

The Companies

(Pages ___)

Xcorporeal, Inc.

11150 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 340
Los Angeles, CA 90025

Xcorporeal is a medical device company actively researching and developing an extra-corporeal platform to perform functions of various human organs. Our prototype systems apply modern electronics and engineering principals to reduce the size, cost and power requirements of conventional extra-corporeal therapies including kidney dialysis and ultrafiltration. We were incorporated in the State of Nevada in 2001. to engage in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties. On August 31, 2006, we changed our name to Xcorporeal, Inc. On September 1, 2006, we entered into a license agreement to acquire exclusive rights to acquire the technology on which our business is based.

CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc.

2100 McKinney Avenue, Suite 1500
Dallas, TX 75201

Since 1996, CT Holdings has provided management expertise including consulting on operations, marketing and strategic planning and has been a source of capital to early stage technology companies. CT Holdings was incorporated in Delaware in 1992. On March 13, 2006, CT Holdings changed its name to CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc. The business model was designed to enable the companies that CTHE acquired or invested in to become market leaders in their industries. CTHE’s business strategy since 1996 has led to the development, acquisition and operation of technology based businesses with compelling valuations and strong business models. Its goal has been to realize the value of these investments for CTHE’s shareholders through a subsequent liquidity event such as a sale, merger, spin-off or initial public offering of the portfolio companies. Currently, CTHE has no active business operations.

XC Acquisition Corporation

c/o CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc.
2100 McKinney Avenue, Suite 1500
Dallas, TX 75201

CTHE formed XC Acquisition Corporation solely for the purpose of effecting the merger. To date, merger subsidiary has not conducted any activities other than those incidental to its formation and the execution of the merger agreement and related documents. Upon completion of the merger, merger subsidiary will be merged with and into Xcorporeal and the separate existence of merger subsidiary will end.

Approval of the Boards of Directors
(Pages ___)

Our respective boards of directors have determined that the merger is in the best interests of Xcorporeal and CTHE and their stockholders and unanimously approved the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated in the merger agreement and related documents. To review the factors considered by the boards of directors, see “The Merger - Reasons for the Merger.”

Written Consent; Record Date
(Pages ___)

Under Delaware corporate law and both companies' bylaws, the companies' stockholders may approve the merger and the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement by written consent of stockholders holding a majority of outstanding common stock. On August 10, 2007, certain Xcorporeal stockholders, who together held approximately 68% of Xcorporeal outstanding common stock as of that date, executed written consents to approve the merger and any other transactions contemplated in the merger agreement. August 10, 2007 was the record date for determining the Xcorporeal stockholders entitled to receive notice of stockholder action by written consent and receive this information statement. This was also the record date for determining the number of shares of Xcorporeal common stock outstanding and therefore the number of votes necessary to adopt the merger agreement and approve the related transactions. On August 10, 2007, there were 14,200,050 shares of Xcorporeal's common stock outstanding and entitled to vote, with each share entitled to one vote.

On August 10, 2007, certain CTHE stockholders, who together held approximately 72% of CTHE's outstanding common stock as of that date, executed written consents to approve the merger and any other transactions contemplated in the merger agreement, including the reverse stock split, the charter amendments and the 2007 Incentive Compensation Plan. August 10, 2007 was the record date for determining the CTHE stockholders entitled to receive notice of stockholder action by written consent and receive this information statement. This was also the record date for determining the number of shares of CTHE common stock outstanding and therefore the number of votes necessary to adopt the merger agreement and approve the related transactions. On August 10, 2007, there were 2,894,675 shares of CTHE common stock outstanding and entitled to vote, with each share entitled to one vote.

Notwithstanding the execution and delivery of the written consents, federal securities laws provide that the merger may not be completed until 20 calendar days after the date this information statement is mailed to our stockholders. Therefore, the merger cannot be completed until that time has elapsed. We currently expect the merger to be completed as soon as the expiration of that 20 calendar day period, subject to obtaining all other regulatory approvals.

The Merger
(Pages ___)

In the proposed merger, XC Acquisitions Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CTHE will merge into Xcorporeal, with Xcorporeal as the surviving corporation. As a result, Xcorporeal will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of CTHE. Upon the effectiveness of the merger, CTHE's name will be changed to "Xcorporeal, Inc." THE MERGER AGREEMENT IS ATTACHED TO THIS INFORMATION STATEMENT AS ANNEX A. YOU ARE ENCOURAGED TO READ IT CAREFULLY.

What Will Xcorporeal Shareholders Receive in the Merger
(Pages ___)

In the merger, each share of Xcorporeal common stock will be converted into the right to receive one share of CTHE common stock.

Each warrant, and each option, to purchase shares of Xcorporeal common stock outstanding immediately before the completion of the merger will automatically become a warrant or option, as the case may be, to purchase shares of CTHE common stock under CTHE's 2007 Incentive Compensation Plan. The number of shares of CTHE common stock into which warrants and options are exercisable and the exercise price will not have to be adjusted because the exchange ratio in the merger is 1:1.

Ownership of CTHE After the Merger

(Page ____)

Xcorporeal and CTHE estimate that, after giving effect to the reverse stock split of CTHE the common stock, the number of shares of CTHE common stock to be issued to Xcorporeal stockholders in the merger will constitute approximately 97.6% of the outstanding common stock of the combined company after the merger, without giving effect to the exercise of any Xcorporeal stock options or warrants between the date of this information statement and the closing of the merger.

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Conditions to the Consummation of the Merger

(Pages ___)

The completion of the merger depends on the satisfaction or waiver of a number of conditions set forth in the merger agreement, including the following:

- The representations and warranties of Xcorporeal and CTHE contained in the merger agreement shall be true and correct as of the closing of the merger;
- Xcorporeal and CTHE shall have performed all covenants contained in the merger agreement;
- There shall be no judgment, order, decree or injunction in effect that would prohibit the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement or adversely affect the rights of parties to the merger;
- Xcorporeal shall not have engaged in any practice or act, or entered into any transaction outside the ordinary course of business, which results in a material adverse effect;
- The merger shall have been duly approved by the shareholders of Xcorporeal and CTHE;
- Xcorporeal and CTHE shall have delivered customary documents and certificates duly executed in accordance with the merger agreement; and
- The officers and directors of CTHE shall have resigned effective as of the Closing.

Termination of the Merger Agreement

(Pages ___)

- Xcorporeal and CTHE may terminate the merger agreement by mutual written consent.
- Xcorporeal may terminate the merger agreement:
 - in the event of an uncured breach of the merger agreement by CTHE;
 - if Xcorporeal is not reasonably satisfied with the results of its due diligence regarding CTHE;
 - if Xcorporeal's shares become quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board;
 - if the closing of the merger has not occurred by the close of business on Friday, August 31, 2007; or
- if the board of directors of Xcorporeal determines in good faith that failure to terminate the merger agreement would constitute a breach of the fiduciary duties of Xcorporeal's directors.
- CTHE may terminate the merger agreement upon written notice at any time prior to the closing of the merger:
 - in the event of an uncured breach of the merger agreement by Xcorporeal;
 - if CTHE is not reasonably satisfied with the results of its due diligence;
 - if the closing of the merger shall not have occurred on or prior to August 31, 2007; or

- if the board of directors or special committee of CTHE determines in good faith that failure to terminate the merger agreement would constitute a breach of the fiduciary duties of CTHE's directors or members of the special committee.
- Either Xcorporeal or CTHE may terminate the merger agreement in the event that a governmental entity has issued a final non-appealable order restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the transactions contemplated in the merger agreement.
- In addition, Xcorporeal may terminate the merger agreement and rescind the merger upon written notice to CTHE and the merger subsidiary within 10 days after the closing of the merger if the shares of CTHE common stock do not continue to be quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board immediately following the merger.

Reasons for the Merger
(Pages __)

For a description of the reasons considered by the Xcorporeal board of directors, please see the section entitled “The Merger -Reasons for the Merger” beginning on page ____.

For a description of the reasons considered by the CTHE board of directors and special committee, please see the section entitled “The Merger -Reasons for the Merger” beginning on page ____.

Material United States Federal Income Tax Consequences
(Pages __)

The merger is intended to be treated as a tax-free reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, in which case you would not recognize gain or loss on the exchange of Xcorporeal common stock for CTHE stock. However, neither Xcorporeal nor CTHE intends to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, and neither Xcorporeal nor CTHE intends to request an opinion of their tax advisors, regarding the income or other tax consequences of the merger. No assurance can be given that the Internal Revenue Service or the courts will agree that the merger qualifies as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a). Furthermore, the tax consequences of the merger to you will depend on your own personal circumstances. Thus, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the tax consequences of the merger.

Accounting Treatment
(Page __)

The merger will be treated as a recapitalization of Xcorporeal. Xcorporeal will be deemed the accounting acquirer under generally accepted accounting principles. The combined companies’ operating results will be consolidated as of the consummation of the merger.

Interests of Directors and Officers in the Merger
(Page __)

Xcorporeal’s directors and executive officers have interests in the merger that are different from, or are in addition to, those of other stockholders that may make them more likely to approve and adopt the merger agreement and approve the merger. The merger agreement provides that the officers and directors of CTHE will resign effective as of the closing of the merger, and that the officers and directors of Xcorporeal immediately prior to the merger shall become the officers and directors of CTHE. Specifically, Terren S. Peizer, Marc G. Cummins, Daniel S. Goldberger, Victor Gura, M.D., Hervé de Kergrohen, M.D. Nicholas S. Lewin, Kelly J. McCrann, and Jay Wolf will become the directors of CTHE upon the effectiveness of the merger.

The members of Xcorporeal’s board of directors were aware of, and considered the interests of, themselves and Xcorporeal’s executive officers in approving the merger and adopting the merger agreement.

Steven B. Solomon, an officer, director and majority shareholder of CTHE owns 50,000 shares of Xcorporeal common stock which he purchased in a private placement consummated in the fourth quarter of 2006.

The members of CTHE’s board of directors and special committee were aware of, and considered the interests of, themselves and CTHE’s executive officers in approving the merger and adopting the merger agreement.

Dissenters’ or Appraisal Rights
(Pages __)

Under the laws of Delaware, where Xcorporeal is incorporated, holders of Xcorporeal common stock who have not consented to the merger and comply with the applicable requirements of Delaware law will have the right to receive an appraisal of the value of their shares in connection with the merger and to be paid such value in cash. We have included a copy of Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law — Appraisal Rights as Annex B to this information statement.

Quotation on OTC.BB

(Page ___)

The common stock of CTHE is currently traded on the "OTC Bulletin Board" under the symbol "CTHE."

Risks of the Merger

(Pages ___ — ___)

We urge you to read carefully all of the factors described in "Risk Factors" beginning on page ___ in connection with the transactions contemplated by the merger agreement.

Related Agreements

(Pages ___)

Xcorporeal entered into an indemnity agreement with Steven B. Solomon, an officer, director and majority shareholder of CTHE. The terms and conditions of each of the foregoing agreements are described in "Related Agreements" beginning on page [___].

**Xcorporeal, Inc. (a Development Stage
Company)
Selected Financial Data**

The selected consolidated financial data are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2002 through 2006 and unaudited consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2007.

	Six Months Ended 30-Jun-07		Year Ended December 31, 2006		2005
	(in thousands, except per share data)				
Summary of operations data:					
Revenues	\$	-	\$	-	-
Operating (loss)		(8,283,805)		(4,462,412)	(35,753)
Net (loss)		(7,663,879)		(4,380,212)	(35,753)
Basic and diluted loss per common share		(0.54)		(0.67)	(0.01)
Shares used in computing loss per common share		14,200,050		6,542,312	3,820,000
Balance sheet data:					
Cash and cash equivalents		346,887		27,440,987	-
Marketable securities		22,676,578		-	-
Working capital (deficit)		21,959,725		25,397,733	(52,557)
Total assets		23,334,428		27,535,543	-
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)		22,016,770		25,402,061	(52,557)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
	(in thousands, except per share data)		
Summary of operations data:			

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Revenues	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Operating (loss)		(23,338)		(12,988)		(31,268)
Net (loss)		(23,338)		(12,962)		(31,268)
Basic and diluted loss per common share		(0.01)		0.00		(0.01)
Shares used in computing loss per common share		3,820,000		3,820,000		2,720,000

Balance sheet data:

Cash and cash equivalents		576		12,499		27,983
Working capital (deficit)		(16,804)		6,534		19,496
Total assets		1,376		13,232		27,983
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)		(16,804)		6,534		19,496

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CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc.
Selected Financial Data

The selected consolidated financial data are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2002 through 2006 and unaudited consolidated financial statements for the six months ended June 30, 2007.

	Six Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,	
	30-Jun-07		2006	2005
	(in thousands, except per share data)			
Summary of operations data:				
Revenues	\$	-	\$	-
Operating income (loss)		133,034	5,325,016	(671,972)
Loss from discontinued operations		-	-	-
Net income (loss)		133,034	5,325,016	(671,972)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per common share		0.07	5.54	(0.70)
Shares used in computing income (loss) per common share		1,920,839	960,656	960,656
Balance sheet data:				
Cash and cash equivalents		271	197	197
Working capital (deficit)		(63,239)	(455,573)	(5,780,589)
Total assets		271	197	197
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)		(63,239)	(455,573)	(5,780,589)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2004	2003	2002
	(in thousands, except per share data)		
Summary of operations data:			
Revenues	\$	-	\$
Operating income (loss)	(4,227,435)	1,210,517	(5,932,120)
Loss from discontinued operations	-	-	(942,939)
Net income (loss)	(4,227,435)	1,210,517	(7,060,490)
Basic and diluted income (loss) per common share	(4.46)	1.41	(8.97)
Shares used in computing income (loss) per common share	947,307	855,859	786,830
Balance sheet data:			
Cash and cash equivalents	4,168	-	-
Working capital (deficit)	(5,379,765)	(1,352,330)	(3,412,847)
Total assets	4,168	-	-
Total stockholders' equity (deficit)	(5,379,765)	(1,352,330)	(3,412,847)

Upon the consummation of the merger, CTHE will acquire all of the outstanding capital stock of Xcorporeal in exchange for an equal number of shares of CTHE following a 1 for 8.27 reverse stock split of CTHE's common stock. Xcorporeal will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of CTHE, and the current Xcorporeal stockholders will own approximately 97.6% of the post-split, post-merger outstanding shares of CTHE.

At closing of the merger, CTHE will cease to be a shell corporation. Since Xcorporeal will be the sole operating company as of the merger date, the merger will be accounted for as recapitalization of Xcorporeal. Because CTHE is a shell corporation with substantially no assets or liabilities, and Xcorporeal's stockholders will own approximately 97.6% of the capital stock following the merger, CTHE's financial results will not have a material impact on the financial statements of Xcorporeal.

The number of CTHE shares and per share data have been adjusted to give effect to a 1 for 70 reverse stock split effective in February 2007 but not for the 1 for 8.27 reverse stock split to be effected in connection with the merger.

Unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial information

The unaudited pro forma financial statements reflect the merger between Xcorporeal and CTHE as though it occurred as of the dates indicated herein. From a legal standpoint, CTHE is considered to be the acquirer. As the former shareholders of Xcorporeal will end up with 97% of the outstanding voting common stock of CTHE and CTHE is a public shell company, from an accounting standpoint the transaction is considered to be a recapitalization of Xcorporeal.

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements and related notes are presented to show the pro forma effects of the recapitalization of Xcorporeal had the merger been consummated as of June 30, 2007 for the balance sheet and at January 1, 2006 for the year ended December 31, 2006 and the six months ended June 30, 2007.

Pro forma data are based on assumptions and include adjustments as explained in the notes to the unaudited pro forma combined financial statements. The pro forma data are not necessarily indicative of the financial results that would have been attained had the merger occurred on the dates referenced above and should not be viewed as indicative of operations in future periods.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial statements should be read in conjunction with the notes thereto, the Xcorporeal financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2006 included in its annual report on form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2006 and the unaudited financial statements as of June 30, 2007 and for the six months then ended included in form 10-QSB and the financial statements as of and for the years ended December 31, 2006 and as of June 30, 2007 and for the six months then ended included on form 10-QSB.

XCORPOREAL, INC.
(formerly CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc.)
(a Development Stage Company)
UNAUDITED PROFORMA COMBINED
BALANCE SHEET

June 30, 2007

	Xcorporeal, Inc.	CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc.	Proforma Adjustments		Proforma Combined
ASSETS					
Current					
Cash	\$ 346,887	\$ 271	\$ -		\$ 347,158
Marketable securities, at fair value	22,676,578	-	-		22,676,578
Restricted cash	83,050	-	-		83,050
Prepays	158,802	-	-		158,802
Other current assets	12,066	-	-		12,066
Total current assets	23,277,383	271	-		23,277,654
Property, plant & equipment, net	56,094	-	-		56,094
Other assets	951	-	-		951
Total Assets	23,334,428	271	-		23,334,699
LIABILITIES					
Current					
Accounts payable	455,036	57,418	225,000	(C)	737,454
Accrued professional fees	427,259	-	250,000	(C)	677,259
Accrued royalties	208,333	-	-		208,333
Accrued other liabilities	111,630	-	-		111,630
Other current liabilities	115,400	6,092	-		121,492
Total Current Liabilities	1,317,658	63,510	475,000		1,856,168
Commitments and contingencies					
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)					
Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value, 10,120,919 shares authorized, none outstanding	-	-	-		-
Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value, 47,255,139 shares authorized, 14,350,071	1,420	23,973	(23,958)	(A) / (B)	1,435

issued and outstanding at
June 30, 2007

				(A) /	
Additional paid-in capital	34,202,998	59,082,536	(59,145,790)	(B)	34,139,744
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(12,187,648)	(59,169,748)	59,169,748		(12,662,648)
			(475,000)	(C)	
Total Stockholders' Equity	22,016,770	(63,239)	(475,000)		21,478,531
Total Liabilities & Stockholders' Equity	\$ 23,334,428	\$ 271	\$ 0		\$ 23,334,699

	Debit	Credit
(A) Common stock par value	23,973	
Additional paid in capital	59,145,775	
Retained deficit		59,169,748
To eliminate CTHE's equity and deficit accounts		

(B) Additional paid in capital	15	
Par value common stock		15
To record the par value of the additional shares issues as part of the merger with CTHE. $2,894,673 / 8.27 = 350,021$ less 200,000 shares of Xcorporeal retired for at net of 150,021 shares at \$0.0001 per share.		

(C) To accrue estimated merger costs of \$250,000 and a one-time signing bonus of \$225,000.

XCORPOREAL, INC.
(formerly CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc.)
(a Development Stage Company)
UNAUDITED PROFORMA COMBINED
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended December 31, 2006

	Xcorporeal, Inc.	CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc.	Proforma Adjustments	Proforma Combined
Operating Expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 3,174,995	\$ 99,185	\$ -	\$ 3,274,180
Research and development	1,287,322	-	-	1,287,322
Depreciation and amortization	95	-	-	95
Settlement of litigation	-	(4,583,852)	-	(4,583,852)
Gain on extinguishment of debt from related parties	-	(1,294,330)	-	(1,294,330)
Interest expense	-	179,262	-	179,262
Interest expense - related party	-	285,922	-	285,922
Income (loss) before Other Income and Income Tax	(4,462,412)	5,313,813	-	851,401
Interest and Other Income	82,200	11,203	-	93,403
Income (loss) before income taxes	(4,380,212)	5,325,016	-	944,804
Income taxes	-	-	-	-
Net Income (loss)	\$ (4,380,212)	\$ 5,325,016	\$ -	\$ 944,804
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$ (0.67)	\$ 5.54	\$ -	\$ 0.14
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding	6,542,312	960,656		6,692,333(D)
Diluted net income per share	\$ (0.67)	\$ 5.54	\$ -	\$ 0.14
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	6,542,312	960,656		6,861,381

(D) Reflects the reduction in the weighted average number of shares due to the cancellation of 200,000 shares of Xcorporeal common stock and the 350,021 shares of CTHE that remain from the merger transaction for a net increase of 150,021 weighted average number of shares.

(E)

Estimated merger costs of \$250,000 and a signing bonus of \$225,000 are excluded from the statement of operations due to one time non-recurring charges.

XCORPOREAL, INC.
(formerly CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc.)
(a Development Stage Company)
UNAUDITED PROFORMA COMBINED
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2007

	Xcorporeal, Inc.	CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc.	Proforma Adjustments	Proforma Combined
Operating Expenses:				
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 5,590,288	\$ 104,247	\$ -	\$ 5,694,535
Research and development	2,688,134	-	-	2,688,134
Depreciation and amortization	5,383	-	-	5,383
Settlement of litigation	-	-	-	-
Gain on debt settlement	-	(237,281)	-	(237,281)
Other Income	-	-	-	-
Income (loss) before Other Income and Income Tax	(8,283,805)	133,034	-	(8,150,771)
Interest Income	619,926	-	-	619,926
Income (loss) before income taxes	(7,663,879)	133,034	-	(7,530,845)
Income taxes	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	\$ (7,663,879)	\$ 133,034	\$ -	\$ (7,530,845)
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ (0.54)	\$ 0.07		\$ (0.52)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	14,200,050	1,920,839		14,350,071 ^(D)

(D) Reflects the reduction in the weighted average number of shares due to the cancellation of 200,000 shares of Xcorporeal common stock and the 350,021 shares of CTHE that remain from the merger transaction for a net increase of 150,021 weighted average number of shares.

(F) In August 2007, CTHE issued 500,000 shares of its stock to an executive officer from services rendered. The fair value of these shares of approximately \$225,000 will be recorded in expense in the third quarter of 2007 on CTHE financial statements.

**MARKET PRICE INFORMATION
AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS**

There has never a public market for shares of Xcorporeal common stock. As of August 10, 2007, there were approximately 100 holders of record of our common stock. We have not paid any cash dividends in the past and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. We intend to retain earnings, if any, to finance the expansion of our business and fund ongoing operations for the foreseeable future.

CTHE's common stock trades on the OTC Bulletin Board ("OTCBB") under the symbol CTHE (prior to February 2007, CTHE common stock traded under the symbol CITN). The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low closing sale prices for CTHE common stock as reported by the OTCBB and displayed on its website. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail markup, markdown or commission, and may not represent actual transactions. The historical high and low prices below have been adjusted for the effects of the 1 for 70 reverse stock split effective February 28, 2007 but do not reflect the proposed 1 for 8.27 reverse stock split. Following the merger, we expect that CTHE common stock will continue to be quoted and traded on the OTCBB; however, we anticipate that we will change its trading symbol to "XCOR."

	High	Low
Year Ended December 31, 2005:		
Quarter ended March 31	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.35
Quarter ended June 30	0.56	0.42
Quarter ended September 30	1.05	0.35
Quarter ended December 31	1.05	0.56
Year Ended December 31, 2006:		
Quarter ended March 31	1.05	0.70
Quarter ended June 30	0.77	0.42
Quarter ended September 30	1.19	0.42
Quarter ended December 31	0.63	0.35
Year Ended December 31, 2007:		
Quarter ended March 31	0.71	0.71
Quarter ended June 30	0.80	0.55
Quarter ending September 30 (through August 21, 2007)	2.15	0.41

As of August 21, 2007, there were approximately 752 holders of record of our common stock.

On August [___], 2007, the latest practicable date before the mailing of this information statement, the last sale price of our common stock as reported on the OTCBB was \$[___] per share. On August 10, 2007, the last trading day prior to the public announcement of the merger, the last sale price of our common stock as reported on the OTCBB was \$0.45 per share.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

Xcorporeal and CTHE file annual, quarterly and special reports, information statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any reports, statements or information that Xcorporeal and CTHE file with the SEC at the SEC's public reference rooms in Washington, D.C., New York, New York and Chicago, Illinois. The public reference room in Washington, D.C. is located at 100 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference rooms. The SEC filings of Xcorporeal and CTHE are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and at the Internet web site maintained by the SEC at "<http://www.sec.gov>."

Xcorporeal has supplied all information contained in this information statement relating to Xcorporeal. CTHE has supplied all information contained in this information statement relating to CTHE.

If you are an Xcorporeal stockholder, you may obtain, without charge, a copy of the Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2006, and the most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB of Xcorporeal, including the financial statements required to be filed in such reports with the SEC pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. You may also obtain copies of the exhibits to such reports, but Xcorporeal will charge a reasonable fee to stockholders requesting such exhibits. You should direct your request in writing to Xcorporeal at the following address:

Xcorporeal, Inc.
11150 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 340
Los Angeles, CA 90025
Attn: Winson Tang

If you are a CTHE stockholder, you may obtain, without charge, a copy of the Annual Report on Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 30, 2006, and the most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-QSB of CTHE, including the financial statements required to be filed in such reports with the SEC pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. You may also obtain copies of the exhibits to such reports, but CTHE will charge a reasonable fee to stockholders requesting such exhibits. You should direct your request in writing to CTHE at the following address:

CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc.
2100 McKinney Avenue
Dallas, TX 75201
Attn: Steven B. Solomon

Risk Factors

YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING FACTORS, IN ADDITION TO THE OTHER INFORMATION INCLUDED ELSEWHERE IN THIS INFORMATION STATEMENT AND THE DOCUMENTS THAT XCORPOREAL AND CTHE HAVE FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION. UNLESS THE CONTEXT REQUIRES OTHERWISE, THE USE OF THE COMPANIES, THE COMBINED COMPANY, “US,” OR “WE” REFERS TO THE COMBINED COMPANY OF XCORPOREAL AND CTHE AFTER GIVING EFFECT TO THE MERGER. ADDITIONAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES NOT PRESENTLY KNOWN TO XCORPOREAL AND CTHE OR THAT ARE NOT CURRENTLY BELIEVED TO BE IMPORTANT TO YOU, IF THEY MATERIALIZE, ALSO MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT THE MERGER AND THE PRICE OF OUR STOCK.

Risks Relating to the Proposed Merger

Xcorporeal and CTHE may not achieve the benefits they expect from the merger, which may have a material adverse effect on the companies’ business, financial, and operating results.

Xcorporeal and CTHE entered into the merger agreement with the expectation that the merger will result in benefits to the combined company arising out of the combination of the technology businesses of Xcorporeal and active trading market for CTHE’s common stock. To realize any benefits from the merger, the combined company’s stock must continue to trade on the OTCBB following the merger. In addition, we will face the following post-merger challenges:

- retaining the management and employees Xcorporeal;
- developing new products and services that utilize the assets and resources of Xcorporeal; and
- retaining existing strategic partners and suppliers of Xcorporeal.

If the combined company is not successful in addressing these and other challenges, then the benefits of the merger will not be realized and, as a result, the combined company’s operating results and the market price of CTHE’s common stock may be adversely affected. These challenges, if not successfully met by the combined company, could result in possible unanticipated liabilities, unanticipated costs, diversion of management attention and loss of personnel. Neither Xcorporeal nor CTHE can assure you that we will be able to profitably manage the combined company.

The issuance of shares of CTHE’s common stock to Xcorporeal stockholders in the merger will substantially dilute the percentage ownership interests of current CTHE stockholders.

If the merger is completed, it is anticipated that CTHE will issue to Xcorporeal stockholders approximately 14.2 million shares of CTHE common stock, and approximately 4.2 million shares will be subject to stock options and warrants to be issued to Xcorporeal stock option and warrant holders. Upon completion of the merger, the former Xcorporeal stockholders, together with the holders of assumed Xcorporeal stock options and warrants, will be issued shares of our common stock, and options and warrants to acquire shares of our common stock, representing in the aggregate 97.6% of CTHE common stock on a fully-diluted basis immediately following the merger. The issuance of CTHE common stock to Xcorporeal stockholders will cause a significant reduction in the relative percentage interest of current CTHE stockholders in CTHE’s earnings, if any, voting power and market capitalization.

If we proceed with the merger, Xcorporeal stockholders will receive one share of CTHE common stock for each share of Xcorporeal common stock regardless of changes in the market value of CTHE common stock or Xcorporeal common stock.

Each share of Xcorporeal common stock will be exchanged for one share of CTHE common stock upon completion of the merger. This exchange ratio is a fixed number and the merger agreement does not contain any provision to adjust this ratio for changes in the market price of either Xcorporeal common stock or CTHE's common stock. Neither party is permitted to terminate the merger agreement solely because of changes in the market price of Xcorporeal or CTHE common stock. Consequently, the specific dollar value of CTHE's common stock to be received by Xcorporeal stockholders will depend on the market value of CTHE common stock at the time of completion of the merger and may decrease from the date of the merger agreement. You are urged to obtain recent market quotations for Xcorporeal common stock and CTHE common stock. Neither Xcorporeal nor CTHE can predict or give any assurances as to the market price of CTHE common stock at any time before or after the merger. The prices of Xcorporeal common stock and CTHE common stock may vary because of factors such as:

- changes in the business, operating results or prospects of Xcorporeal or CTHE;

- actual or anticipated variations in quarterly results of operations of Xcorporeal or CTHE;
- market assessments of the likelihood that the merger will be completed;
- the timing of the completion of the merger;
- sales of Xcorporeal common stock or CTHE common stock;
- additions or departures of key personnel of Xcorporeal or CTHE;
- announcements of significant acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments by Xcorporeal;
- conditions or trends in the medical technology industry;
- announcements of technological innovations, new products or services by Xcorporeal, or its competitors;
- changes in market valuations of other medical technology companies;
- the prospects of post-merger operations;
- regulatory considerations; and
- general market and economic conditions.

If the merger is successfully completed, holders of Xcorporeal common stock will become holders of CTHE common stock. Xcorporeal's business differs from CTHE's business, and Xcorporeal's results of operations, may be affected by factors different than those affecting CTHE's results of operations and the price of CTHE's common stock. CTHE does not currently have any active operations.

If the costs associated with the merger exceed the benefits, the combined company may experience adverse financial results, including increased losses.

Xcorporeal and CTHE will incur significant transaction costs as a result of the merger, including legal and accounting fees that may exceed their current estimates. In addition, Xcorporeal and CTHE expect that the combined company will incur consolidation and integration expenses, which they cannot accurately estimate at this time. Actual transaction costs may substantially exceed the current estimates of Xcorporeal and CTHE and may affect the combined company's financial condition and operating results negatively. If the benefits of the merger do not exceed the costs associated with the merger, including any dilution to CTHE's stockholders resulting from the issuance of shares in connection with the merger, the combined company's financial results could be adversely affected, resulting in, among other things, increased losses.

No Independent Financial Advisor.

Neither Xcorporeal nor CTHE has engaged an independent financial advisor to consult on the relative advantages and disadvantages of the transactions. Therefore, the stockholders of both companies are dependent solely on the judgment of the board of directors of each company.

The market price of CTHE's common stock may decline as a result of the merger.

The market price of CTHE's common stock may decline as a result of the merger for a number of reasons, including if:

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- the combined company does not achieve the perceived benefits of the merger as rapidly or to the extent anticipated by financial or industry analysts;
- the effect of the merger on the combined company's financial results is not consistent with the expectations of financial or industry analysts; or
- significant stockholders of Xcorporeal or CTHE decide to dispose of their stock following completion of the merger.

Sales of substantial amounts of CTHE common stock in the public market after the proposed merger could materially adversely affect the market price of CTHE common stock.

Based on the number of shares of Xcorporeal common stock outstanding as of August 10, 2007, and assuming no outstanding options or warrants to purchase Xcorporeal common stock are exercised before the merger becomes effective, at the closing of the merger, CTHE will issue approximately 14.2 million shares of CTHE common stock to Xcorporeal stockholders in the merger. The sale of substantial amounts of CTHE common stock may result in substantial fluctuations in the price of CTHE common stock. In addition, sales of a substantial number of shares of CTHE common stock within a short period of time could cause CTHE stock price to fall. The sale of these shares could also impair the combined company's ability to raise capital through sales of additional common stock.

Failure to complete the merger could negatively impact Xcorporeal and CTHE, including the market price CTHE common stock.

The obligations of CTHE and Xcorporeal to complete the merger are subject to the satisfaction or waiver of certain conditions. See "The Merger Agreement — Conditions to the Consummation of the Merger" on pages [___] to [___] of this information statement for a discussion of these conditions. If these conditions are not satisfied or waived, the merger may not be completed. If the merger is not completed for any reason, both CTHE and Xcorporeal may be subject to other material risks, including:

- a negative effect on the stock trading price of CTHE common stock to the extent that the current market price reflects a market assumption that the merger will be completed (Xcorporeal does not currently have an active trading market for its common stock);
- either party may be required to pay a termination fee; and
- costs related to the merger, such as legal and accounting fees, must be paid even if the merger is not completed.

In addition, if the merger is consummated but CTHE common stock ceases to be traded on the OTC Bulletin Board immediately after the effectiveness of the merger, Xcorporeal may terminate the merger and rescind the merger agreement which could result in uncertainty in, or have an adverse impact on, the trading market for CTHE common stock.

Xcorporeal's officers and directors have interests different from yours that may influence them to support or approve the merger.

The terms of the merger agreement and the agreements contemplated thereby affect the directors and officers of Xcorporeal in ways that may create interests for them in the merger that are different from, or in addition to, yours. These interests include:

- the existing rights to indemnification benefiting Xcorporeal's directors and officers found in Xcorporeal's certificate of incorporation or bylaws, applicable law or other sources will be duplicated in CTHE's certificate of incorporation

and will continue indefinitely.

- Messrs. Terren S. Peizer, Executive Chairman of Xcorporeal, and Robert Weinstein, Xcorporeal's Chief Financial Officer, will enter into employment agreements with Xcorporeal in connection with closing of the merger. Each of these agreements is described in "Related Agreements" beginning on page [___]; and
- Steven B. Solomon, an officer, director and majority shareholder of CTHE, is the record owner of 50,000 shares of Xcorporeal common stock which he purchased in connection with a private placement consummated in the fourth quarter of 2006.

Uncertainty regarding the merger and the effects of the merger could cause each company's customers or strategic partners to delay or defer decisions.

Xcorporeal's customers and strategic partners, in response to the announcement of the merger, may delay or defer decisions, which could have a material adverse effect on the business of the relevant company, regardless of whether the merger is ultimately completed.

The merger may fail to qualify as a tax-free reorganization for federal income tax purposes, resulting in your recognition of taxable gain or loss in respect of your Xcorporeal shares.

The merger is intended to qualify as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. The Internal Revenue Service will not provide a ruling on the matter, nor will Xcorporeal obtain an opinion from its legal counsel that the merger will constitute a tax-free reorganization for federal income tax purposes. No assurance can be given that the Internal Revenue Service or the courts will agree that the merger qualifies as a tax-free reorganization under Section 368(a). If the merger fails to qualify as a reorganization, you generally would recognize gain or loss on each share of Xcorporeal common stock surrendered in an amount equal to the difference between the sum of the amount of cash and/or the fair market value of CTHE common stock received for each such share of Xcorporeal common stock and your adjusted tax basis in such share.

Risks Relating to the Business and Operations of Xcorporeal Following the Merger

Our limited operating history may make it difficult to evaluate our business to date and our future viability.

We are in the early stage of operations and development, and have only a limited operating history on which to base an evaluation of our business and prospects, having just commenced operations in August 2006 in accordance with our new business plan and entry into the medical devices industry. In addition, our operations and developments are subject to all of the risks inherent in the growth of an early stage company. We will be subject to the risks inherent in the ownership and operation of a company with a limited operating history such as regulatory setbacks and delays, fluctuations in expenses, competition, the general strength of regional and national economies, and governmental regulation. Any failure to successfully address these risks and uncertainties would seriously harm our business and prospects. We may not succeed given the technological, marketing, strategic and competitive challenges we will face. The likelihood of our success must be considered in light of the expenses, difficulties, complications, problems and delays frequently encountered in connection with the growth of a new business, the continuing development of new technology, and the competitive and regulatory environment in which we operate or may choose to operate in the future. We have generated no revenues to date, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully develop our products and penetrate our target markets.\

We expect to continue to incur operating losses, and if we are not able to raise necessary additional funds we may have to reduce or stop operations.

We have not generated revenues or become profitable, may never do so, and may not generate sufficient working capital to cover the cost of operations. No party has guaranteed to advance additional funds to us to provide for any operating deficits. Until we begin generating revenue, we may seek funding through the sale of equity, or securities convertible into equity, further dilution to our then existing stockholders may result. If we raise additional capital through the incurrence of debt, our business may be affected by the amount of leverage we incur, and our borrowings may subject us to restrictive covenants. Additional funding may not be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all. If we are unable to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis, we may be required to delay, reduce or stop operations, any of which would have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our success will depend on our ability to retain our managerial personnel and to attract additional personnel.

Our success will depend largely on our ability to attract and retain managerial personnel. Competition for desirable personnel is intense, and we cannot guarantee that we will be able to attract and retain the necessary staff. The loss of members of managerial, sales or scientific staff could have a material adverse effect on our future operations and on successful development of products for our target markets. The failure to maintain our management, particularly our Executive Chairman and Chief Operating Officer and our Chief Medical and Scientific Officer, and to attract additional key personnel could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Although we intend to provide incentive compensation to attract and retain our key personnel, we cannot guarantee that these efforts will be successful.

We will need to expand our finance, administrative, product development, sales and marketing, and operations staff. There are no assurances that we will be able to make such hires. In addition, we may be required to enter into relationships with various strategic partners and other third parties necessary to our business. Planned personnel may not be adequate to support our future operations, management may not be able to hire, train, retain, motivate and manage required personnel or management may not be able to identify, manage and exploit existing and potential strategic relationships and market opportunities. If we fail to manage our growth effectively, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We need to develop our financial and reporting processes, procedures and controls to support our anticipated growth.

We have not historically invested significantly in our financial and reporting systems. To comply with our public reporting requirements, and manage the anticipated growth of our operations and personnel, we will be required to improve existing or implement new operational and financial systems, processes and procedures, and to expand, train and manage our employee base. Our current and planned systems, procedures and controls may not be adequate to support our future operations.

The laws and regulations affecting public companies, including the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and rules adopted or proposed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, will result in increased costs to us as we evaluate the implications of any new rules and respond to their requirements. New rules could make it more difficult or more costly for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including director and officer liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. We cannot predict or estimate the amount of the additional costs we may incur or the timing of such costs to comply with any new rules and regulations, or if compliance can be achieved.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to complete development and obtain necessary approvals for our proposed products even if we obtain sufficient funding.

Even if we obtain sufficient funding, no assurance can be given that we will be able to design or have designed parts necessary for the manufacture of our products or complete the development of our proposed products within our anticipated time frames, if at all. Such a situation could have a material adverse effect upon our ability to remain in business.

The success of our business will depend on our ability to develop and protect our intellectual property rights, which could be expensive.

Patent and other proprietary rights are essential to our business. Our success depends to a significant degree on our ability to obtain and enforce patents and licenses to patent rights, both in the U.S. and in other countries. We cannot be certain that the patents that we license from others will be enforceable and afford protection against competitors. Our

patent rights may not provide us with proprietary protection or competitive advantages against competitors with similar technologies. Even if such patents are valid, we cannot guarantee that competitors will not independently develop alternative technologies that duplicate the functionality of our technology.

We also rely on trademarks, copyrights, trade secrets and know-how to develop, maintain and strengthen our competitive positions. While we protect our proprietary rights to the extent possible, we cannot guarantee that third parties will not know, discover or develop independently equivalent proprietary information or techniques, that they will not gain access to our trade secrets or disclose our trade secrets to the public. Therefore, we cannot guarantee that we can maintain and protect unpatented proprietary information and trade secrets. Misappropriation of our intellectual property would have an adverse effect on our competitive position and may cause us to incur substantial litigation costs.

We may be subject to claims that we infringe the intellectual property rights of others, and unfavorable outcomes could harm our business.

Our future operations may be subject to claims, and potential litigation, arising from our alleged infringement of patents, trade secrets or copyrights owned by other third parties. We intend to fully comply with the law in avoiding such infringements. However, within the medical devices industry, established companies have actively pursued such infringements, and have initiated such claims and litigation, which has made the entry of competitive products more difficult. We may experience such claims or litigation initiated by existing, better-funded competitors. Court-ordered injunctions may prevent us from bringing new products to market, and the outcome of litigation and any resulting loss of revenues and expenses of litigation may substantially affect our ability to meet our expenses and continue operations.

We compete against other dialysis equipment manufacturers with much greater financial resources and better established products and customer relationships, which may make it difficult for us to penetrate the market and achieve significant sales of our products.

Our proposed products will compete directly against equipment produced by Fresenius Medical Care AG, Baxter Healthcare Corporation, Gambro AB, and others, each of which markets one or more FDA-cleared medical devices for the treatment of acute or chronic kidney failure.

Each of these competitors offers products that have been in use for a longer time than our products and are more widely recognized by physicians, patients and providers. Most of our competitors have significantly more financial and human resources, more established sales, service and customer support infrastructures and spend more on product development and marketing than we do. Many of our competitors also have established relationships with the providers of dialysis therapy. Most of these companies manufacture additional complementary products enabling them to offer a bundle of products and have established sales forces and distribution channels that may afford them a significant competitive advantage.

The market for our products is competitive, subject to change and affected by new product introductions and other market activities of industry participants, including increased consolidation of ownership of clinics by large dialysis chains. If we are successful, our competitors are likely to develop products that offer features and functionality similar to our proposed products. Improvements in existing competitive products or the introduction of new competitive products may make it more difficult for us to compete for sales, particularly if those competitive products demonstrate better safety, convenience or effectiveness or are offered at lower prices. If we are unable to compete effectively against existing and future competitors and existing and future alternative treatments and pharmacological and technological advances, it will be difficult for us to penetrate the market and achieve significant sales of our products.

We have not commissioned or obtained marketing studies which support the likelihood of success of our business plan.

No independent studies with regard to the feasibility of our proposed business plan have been conducted by any independent third parties with respect to our present and future business prospects and our capital requirements. In

addition, there can be no assurances that our products or our treatment modality for ESRD will find sufficient acceptance in the marketplace to enable us to fulfill our long and short term goals, even if adequate financing is available and our products are approved to come to market, of which there can be no assurance.

Material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting may make it difficult to accurately evaluate our results of operations and financial condition

In our annual report report for the year ended December 31, 2006, we reported material weaknesses in the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting related to the application of generally accepted accounting principles arising from (a) our accounting for the transaction by which we ceased to be a shell corporation, (b) the assumptions used in estimating the fair value of warrants issued to consultants, (c) our accounting for research, development and other expenses incurred pursuant to the License Agreement, and (d) the calculation of the weighted average number of share outstanding. Despite our substantial efforts to ensure the integrity of our financial reporting process, we cannot guarantee that we will not identify additional weaknesses as we continue to work with the new systems that we have implemented. Any continuing material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting could result in errors in our financial statements, which could erode market confidence in our company, and make it more difficult to raise needed additional funds, and adversely affect the market price of our common stock, if such a market ever develops.

An unfavorable result in the pending arbitration could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We consider the protection of our proprietary technology for treatment of kidney failure and congestive heart failure to be critical to our business prospects. We obtained the rights to some of our most significant patented and patent-pending technologies through a License Agreement with National Quality Care, Inc. (NQCI). On December 1, 2006 we initiated arbitration against NQCI for failure to fully perform its obligations under our License Agreement. NQCI has filed counterclaims seeking to invalidate the License Agreement and claiming monetary damages against us. If NQCI were to prevail on some or all of its claims, we could be prevented from using some or all of the patented technology we licensed from it. That could significantly impact our ability to use and develop our technologies, which would have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Industry

Our business will always be strictly regulated by the federal and other governments, and we cannot assure you that we will remain in compliance with all applicable regulation.

Clinical testing, manufacture, promotion and sale of our proposed products are subject to extensive regulation by numerous governmental authorities in the U.S., principally the FDA, and corresponding foreign regulatory agencies. Changes in existing regulations or adoption of new regulations or policies could prevent us from obtaining, or affect the timing of, future regulatory approvals or clearances. We cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain necessary regulatory clearances or approvals on a timely basis, or at all, or that we will not be required to incur significant costs in obtaining or maintaining such foreign regulatory approvals. Delays in receipt of, or failure to receive, such approvals or clearances, the loss of previously obtained approvals or clearances or the failure to comply with existing or future regulatory requirements could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any enforcement action by regulatory authorities with respect to past or future regulatory noncompliance could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Noncompliance with applicable requirements can result in fines, injunctions, civil penalties, recall or seizure of products, total or partial suspension of production, refusal to authorize the marketing of new products or to allow us to enter into supply contracts and criminal prosecution.

Even if our proposed products are approved for market, we will be subject to continuing regulation. We will continuously be subject to routine inspection by the FDA and will have to comply with the host of regulatory requirements that usually apply to medical devices marketed in the U.S. including labeling regulations, GMP

requirements, MDR regulation (which requires a manufacturer to report to the FDA certain types of adverse events involving its products), and the FDA's prohibitions against promoting products for unapproved or "off-label" uses. Our failure to comply with applicable regulatory requirements could result in enforcement action by the FDA, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, failure to comply with applicable international regulatory requirements can result in fines, injunctions, civil penalties, recalls or seizures of products, total or partial suspensions of production, refusals by foreign governments to permit product sales and criminal prosecution. Furthermore, changes in existing regulations or adoption of new regulations or policies could prevent us from obtaining, or affect the timing of, future regulatory approvals or clearances. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain necessary regulatory clearances or approvals on a timely basis, or at all, or that we will not be required to incur significant costs in obtaining or maintaining such foreign regulatory approvals. Delays in receipt of, or failure to receive, such approvals or clearances, the loss of previously obtained approvals or clearances or the failure to comply with existing or future regulatory requirements could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Any enforcement action by regulatory authorities with respect to past or future regulatory noncompliance could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our failure to respond to rapid changes in technology and its applications and intense competition in the medical devices industry could make our treatment system obsolete.

The medical devices industry is subject to rapid and substantial technological development and product innovations. To be successful, we must respond to new developments in technology, new applications of existing technology and new treatment methods. Our response may be stymied if we require, but cannot secure, rights to essential third-party intellectual property. We may compete against companies offering alternative treatment systems to ours, some of which have greater financial, marketing and technical resources to utilize in pursuing technological development and new treatment methods. Our financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected if our medical device products fail to compete favorably with these technological developments, or if we fail to be responsive on a timely and effective basis to competitors' new devices, applications, treatments or price strategies.

Product liability claims could adversely affect our results of operations

The risk of product liability claims, product recalls and associated adverse publicity is inherent in the testing, manufacturing, marketing and sale of medical products. In an effort to minimize our liability we purchase product liability insurance coverage. In the future we may not be able to secure product liability insurance coverage on acceptable terms or at reasonable costs when needed. Any liability for mandatory damages could exceed the amount of our coverage. A successful product liability claim against us could require us to pay a substantial monetary award. Moreover, a product recall could generate substantial negative publicity about our products and business and inhibit or prevent commercialization of other future product candidates.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

If a market for our common stock does not develop, our stockholders may be unable to sell their shares.

There is currently no market for our common stock and we can provide no assurance that a market will develop. If no market is ever developed for our shares, it will be difficult for stockholders to sell their stock. In such a case, stockholders may find that they are unable to achieve benefits from their investment.

If a market for our common stock develops, our stock price may be volatile.

If a market for our common stock develops, the price at which our common stock will trade may be highly volatile and may fluctuate as a result of a number of factors, including the number of shares available for sale in the market, quarterly variations in our operating results, actual or anticipated announcements of new data, studies, products or services by us or competitors, regulatory investigations or determinations, acquisitions or strategic alliances by us or our competitors, recruitment or departures of key personnel, the gain or loss of significant customers, changes in the estimates of our operating performance, market conditions in our industry and the economy as a whole.

Over 68% of our stock is controlled by a single stockholder who has the ability to substantially influence the election of directors and the outcome of matters submitted to stockholders.

As of December 31, 2006, Consolidated National, LLC (CNL), a limited liability company whose managing member is our Chairman, directly owned 9,600,000 shares, which represent 68% of our 14,200,050 shares of outstanding common stock as of April 9, 2007. As a result, CNL presently and is expected to continue to have the ability to determine the outcome of issues submitted to our stockholders. The interests of this stockholder may not always coincide with our interests or the interests of other stockholders, and it may act in a manner that advances its best interests and not necessarily those of other stockholders. One consequence to this substantial stockholder's interest is that it may be difficult for investors to remove management of the company. It could also deter unsolicited takeovers, including transactions in which stockholders might otherwise receive a premium for their shares over then current market prices.

Investors' interests in our company will be diluted and investors may suffer dilution in their net book value per share if we issue additional shares or raise funds through the sale of equity securities.

In the event that we are required to issue any additional shares or enter into private placements to raise financing through the sale of equity securities, investors' interests in our company will be diluted and investors may suffer dilution in their net book value per share depending on the price at which such securities are sold. If we issue any such additional shares, such issuances also will cause a reduction in the proportionate ownership and voting power of all other stockholders. Further, any such issuance may result in a change in our control.

We have never paid cash dividends and do not intend to do so.

We have never declared or paid cash dividends on our common stock. We currently plan to retain any earnings to finance the growth of our business rather than to pay cash dividends. Payments of any cash dividends in the future will depend on our financial condition, results of operations and capital requirements, as well as other factors deemed relevant by our board of directors.

Xcorporeal will need additional financing.

Xcorporeal will need additional financing to maintain and expand its business, and such financing may not be available on favorable terms, if at all. Xcorporeal intends to finance the combined business through the private placement and public offering of equity and debt securities. Xcorporeal has historically financed its operations through working capital and from equity investments. If Xcorporeal needs additional financing, Xcorporeal cannot assure you that it will be available on favorable terms, if at all. If Xcorporeal needs funds and cannot raise them on acceptable terms, Xcorporeal may not be able to:

- execute its growth plan for the Wearable Kidney;
- take advantage of future opportunities, including synergistic acquisitions;
- expand its manufacturing facilities, if necessary, based on increased demand for the Wearable Kidney system;
- respond to customers and competition; or
- remain in operation.

THE MERGER

This section of the information statement and the next section entitled "The Merger Agreement" describe the transactions. Although we believe that the description in this section covers the material terms of the merger and the transactions, this summary may not contain all of the information that is important to you. You should carefully read the entire information statement and the other documents we refer to or incorporate by reference in this information statement for a more complete understanding of the merger agreement and the transactions.

General

The merger agreement provides that, at the effective time of the merger, XC Acquisition Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of CTHE, will merge with and into Xcorporeal, with Xcorporeal continuing in existence as the surviving corporation and a wholly-owned subsidiary of CTHE. Each share of Xcorporeal common stock issued and outstanding at the effective time of the merger will be converted into one share of CTHE common stock. Upon completion of the merger, Xcorporeal will be a wholly-owned subsidiary of CTHE.

Any options or warrants to purchase common stock of Xcorporeal in existence immediately prior to the merger shall be automatically converted into options and warrants to purchase common stock of CTHE, on the same terms and conditions to which they were subject immediately prior to the merger under CTHE's 2007 Incentive Compensation Plan.

In connection with the merger, CTHE will effect a reverse stock split whereby immediately prior to the effectiveness of the merger, every 8.27 shares of CTHE common stock will be automatically converted into one share of CTHE common stock. Upon the effectiveness of the merger CTHE will amend and restate its certificate of incorporation such that it reads substantially the same as Xcorporeal's certificate of incorporation immediately prior to the merger, and to change CTHE's name to Xcorporeal, Inc. CTHE will also amend and restate its bylaws to read substantially the same as Xcorporeal's bylaws immediately prior to the merger. Xcorporeal will amend its certificate of incorporation to change its name to Xcorporeal Operations, Inc. CTHE will adopt the 2007 Incentive Compensation Plan.

Also in connection with the merger, the officers and directors of CTHE will resign effective as of the merger, and the officers and directors of Xcorporeal shall become the officers and directors of CTHE.

Background of the Merger

On March 13, 2006, CTHE changed its name to CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc., and on March 2, 2007, CTHE effected a 1 for 70 reverse stock split. CTHE's goal was to realize value for shareholders through a liquidity event such as a sale, merger or public offering.

On August 31, 2006, Xcorporeal changed its name to Xcorporeal, Inc., and then acquired rights to a congestive heart failure treatment products, Wearable Artificial Kidney, and other medical devices, thereby becoming a developmental stage company focused on researching, developing, and commercializing technology and products related to the treatment of kidney failure and congestive heart failure. On October 13, 2006, the company reincorporated to Delaware.

Although it is fully public reporting, Xcorporeal's common stock has not been approved by the NASD for public trading, while CTHE's common stock is publicly traded on the OTC Bulletin Board. On August 1, 2007, Xcorporeal's counsel first contacted CTHE's president to explore the potential of a merger. Xcorporeal desired to effectuate a reverse merger with a Form S-3 eligible shell corporation with free trading shares in the public market. CTHE desired to acquire a well-capitalized operating business with an experienced management team. Following intensive negotiations over the following week, the boards of directors (and in the case of CTHE, a special committee of the

board of directors) approved the merger agreement, and the parties executed the merger agreement and related documentation on August 10, 2007.

Reasons for the Merger

In reaching the decision to adopt the merger agreement and recommend it for approval by the respective stockholders of Xcorporeal and CTHE, the boards of directors consulted with respective management, as well as legal advisors. As discussed in greater detail below, these consultations included discussions regarding Xcorporeal's strategic business plan, the costs and risks of executing that business plan as an independent company, its past and current business operations and financial condition, and its future prospects, the strategic rationale for the potential transaction with CTHE, and the terms and conditions of the merger agreement.

In approving the merger agreement, the boards of directors of Xcorporeal and CTHE considered reasons why the merger should be beneficial to the respective companies and their stockholders. In the case of CTHE, references to the board of directors include the special committee convened to evaluate the merger. These potential benefits included the following:

- the merger into CTHE, which is listed on the “OTC Bulletin Board” and which has an active trading market, could provide Xcorporeal with access to an active trading market which could in turn increase the liquidity of its investors’ shares and provide increased exposure for Xcorporeal within the investor community;
- the ability of the combined company to secure investor capital and financing for expansion of Xcorporeal’s business;
 - dissenters’ rights would be available to our stockholders under applicable state law;
 - market potential for Xcorporeal’s technology;
 - Xcorporeal’s success and potential in establishing an extra-corporeal platform technology;
 - Xcorporeal’s financial condition;
- apart from the approval by our stockholders, completion of the merger would not require any material consents or approvals; and
- based on our historical efforts to pursue alternative transactions and familiarity with the companies in our industry, our management did not believe we would be able to complete a transaction that would provide the same or greater value to our stockholders within a reasonable time frame.

CTHE also considered the following additional factors:

- the historical, current and prospective financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of CTHE, taking into account the current lack of an operating business;
- CTHE’s dependence on financing from its largest shareholder to meet operating costs and the lack of commitment from that shareholder that such financing will continue, with the result that CTHE could be forced to cease operations if funds were not made available; and
- the remote likelihood that potential alternative transactions will be available to CTHE, or if available, such transactions would be acceptable to CTHE.

In the course of deliberations, Xcorporeal’s board reviewed its historical, present and projected financials under various scenarios, and its historical and short and long-term strategic objectives, the opportunities in the marketplace that Xcorporeal is pursuing and the risks associated therewith. The board also reviewed with Xcorporeal’s legal counsel a number of additional factors relating to the merger, as follows:

- Xcorporeal’s prospects to continue as an independent company;
- the negative effects of and limitations resulting from the absence of an active trading market for Xcorporeal common stock, including:
 - reduced market liquidity;

- low trading volume;
- lack of analyst coverage;
- reduced investor interest and difficulty in purchasing the stock; and
- Xcorporeal's inability to use its common stock to attract potential acquisition candidates;
- the costs of continued research and development of our technology;
- Xcorporeal's small size, both in terms of revenue and market capitalization; and
- the challenges faced by Xcorporeal's competing in the medical technology business versus significantly larger companies;

- information concerning the medical technology industry generally;
- historical information concerning the business, financial condition, results of operations, technology, competitive position, industry trends and prospects for Xcorporeal;
- the likelihood that the merger would be completed;
- the expectation that the merger should qualify as a tax-free reorganization;
- views concerning the financial condition, results of operations and businesses of the combined companies before and after giving effect to the merger based on due diligence and publicly available earnings estimates;
- terms and conditions of the merger agreement, including the closing conditions;
- the belief that the terms of the merger agreement, including the parties' representations, warranties and covenants and the conditions to the parties' respective obligations, are reasonable;
- the impact of the merger on Xcorporeal's ability to raise capital to finance the development of our medical technology; and
- current and historical market data with respect to the trading of Xcorporeal's common stock.

The boards of Xcorporeal and CTHE also considered a number of potentially negative factors in its deliberations:

- the loss of control by CTHE stockholders over the future operations of the combined company;
- that, while the transaction is expected to be completed, there can be no assurance that all conditions to the parties' obligations to complete the transaction would be met, and as a result, it is possible that the transaction may not be completed even if approved by the companies' respective stockholders (see "Conditions to Consummation of the Merger," beginning on page (___));
- that, if the transaction does not close, the parties would have significant expenses and that the respective management teams would have expended extensive efforts to attempt to complete the transaction;
- the risk that the potential benefits of the merger might not be achieved and that Xcorporeal's cash requirements could adversely affect the operations of the combined company; and
- other risk factors described under the section entitled "Risk Factors."

In addition to the factors considered above, in coming to its determinations, our board of directors was aware of the interests that some of our executive officers and directors have with respect to the transaction in addition to their interests as our stockholders generally. See "Interests of Our Executive Officers and Directors in the Merger," beginning on page [___].

The foregoing discussion of the information and factors discussed and considered by the respective boards of directors is not meant to be exhaustive, but includes the material factors considered by the boards of directors. In view of the wide variety of factors considered in connection with its evaluation of the merger and the complexity of these matters, the boards of directors did not find it practicable to, and did not, quantify or otherwise assign relative weight to the individual factors considered in reaching its determination. In considering the factors listed above, individual members of the boards may have given different weight to different factors. However, each board of directors

concluded that the potential benefits of the transaction outweighed the potential negative factors and that, overall, the proposed transaction had greater potential benefits for each of Xcorporeal and CTHE and its stockholders than other strategic alternatives.

Recommendation of the Boards

Taking into account all of the material facts, matters and information, including those described above, our respective boards of directors believe that the merger agreement is advisable and fair to and in the best interests of each of Xcorporeal and CTHE and their respective stockholders.

No Independent Financial Advisor

Neither Xcorporeal nor CTHE has engaged an independent financial advisor to consult on the relative advantages and disadvantages of the transactions.

MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES

General

The following discussion summarizes certain material United States federal income tax consequences of the merger and the reverse stock split assuming that the merger is effected as described in the merger agreement and this information statement. The following discussion is based on currently existing provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), existing Treasury Regulations promulgated under the Code, and current administrative rulings and court decisions, all of which are subject to change. Any such change, which may or may not be retroactive, could alter the tax consequences of the reverse stock split and the merger.

Any discussion of federal tax issues in this information statement is not intended or written to be used as tax advice. To ensure compliance with IRS Circular 230, shareholders are hereby notified that: (A) any discussion of federal tax issues in this information statement is not intended or written to be used, and it cannot be used by shareholders, for the purpose of avoiding penalties that may be imposed on them under the Internal Revenue Code; (B) such discussion is written to support the transactions or matters addressed herein; and (C) shareholders should seek advice based on their particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

The discussion set forth below does not address all U.S. federal income tax considerations that may be relevant to Xcorporeal and CTHE stockholders in light of their particular circumstances, and does not apply to stockholders that are subject to special rules under U.S. federal income tax laws, such as:

· foreign persons;

· financial institutions, insurance companies, mutual funds, retirement plans, dealers in securities or foreign currencies, tax-exempt organizations and stockholders subject to the alternative minimum tax;

· stockholders who hold Xcorporeal common stock as part of a hedge, straddle, constructive sale or conversion transaction, or other risk reduction arrangement;

· stockholders who acquired their Xcorporeal common stock through stock option or stock purchase programs or otherwise as compensation; and

· stockholders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

In addition, this discussion does not consider the tax treatment of Xcorporeal and CTHE stockholders that hold their Xcorporeal shares through a partnership or other pass-through entity and it does not address the tax consequences of the merger under foreign, state or local tax laws or U.S. federal estate tax laws.

The summary is limited to taxpayers who (i) hold their shares of Xcorporeal common stock as “capital assets” (generally, held for investment) and (ii) are U.S. holders for federal income tax purposes. You are a U.S. holder for U.S. federal income tax purposes if you are:

(1) an individual citizen or resident of the United States;

(2) a corporation created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or of any state (including the District of Columbia);

(3) an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source, or

(4) a trust if (x) a United States court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more United States persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (y) certain circumstances apply and the trust has validly elected to be treated as a United States person.

This discussion assumes that the merger constitutes a tax-free reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code. However, neither CTHE nor Xcorporeal has requested nor will either request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service or an opinion of counsel with regard to any of the tax consequences of the merger. The Internal Revenue Service may assert a contrary position, and it is possible that the Internal Revenue Service may successfully assert a contrary position in litigation or other proceedings.

Xcorporeal and CTHE shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors as to the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger based on their own circumstances, as well as the effects of state, local, non-U.S. tax laws and U.S. tax laws other than income tax laws.

Exchange of Xcorporeal Stock

Based on the assumption that the merger will constitute a tax-free reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, and subject to the limitations and qualifications set forth in this discussion, the following U.S. federal income tax consequences will result from the merger:

- an Xcorporeal stockholder will not recognize gain or loss on the exchange of Xcorporeal common stock for CTHE common stock pursuant to the merger;
- the aggregate tax basis of the shares of CTHE stock received by an Xcorporeal stockholder in the merger will be equal to the aggregate tax basis of the shares of Xcorporeal common stock surrendered in exchange therefor;
- the holding period of the CTHE common stock received by an Xcorporeal stockholder in the merger will include the holding period of the Xcorporeal common stock surrendered therefor; and

· Xcorporeal will recognize no gain or loss as a result of the merger.

We cannot assure you that the conclusions contained in this discussion will not be challenged by the Internal Revenue Service or sustained by a court if challenged. If the Internal Revenue Service were to assert successfully that the merger is not a tax-free reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a) of the Code, then each Xcorporeal stockholder would be required to recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between: (i) the sum of the fair market value of the CTHE common stock received in the exchange, and (ii) the stockholder's tax basis in the Xcorporeal stock surrendered therefor. In such event, an Xcorporeal stockholder's tax basis in the CTHE common stock received would be equal to its fair market value at the effective time of the merger, and the stockholder's holding period for the CTHE common stock would begin on the day after the merger. The gain or loss recognized would be long-term capital gain or loss if the Xcorporeal stockholder's holding period for the Xcorporeal common stock was more than one year.

Cash Instead of Fractional Shares

Because there will be no fractional shares transferred in the exchange of Xcorporeal common stock for CTHE common stock, there will be no cash paid in lieu of fractional shares.

Backup Withholding of U.S. Federal Income Tax

A noncorporate holder of Xcorporeal shares may be subject to backup withholding at the then applicable rate with respect to the amount of cash, if any, received instead of fractional share interests, unless the stockholder: (i) provides a correct taxpayer identification number (which, for an individual stockholder, generally is the stockholder's social security number) and certifies that he, she or it is not subject to backup withholding on the substitute W-9 that will be included as part of the transmittal letter, or (ii) otherwise is exempt from backup withholding. Backup withholding will not apply to an Xcorporeal stockholder who completes and signs the substitute Form W-9 that is included as part of the transmittal letter, or who otherwise proves to CTHE and its exchange agent that it is exempt from backup withholding. An Xcorporeal stockholder who does not provide a correct taxpayer identification number may be subject to penalties imposed by the Internal Revenue Service. Backup withholding is not an additional tax and may be claimed as a credit against an Xcorporeal stockholder's federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Reporting and Record Keeping

An Xcorporeal stockholder is required to retain records of the transaction, and to attach to the stockholder's federal income tax return for the year of the merger a statement setting forth all relevant facts with respect to the non-recognition of gain or loss in the exchange. At a minimum, the statement must include: (i) the stockholder's tax basis in the Xcorporeal common stock surrendered, and (ii) the fair market value, as of the time of the effective date of the merger, of the CTHE common stock received in the exchange therefor.

The preceding discussion does not purport to be a complete analysis of all potential tax consequences of the merger that may be relevant to a particular Xcorporeal stockholder. Holders of Xcorporeal common stock are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the specific tax consequences to them of the merger, including the applicability and effect of foreign, state, local and other tax laws.

Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Reverse Stock Split and Merger to CTHE Stockholders

No gain or loss will be recognized by a CTHE stockholder upon his or her exchange of CTHE common stock pursuant to the reverse stock split (except in the case of the portion of whole shares attributable to the rounding up of fractional shares, as discussed herein). A CTHE stockholder's tax basis in the shares received as a result of the reverse split will be equal, in the aggregate, to his or her basis in the CTHE common stock exchanged, increased by the income or gain attributable to the rounding up of fractional shares, as described herein. New CTHE common stock attributable to the rounding up of fractional shares to the nearest whole number of shares will be treated for tax purposes as if the fractional shares constitute a disproportionate dividend distribution. Such CTHE stockholders generally will recognize ordinary income to the extent of earnings and profits of CTHE allocated to the portion of each whole share attributable to the rounding up process. If CTHE has no earnings and profits, the amount deemed distributed will be treated as a return of basis, and the remainder of the amount deemed distributed, if any, will be treated as gain from the sale of property. The CTHE stockholder's holding period for the CTHE common stock will include the period during which he or she held the pre-split shares surrendered in the reverse split. The portion of the CTHE common stock received by a CTHE stockholder that are attributable to rounding up for fractional shares will have a holding period commencing on the effective date of the reverse split. The reverse split would constitute a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(1)(E) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and CTHE will not recognize any gain or loss as a result of the reverse split.

We expect that there will be no material federal income tax consequences of the merger on CTHE stockholders.

This discussion regarding the tax consequence of the reverse stock split and merger are not binding upon the Internal Revenue Service or the courts, and there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service or the courts will accept the positions expressed above. The state and local tax consequences of the reverse stock split and merger may vary significantly as to each stockholder, depending upon the state in which he or she resides.

The preceding discussion does not purport to be a complete analysis of all potential tax consequences of the reverse stock split and merger that may be relevant to a particular CTHE stockholder. Holders of CTHE common stock are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the specific tax consequences to them of the reverse stock split and merger, including the applicability and effect of foreign, state, local and other tax laws.

Accounting Treatment

It is anticipated that the merger will be treated as a recapitalization of Xcorporeal under generally accepted accounting principles. CTHE will consolidate the operating results of Xcorporeal with those of its own, beginning as of the date the parties complete the merger.

Interests of Xcorporeal Directors and Officers in the Merger

Under the merger agreement, all of the officers and directors of CTHE will resign upon the effectiveness of the merger, and all of the Xcorporeal directors, Terren S. Peizer, Marc G. Cummins, Daniel S. Goldberger, Victor Gura, M.D., Herve de Kergrohen, M.D., Kelly J. McCrann, and Jay A. Wolf, are to be appointed to the board of directors of CTHE. Terren S. Peizer, Jay A. Wolf and Marc G. Cummins, each a director of Xcorporeal, hold significant equity positions in Xcorporeal, all of which will be exchanged for equity positions in CTHE. In addition, all of the officers of

Xcorporeal will be appointed as officers of CTHE upon closing of the merger.

In addition, Steven B. Solomon owns 50,000 shares of Xcorporeal common stock purchased in a private placement during the fourth quarter of 2006.

Dissenters' Appraisal Rights

Delaware law entitles the holders of record of shares of Xcorporeal stock who follow the procedures specified in Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law to have their shares appraised by the Delaware Court of Chancery and to receive the "fair value" of those shares, as of the effective time of the merger, as determined by the court in place of the consideration that the holder would otherwise receive in the merger. In order to exercise appraisal rights, a stockholder must demand and perfect the rights in accordance with Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. The following is a summary of Section 262 and is qualified in its entirety by reference to Section 262, a copy of which is attached hereto as Annex B. Xcorporeal stockholders should carefully review Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law as well as information discussed below to evaluate and, if they wish, perfect their rights to appraisal.

Under the law of Delaware, where Xcorporeal is incorporated, holders of Xcorporeal common stock who have not consented to the merger and comply with the applicable requirements of Delaware law will have the right to receive an appraisal of the value of their shares in connection with the merger and to be paid such value in cash.

Under Sections 228(e) and 262(d)(2) of the DGCL, Xcorporeal is required to mail to each holder of Xcorporeal common stock who has not consented in writing to the adoption and approval of the merger agreement and the merger and the transactions contemplated thereby a notice of corporate action taken without a meeting and notice of availability of appraisal rights. The notice of corporate action taken without a meeting, notice of availability of appraisal rights and a copy of Section 262 of the DGCL must be delivered to the applicable Xcorporeal stockholders by either Xcorporeal following receipt of the requisite approval of the adoption and approval of the merger agreement, the merger and the transactions contemplated thereby, or by Xcorporeal within 10 days following the effective date of the merger. Such notice, if given on or after the effective date of the Merger, must also notify the stockholders of the effective date of the Merger. Any stockholder entitled to appraisal rights may, on or before 20 days after the date of mailing of the notice of corporate action taken without a meeting and notice of availability of appraisal rights, demand in writing from Xcorporeal an appraisal of his, her or its shares of Xcorporeal common stock. Such demand will be sufficient if it reasonably informs Xcorporeal of the identity of the stockholder and that the stockholder intends to demand an appraisal of the stockholder's shares. Failure to make such a demand on or before the expiration of such 20-day period will foreclose a stockholder's rights to appraisal. If the notice of corporate action taken without a meeting did not notify the stockholders of the effective date of the Merger, either (i) Xcorporeal must send a second notice before the effective date of the Merger notifying each stockholder entitled to appraisal rights of the effective date of the Merger or (ii) Xcorporeal will send such second notice to each stockholder entitled to appraisal rights on or within ten days after the effective date of the Merger, provided, however, that if such second notice is sent more than twenty days following the sending of the first notice, such second notice need only be sent to those stockholders entitled to appraisal rights and who have demanded appraisal rights of their shares in accordance with Section 262(d).

All written demands for appraisal should be addressed to: Winson Tang, Xcorporeal, Inc., 11150 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 340, Los Angeles, CA 90025. Only the holder of record of shares of Xcorporeal common stock is entitled to seek appraisal of the fair value of the shares registered in the holder's name. The demand for appraisal must be executed by or for the holder of record, fully and correctly, as such holder's name appears on the holder's stock certificates. If the stock is owned of record in a fiduciary capacity, such as by a trustee, guardian or custodian, the demand should be made in that capacity, and if the stock is owned of record by more than one person, as in a joint tenancy or tenancy in common, the demand should be made by or for all owners of record. An authorized agent, including one or more joint owners, may execute the demand for appraisal for a holder of record; however, such agent must identify the record owner or owners and expressly disclose in such demand that the agent is acting as agent for the record owner or owners.

A record holder, such as a broker who holds shares of Xcorporeal common stock as nominee for beneficial owners, some of whom desire to demand appraisal, must exercise appraisal rights on behalf of such beneficial owners with

respect to the stock held for such beneficial owners. In such case, the written demand for appraisal should set forth the number of shares covered by the demand. Unless a demand for appraisal specifies a number of shares, such demand will be presumed to cover all shares held in the name of such record owner.

If the merger is completed, Xcorporeal, will, within 10 days after the effective time of the merger, give written notice of the effective time to each holder of Xcorporeal common stock who has satisfied the requirements of Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. A person who elects to exercise appraisal rights under Section 262 is called a “dissenting stockholder.” Within 120 days after the effective time, Xcorporeal or any dissenting stockholder may file a petition in the court demanding a determination of the fair value of the shares of Xcorporeal common stock of all dissenting stockholders. Any dissenting stockholder desiring the filing of such petition is advised to file such petition on a timely basis, unless the dissenting stockholder receives notice that Xcorporeal or another dissenting stockholder has filed such a petition.

If a petition for appraisal is timely filed, the court will determine which stockholders are entitled to appraisal rights and thereafter will determine the fair value of the shares of Xcorporeal common stock held by dissenting stockholders, exclusive of any element of value arising from the accomplishment or expectation of the merger, but together with a fair rate of interest, if any, to be paid on the amount determined to be fair value. In determining such fair value, the court will take into account all relevant factors. The court may determine such fair value to be more than, less than or equal to the consideration that such dissenting stockholder would otherwise be entitled to receive pursuant to the merger agreement. If a petition for appraisal is not timely filed, then the right to an appraisal terminates.

The costs of the appraisal proceeding will be determined by the court and taxed against the parties as the court determines to be equitable under the circumstances. Upon the application of any dissenting stockholder, the court may determine the amount of interest, if any, to be paid upon the value of the stock of dissenting stockholders entitled thereto. Upon application of a dissenting stockholder, the court may order all or a portion of the expenses incurred by any dissenting stockholder in connection with the appraisal proceeding, including, without limitation, reasonable attorneys’ fees and the fees and expenses of experts, to be charged pro rata against the value of all shares entitled to appraisal.

After the effective time of the merger, no dissenting stockholder will have any rights of an Xcorporeal stockholder with respect to such holder’s shares for any purpose, except to receive payment to which Xcorporeal stockholders of record as of a date prior to the effective time are entitled, if any. If a dissenting stockholder delivers to Xcorporeal a written withdrawal of the demand for an appraisal within 60 days after the effective time of the merger or thereafter with the written approval of Xcorporeal, or if no petition for appraisal is filed within 120 days after the effective time, then the right of such dissenting stockholder to an appraisal will cease and such dissenting stockholder will be entitled to receive only the shares of common stock of CTHE as provided in the merger agreement.

The foregoing is only a summary of Section 262 of the Delaware General Corporation Law and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of Section 262, which is included in Annex B.

Charter Amendments

Upon the effectiveness of the merger, Xcorporeal will amend its certificate of incorporation to change its name to Xcorporeal Operations, Inc.

Immediately prior to the effectiveness of the merger, CTHE will amend its certificate of incorporation to effect a stock split whereby every 8.27 shares of CTHE common stock will be automatically converted to one share of CTHE common stock.

Upon the effectiveness of the merger, CTHE will amend and restate its certificate of incorporation to read substantially the same as the certificate of incorporation of Xcorporeal immediately prior to the merger. The amendment to CTHE’s certificate of incorporation shall also include changing CTHE’s name to “Xcorporeal, Inc.” Upon the effectiveness of the merger, the bylaws of CTHE will also be amended and restated to read substantially the same as the bylaws of Xcorporeal immediately prior to the merger. The Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation

is attached to this Information Statement as Annex D.

Stock Options and Warrants

Upon the effectiveness of the merger, options and warrants to purchase common stock of Xcorporeal shall automatically be converted into options and warrants to purchase common stock of CTHE, on the same terms and conditions to which they were subject immediately prior to the merger under the 2007 Incentive Compensation Plan. All outstanding warrants and options of CTHE will be cancelled upon effectiveness of the merger.

Officers and Directors

The officers and directors of CTHE shall resign as of the effectiveness of the merger, and the officers and directors of Xcorporeal shall become the officers and directors of CTHE. Specifically, Terren S. Peizer, Marc G. Cummings, Daniel S. Goldberger, Victor Gura, M.D., Herve de Kergrohen, M.D., Kelly J. McCrann, and Jay Wolf will become the directors of CTHE upon the effectiveness of the merger.

Deregistration of Xcorporeal Common Stock

If the merger is completed, Xcorporeal will undertake to have its common stock deregistered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Federal Securities Laws Consequences

The shares of CTHE common stock to be issued to Xcorporeal stockholders in the merger will not be registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act. These shares (which do not include any shares that may be issued upon exercise of the Xcorporeal warrants or options to be assumed by CTHE following the effective time of the merger) will be restricted just as the shares of Xcorporeal were restricted immediately prior to the merger. Stockholders may not sell their CTHE common stock acquired in the merger, except pursuant to:

- an effective registration statement under the Securities Act covering the resale of those shares;
- an exemption under Rule 145 under the Securities Act (or Rule 144 under the Securities Act, if these persons are or become affiliates of Xcorporeal); or
- any other applicable exemption under the Securities Act.

THE MERGER AGREEMENT

This section is a summary of the material terms and provisions of the merger agreement, a copy of which is incorporated by reference and attached as Annex A to this information statement. The following description is not intended to be a complete description of all the terms of the merger agreement. You should refer to the full text of the merger agreement for details of the merger and the terms and conditions of the merger agreement. Xcorporeal and CTHE encourage you to carefully read the complete merger agreement for the precise legal terms of the merger agreement and other information that may be important to you.

The Merger

The merger agreement provides that upon the closing, XC Acquisition Corporation, will be merged with and into Xcorporeal, with Xcorporeal as the surviving corporation. As a result of the merger, Xcorporeal will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of CTHE. The merger will become effective on the date of filing of a certificate of merger with the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, which the parties have agreed to file as soon as practicable after the closing. This is referred to as the “effective time” of the merger. Following the merger, the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of the Xcorporeal will become the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of the merger subsidiary and CTHE, and the directors and officers of the Xcorporeal will become the directors and officers of the merger subsidiary and CTHE. CTHE will also change its name to “Xcorporeal, Inc.,” and Xcorporeal will change its name to “Xcorporeal Operations, Inc.”

The Exchange Ratio and Treatment of Securities

Immediately prior to the effective time of the merger, CTHE shall effect a reverse stock split, whereby every 8.27 shares of its common stock shall be automatically converted into one share of CTHE common stock.

At the effective time of the merger:

- each share of Xcorporeal common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time, other than dissenting shares, shares of Xcorporeal common stock held in the treasury of Xcorporeal or that are owned by Xcorporeal, or any of their respective wholly-owned subsidiaries (other than those held in a fiduciary capacity for the benefit of third parties), will cease to be outstanding and will be converted into one share of CTHE common stock;

- each outstanding option to purchase Xcorporeal common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time will be converted into an option to purchase CTHE common stock on the same terms and conditions as were applicable under the option to purchase Xcorporeal common stock before the merger; and
- each outstanding warrant to purchase Xcorporeal common stock issued and outstanding immediately prior to the effective time will be converted into a warrant to purchase CTHE common stock on the same terms and conditions as were applicable under the warrant to purchase Xcorporeal common stock before the merger.

No Exchange of Certificates

Neither Xcorporeal nor CTHE will be exchanging new stock certificates in connection with the merger.

HOLDERS OF XCORPOREAL COMMON STOCK SHOULD NOT SEND IN THEIR CERTIFICATES.

Because CTHE will be issuing one share of its common stock for each share of Xcorporeal common stock held of record, CTHE will not have to issue any fractional shares in the merger. Accordingly, there will be no need to pay cash in lieu of fractional shares.

Following the merger, ComputerShare will continue to act as the transfer agent for the combined company.

Transfer of Shares

The stock transfer books of Xcorporeal will be closed immediately upon the effective time and no transfers of shares of Xcorporeal common stock will be made or recorded on the stock transfer books after the effective time of the merger.

Representations and Warranties of Xcorporeal and CTHE

The merger agreement contains customary representations and warranties on behalf of Xcorporeal, the merger subsidiary and CTHE relating to, among other things:

- corporate organization and qualification;
- capitalization;
- corporate power and authority;
- absence of conflicts and required filings and consents;
- SEC filings and reports;
- financial statements;
- absence of material adverse changes;
- litigation and liabilities;
- compliance with laws;
- brokers;

· taxes;

· securities trading markets;

· with respect to CTHE, that it meets the registrant requirements to be eligible to file a registration statement on Form S-3;

· absence of stockholder claims;

· banking relationships;

· guarantees and powers of attorney;

books and records; and

contracts.

The representations and warranties in the merger agreement are complicated and not easily summarized. You should carefully read the sections of the merger agreement entitled “Company’s Representations and Warranties” and “CTHE’s Representations and Warranties.”

Directors and Officers

The officers and directors of CTHE will resign as of the effectiveness of the merger agreement. The officers and directors of Xcorporeal will become the officers and directors of CTHE.

Fees and Expenses

All expenses incurred in connection with the merger agreement will be paid by the party incurring such expenses, provided, that Xcorporeal shall pay for up to \$25,000 of the reasonable, necessary and customary out-of-pocket costs and expenses (including legal fees) of CTHE incurred in connection with the merger agreement and the transactions.

Conditions to the Consummation of the Merger

The obligation of CTHE to effect the merger is subject to the satisfaction at or prior to the effective time of the following conditions, any or all of which may be waived, in whole or in part, to the extent permitted by applicable law:

- Xcorporeal’s representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement will be true and correct as of the closing date, except to the extent such representations and warranties are qualified by materiality or absence of adverse changes, and CTHE shall have received a duly executed certificate from an officer of Xcorporeal to that effect.
- Xcorporeal shall have performed and complied in all material respects with the covenants, agreements and obligations contained in the merger agreement.
 - No governmental entity or court shall have enacted any judgment, order, decree or injunction that prohibits the consummation of the merger or the consummation of the transactions contemplated thereby.
- Xcorporeal shall not have taken any action or entered into any transaction outside the ordinary course of business which results in a material adverse effect on it or its business.
 - The merger shall have been approved by the requisite number of Xcorporeal stockholders.

The obligation of Xcorporeal to effect the merger is subject to the satisfaction at or prior to the effective time of the following conditions, any or all of which may be waived, in whole or in part, to the extent permitted by applicable law:

- CTHE’s representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement will be true and correct as of the closing date, except to the extent such representations and warranties are qualified by materiality or absence of adverse changes, and Xcorporeal shall have received a duly executed certificate from an officer of CTHE to that effect.

CTHE shall have performed, and complied in all material respects with, the covenants, agreements and obligations contained in the merger agreement.

- No governmental entity or court shall have enacted any judgment, order, decree or injunction that prohibits the consummation of the merger or the consummation of the transactions contemplated thereby.
- CTHE shall not have taken any action or entered into any transaction outside the ordinary course of business which results in a material adverse effect on it or its business.
 - The merger shall have been approved by the requisite number of CTHE stockholders.

- CTHE shall have delivered to Xcorporeal the resignations, effective as of the closing, of each officer and director of acquisition subsidiary and CTHE.

Covenants

The parties are subject to customary pre-closing covenants, including covenants to:

- prepare, execute and deliver all documents, and take all actions necessary to consummate the merger;
- give all necessary third-party notices;
- make all necessary state and federal filings;
- cooperate with the other party as necessary in the furtherance of completing the merger;
- provide reasonable access to the business, personnel and properties of the respective companies; and
- provide notice to the other parties of any material adverse developments.

In addition, as part of the merger agreement, certain CTHE stockholders who currently hold restricted stock were granted “piggyback” registration rights substantially similar to those granted to approximately fifty institutional and accredited investors who purchased shares of Xcorporeal’s common stock in November 2006. As a result, these stockholders will have the right to add their shares to any registration statement filed by Xcorporeal under the Securities Act. Piggyback registration rights may be exercised for no more than 29% of the total number of shares of Xcorporeal outstanding as of the filing date of any registration statement for which such rights are exercised.

Termination

The merger agreement may be terminated at any time prior to completion of the merger by:

· Xcorporeal and CTHE by mutual written consent.

· Xcorporeal:

- in the event of an uncured breach of the merger agreement by CTHE;
- if Xcorporeal is not reasonably satisfied with the results of its due diligence regarding CTHE;
- if Xcorporeal’s shares become quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board;
- if the closing of the merger has not occurred by the close of business on Friday, August 31, 2007; or

- if the board of directors or special committee of Xcorporeal determines in good faith that the failure to terminate the merger agreement would constitute a breach of the fiduciary duties of Xcorporeal’s directors.

· CTHE:

- in the event of an uncured breach of the merger agreement by Xcorporeal;
- if CTHE is not reasonably satisfied with the results of its due diligence;

- if the closing of the merger shall not have occurred on or prior to August 31, 2007; or
- if the board of directors or special committee of CTHE determines in good faith that failure to terminate the merger agreement would constitute a breach of the fiduciary duties of CTHE's directors or members of the special committee.
- Either Xcorporeal or CTHE may terminate the merger agreement in the event that a governmental entity has issued a final non-appealable order restraining, enjoining or otherwise prohibiting the transactions contemplated in the merger agreement.

In addition, Xcorporeal may terminate the merger agreement and rescind the merger upon written notice to CTHE and the merger subsidiary within 10 days after the closing of the merger if the shares of CTHE common stock do not continue to be quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board immediately following the merger.

If the agreement is terminated in accordance with the above provisions, the parties will have no further obligation of any kind; provided, that, if the merger agreement is terminated because Xcorporeal's common stock becomes listed on the OTC Bulletin Board, Xcorporeal shall pay to CTHE an amount equal to its reasonable out-of-pocket costs and expenses related to the merger.

Related Agreements

- As a condition to the merger agreement, CTHE has entered into an Indemnity Agreement with Steven B. Solomon, pursuant to which Mr. Solomon represents and warrants that to the best of his knowledge CTHE and merger subsidiary's representations and warranties contained in the merger agreement are true, complete and correct in all material respects. In addition, Mr. Solomon indemnifies and holds Xcorporeal harmless from any and all claims arising out of or relating to the manner in which CTHE reported certain distributions, previously made to shareholders of CTHE in its tax filings, including without limitation any claims brought by CTHE shareholders in connection with the foregoing.

2007 INCENTIVE COMPENSATION PLAN

Under the merger agreement, all options and warrants to purchase common stock granted under Xcorporeal's 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan will be assumed by CTHE under a newly adopted, substantially identical 2007 Incentive Compensation Plan of CTHE. Any outstanding options and warrants of CTHE outstanding prior to the merger will be cancelled. The 2007 Plan was approved by CTHE's shareholders at the same time and in the same manner that the merger agreement was approved. All future grants of stock options by Xcorporeal after consummation of the merger will be under the 2007 Plan.

A description of the 2007 Incentive Compensation Plan is set forth below.

There will be 3,900,000 shares of common stock authorized for issuance under the plan. Options to purchase 3,460,000 shares of common stock have already been granted under Xcorporeal's 2006 Plan and will be assumed under the 2007 Plan.

The purpose of the plan is to attract and retain the services of key management, employees, outside directors and consultants, and to align long-term pay-for-performance incentive compensation with shareholders' interests. An equity compensation plan aligns employees' interests with those of our shareholders, because an increase in stock price after the date of award results in increased value, thus rewarding employees for improved stock price performance. Stock option grants under the plan may be intended to qualify as incentive stock options under Section 422 of the Tax Code, may be non-qualified stock options governed by Section 83 of the Tax Code, restricted stock units, or other forms of equity compensation. Subject to earlier termination by our board of directors, the plan will remain in effect until all awards have been satisfied or terminated under the terms of the plan.

We believe that a broad-based incentive compensation plan is a valuable employee incentive and retention tool that benefits all of our shareholders, and that the plan is necessary in order to provide appropriate incentives for achievement of company performance objectives and to continue to attract and retain the most qualified employees, directors and consultants in light of our ongoing growth and expansion. Without sufficient equity incentives available for grant, we may be forced to consider cash replacement alternatives to provide a market-competitive total compensation package necessary to attract, retain and motivate the employee talent important to the future success of the company. These cash replacement alternatives would then reduce the cash available for operations.

While we believe that employee equity ownership is a significant contributing factor in achieving superior corporate performance, we recognize that increasing the number of available shares under our option plans may lead to an increase in our stock overhang and potential dilution. We believe that our 2007 Incentive Compensation Plan will be integral to our ability to achieve superior performance by attracting, retaining and motivating the employee talent important to attaining long-term improved company performance and shareholder returns.

Overview

The terms of the plan provide for grants of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, deferred stock, bonus stock, dividend equivalents, other stock-related awards and performance awards that may be settled in cash, stock or other property.

Shares Available for Awards

The total number of shares of our common stock that will be subject to awards under the plan is equal to 440,000 shares, plus the number of shares with respect to which awards previously granted under the plan terminate without being exercised, and the number of shares that are surrendered in payment of any awards or any tax withholding requirements. Awards that are granted to replace awards assumed pursuant to the acquisition of a business are not subject to this limit.

Limitations on Awards

No more than 2,000,000 shares of stock may be granted to an individual during any fiscal year under the plan. The maximum amount that may be earned by any one participant for any fiscal year is \$10,000,000 and the maximum amount that may be earned by any one participant for a performance period is \$10,000,000.

Eligibility

Our employees, officers, directors and consultants are eligible for awards under the plan. However, incentive stock options may be granted only to our employees.

Plan Administrator

Our board of directors administers the plan, and has delegated authority to make grants under the plan to the compensation committee, whose members are “non-employee directors” as defined by Rule 16b-3 of the Exchange Act, “outside directors” for purposes of Section 162(m), and “independent” as defined by the rules and regulations promulgated by the NASD and SEC. The board and committee, referred to collectively as the administrator, determine the type, number, terms and conditions of awards granted under the plan.

Stock Options and Stock Appreciation Rights

The administrator may grant stock options, both incentive stock options, or ISOs, and non-qualified stock options, or NSOs. In addition, the administrator may grant stock appreciation rights, or SARs, which entitle the participant to receive the appreciation in our common stock between the grant date and the exercise date. These may include “limited” SARs exercisable for a period of time after a change in control or other event. The exercise price per share and the grant price are determined by the administrator, but must not be less than the fair market value of a share of our common stock on the grant date. The terms and conditions of options and SARs generally are fixed by the administrator, except that no stock option or SAR may have a term exceeding ten years. Stock options may be exercised by payment of the exercise price in cash, shares that have been held for at least six months, outstanding awards or other property having a fair market value equal to the exercise price.

Restricted and Deferred Stock

The administrator may grant restricted stock, which is a grant of shares of our common stock that may not be sold or disposed of, and may be forfeited if the recipient’s service ends before the restricted period. Restricted stockholders generally have all of the rights of a shareholder.

The administrator may grant deferred stock, which confers the right to receive shares of our common stock at the end of a specified deferral period, that may be forfeited if the recipient’s service ends before the restricted period. Prior to settlement, an award of deferred stock generally carries no rights associated with share ownership.

Dividend Equivalents

The administrator may grant dividend equivalents conferring the right to receive awards equal in value to dividends paid on a specific number of shares of our common stock. These may be granted alone or in connection with another award, subject to terms and conditions specified by the administrator.

Bonus Stock and Awards

The administrator may grant shares of our common stock free of restrictions as a bonus or in lieu of other obligations, subject to such terms as the administrator may specify.

Other Stock-Based Awards

The administrator may grant awards under the plan that are based on or related to shares of our common stock. These might include convertible or exchangeable debt securities, rights convertible into common stock, purchase rights, payment contingent upon our performance or other factors. The administrator determines the terms and conditions of such awards.

Performance Awards

The right to exercise or receive a grant or settlement of an award may be subject to performance goals and subjective individual goals specified by the administrator. In addition, performance awards may be granted upon achievement of pre-established performance goals and subjective individual goals during a fiscal year. Performance awards to our chief executive officer and four highest compensated officers, or covered employees, should qualify as deductible performance based compensation under Internal Revenue Code section 162(m). The administrator will determine the grant amount, terms and conditions for performance awards.

One or more of the following business criteria will be used by our Compensation Committee in establishing performance goals for performance awards and annual incentive awards to covered employees: (1) total shareholder return; (2) such total shareholder return as compared to total return (on a comparable basis) of a publicly available index such as, but not limited to, the Russell 2000 Small Cap Index and Russell Healthcare Index; (3) net income; (4) pretax earnings; (5) pretax operating earnings after interest expense and before bonuses, service fees, and extraordinary or special items; (6) earnings per share; (7) operating earnings; and (8) ratio of debt to shareholders' equity.

After the end of each performance period, the administrator (which will be the Compensation Committee for awards intended to qualify as performance based for purposes of section 162(m)) will determine the amount of any pools, the maximum amount of potential performance awards payable to each participant, and the amount of any other potential performance awards payable to participants in the plan.

Acceleration of Vesting; Change in Control

The administrator may accelerate vesting or other restrictions of any award, including if we undergo a change in control as defined in the plan. In addition, performance goals relating to any performance-based award may be deemed met upon a change in control. Stock options and limited stock appreciation rights may be cashed out based on a defined "change in control price."

In the event of a "corporate transaction" (as defined in the plan), the acquiror may assume or substitute for each outstanding stock option.

Amendment and Termination

Our board of directors may amend, alter, suspend, discontinue or terminate the plan or the administrator's authority to grant awards without further shareholder approval, except shareholder approval must be obtained for any amendment or alteration required by law, regulation or applicable exchange rules. Unless earlier terminated by our board of directors, the plan will terminate ten years after its adoption, or when no shares of our common stock remain available for issuance under the plan and we have no further rights or obligations with respect to outstanding awards under the plan. Amendments to any award that have a material adverse effect on a participant require their consent.

Federal Income Tax Consequences

The information set forth above is a summary only and does not purport to be complete. In addition, the information is based upon current Federal income tax rules and therefore is subject to change when those rules change. Moreover, because the tax consequences to any recipient may depend on his or her particular situation, each recipient should consult their tax adviser as to the Federal, state, local and other tax consequences of the grant or exercise of an award or the disposition of stock acquired as a result of an award. The plan is not qualified under the provisions of section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code and is not subject to any of the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA).

Non qualified Stock Options

Generally, there is no taxation upon the grant of a nonqualified stock option. On exercise, an optionee will recognize ordinary income equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value on the date of exercise of the stock over the exercise price. If the optionee is our employee or an employee of an affiliate, that income will be subject to withholding tax. The optionee's tax basis in those shares will be equal to their fair market value on the date of exercise of the option, and his capital gain holding period for those shares will begin on that date.

Subject to the requirement of reasonableness, the provisions of Section 162(m) and the satisfaction of a tax reporting obligation, we will generally be entitled to a tax deduction equal to the taxable ordinary income realized by the optionee.

Incentive Stock Options

The plan provides for the grant of options that qualify as incentive stock options, or ISOs, as defined in Internal Revenue Code section 422. An optionee generally is not subject to ordinary income tax upon the grant or exercise of an ISO. If the optionee holds a share received on exercise of an ISO for a required holding period of at least two years from the date the option was granted and at least one year from the date the option was exercised, the difference between the amount realized on disposition and the holder's tax basis will be long-term capital gain.

If an optionee disposes of a share acquired on exercise of an ISO before the end of the required holding period, the optionee generally will recognize ordinary income equal to the excess of the fair market value of the share on the date the ISO was exercised over the exercise price. If the sales proceeds are less than the fair market value, the amount of ordinary income recognized will not exceed the gain realized on the sale. If the amount realized on a disqualifying disposition exceeds the fair market value of the share, the excess will be short-term or long-term capital gain, depending on whether the holding period for the share exceeds one year.

For purposes of the alternative minimum tax, or AMT, the amount by which the fair market value of a share of stock acquired on exercise of an ISO exceeds the exercise price generally will be an adjustment included in the optionee's AMT income. If there is a disqualifying disposition of the share in the year in which the option is exercised, there will be no adjustment for AMT purposes with respect to that share. If there is a disqualifying disposition in a later year, no income is included in the optionee's AMT income for that year. The tax basis of a share acquired on exercise of an ISO is increased by the amount of the adjustment taken into account with respect to that share for AMT purposes.

We are not allowed an income tax deduction with respect to the grant or exercise of an ISO or the disposition of a share acquired on exercise of an ISO after the required holding period. If there is a disqualifying disposition of a share, we are allowed a deduction in an amount equal to the ordinary income includible in income by the optionee, provided that amount constitutes an ordinary and necessary business expense for us and is reasonable in amount, and either the employee includes that amount in income or we timely satisfy our reporting requirements.

Stock Awards

Generally, the recipient of a stock award will recognize ordinary compensation income at the time the stock is received, equal to the excess of the fair market value over any amount paid for the stock. If the stock is not vested when received (for example, if the employee is required to work for a period of time in order to have the right to sell the stock), the recipient generally will not recognize income until the stock becomes vested, at which time the recipient will recognize ordinary compensation income equal to the excess of the fair market value of the stock over any amount paid for the stock. A recipient may file an election with the Internal Revenue Service within 30 days of receipt of the stock, to recognize ordinary compensation income as of the date the recipient receives the award, equal to the excess of the fair market value over any amount paid for the stock.

The recipient's basis for the determination of gain or loss upon the subsequent disposition of shares acquired as stock awards will be the amount paid for the shares plus any ordinary income recognized when the stock is received or becomes vested.

Subject to the requirement of reasonableness, the provisions of Section 162(m) and the satisfaction of a tax reporting obligation, we will generally be entitled to a tax deduction equal to the taxable ordinary income realized by the recipient of the stock award.

Stock Appreciation Rights

The administrator may grant stock appreciation rights, or SARs, separate or stand-alone of any other awards, or in tandem with options.

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With respect to stand-alone SARs, if the recipient receives the appreciation inherent in the SARs in cash, it will be taxable as ordinary compensation income when received. If the recipient receives the appreciation in shares of stock, the recipient will recognize ordinary compensation income equal to the excess of the fair market value of the stock on the day it is received over any amounts paid for the stock.

With respect to tandem stock appreciation rights, if the recipient elects to surrender the underlying option in exchange for cash or shares of stock equal to the appreciation inherent in the underlying option, the tax consequences to the recipient will be the same as discussed above. If the recipient elects to exercise the underlying option, the holder will be taxed at the time of exercise as if he or she had exercised a nonqualified stock option.

Subject to the requirement of reasonableness, the provisions of Section 162(m) and the satisfaction of our tax reporting obligation, we will generally be entitled to a tax deduction equal to the taxable ordinary income realized by the recipient of the SAR.

Dividend Equivalents

Generally, the recipient of a dividend equivalent award will recognize ordinary compensation income equal to the fair market value of the award when it is received. Subject to the requirement of reasonableness, the provisions of Section 162(m) and the satisfaction of our tax reporting obligation, we will generally be entitled to a tax deduction equal to the taxable ordinary income realized by the recipient of the dividend equivalent.

Section 162 Limitations

Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m) denies a deduction to any publicly held corporation for compensation paid to our chief executive officer and four highest compensated officers, to the extent that compensation exceeds \$1 million. It is possible that compensation attributable to stock awards, when combined with all other types of compensation received by a covered employee may cause this limitation to be exceeded in any particular year.

Certain kinds of compensation, including qualified performance based compensation, are disregarded for purposes of the Section 162(m) deduction limitation. Compensation attributable to some stock awards will qualify as performance-based compensation if granted by a committee of the board of directors comprised solely of “outside directors” only upon the achievement of an objective performance goal established in writing by the committee while the outcome is substantially uncertain, and the material terms of the plan under which the award is granted is approved by stockholders.

A stock option or stock appreciation right may be considered performance based compensation if the plan contains a per-employee limitation on the number of shares for which stock options and stock appreciation rights may be granted during a specified period, the material terms of the plan are approved by the stockholders, and the exercise price of the option or right is no less than the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant.

INFORMATION ABOUT XCORPOREAL

For purposes of this section entitled “Information About Xcorporeal” only, all references to “we,” “us,” or “our” refers to Xcorporeal prior to the effectiveness of the merger.

Business of Xcorporeal

Overview

We are a medical device company actively researching and developing an extra-corporeal platform to perform functions of various human organs. Our prototype systems apply modern electronics and engineering principals to

reduce the size, cost and power requirements of conventional extracorporeal therapies including ultrafiltration therapy for fluid overloading resulting from congestive heart failure and acute and chronic renal replacement therapies (kidney dialysis). Our platform may also improve the quality of therapy delivered ultimately leading to better patient outcomes and reduced healthcare costs. The products we plan to bring to market include:

- Portable kidney dialysis for use in the clinic, hospital, or at home
- Wearable Artificial Kidney (WAK) for chronic treatment of End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)
- Portable ultrafiltration for management of fluid overload in hospital or clinic settings

Wearable Ultrafiltration Device (WUD) for chronic treatment of fluid overload.

We are a development stage company, have been unprofitable since our inception, and will incur substantial additional operating losses for at least the next twelve months as we continue to implement commercial operations and allocate significant and increasing resources to research, development, clinical trials, and other activities. Accordingly, our activities to date are not as broad in depth or scope as the activities we will undertake in the future, and our historical operations and financial information are not indicative of our future operating results, financial condition, or ability to operate profitably as a commercial enterprise.

Since we began implementing our current business model on August 31, 2006, we have accomplished the following milestones:

- Raised over \$29 million in equity financing in the fourth quarter of 2006 selling shares of Xcorporeal common stock at \$7.00 per share.

- Recruited experienced independent board members

- Recruited top industry management team and scientific staff

- Advanced the clinical studies for our technology

- Paid in excess of \$1 million in licensed product development expenses.

For the coming year we plan to test and develop the technology for our extra-corporeal platform and other medical devices. In its simplest configuration, our product platform can be used as an ultrafiltration

We will also plan our Validation and Verification strategy including bench testing, clinical testing, and regulatory strategy in the U.S. and abroad.

Some of our products may qualify for the 510(k) regulatory process in the U.S. based on the existence of predicate devices. Other products, for example our Wearable Artificial Kidney and Wearable Ultrafiltration Device are likely to require a full PMA treatment which will be longer and more expensive.

Product Applications

Our Wearable Artificial Kidney (WAK) is a breakthrough technology for the chronic treatment of End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD). We have successfully demonstrated a prototype system that weighs less than 6 kg., is battery operated, and can be worn by an ambulatory patient. Our miniature, wearable device will enable continuous (24 x 7) renal replacement therapy on a chronic basis at home. Continuous therapy has previously been shown to reduce mortality, reduce morbidity, and improve quality of life in ESRD patients. Our WAK is the first practical device to provide continuous, chronic therapy, because:

- Reduced size, weight, and power consumption allows us to deploy a wearable package so that the treatment does not interfere with normal activities of daily life.

- Novel vascular access makes the WAK safe and effective for home use.

Packaged differently, the same attributes (portability, size, weight, fluid and power reduction) make the WAK a very attractive alternative to conventional Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy (CRRT) machines for hospitalized patients. Our miniature system can also be configured to treat fluid overload in Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) patients.

Research and Development

R&D Team

We acquired the exclusive license to our platform technology on September 1, 2006, and have commenced planning and implementing our research and development efforts. We have recruited an experienced scientific team to execute our research and development plan. The goals of our research and development efforts will include:

- Improving the chemicals used in the dialysis process. The current chemicals have been used for decades. We believe new chemicals that last longer and can be used in smaller quantities would further reduce the cost and weight of our product.

- Developing software to allow physicians to customize the function of the device to meet the specific dialysis needs of each patient.
- Adapting the extra-corporeal platform technology underlying our Wearable Artificial Kidney to other medical uses. We believe our technology is a platform for a number of other devices that can be used to treat other diseases and will offer substantive value propositions for patients and healthcare providers.
- Expanding our recruiting and retaining an experienced team of scientists and engineers.

Clinical Studies

The feasibility of the WAK prototype was demonstrated in a porcine model during 2004 and 2005. The feasibility of the WAK prototype for treatment of fluid overload in humans was demonstrated by the treatment of six volunteers in Vicenza, Italy in July and August 2006. We demonstrated the feasibility of the WAK prototype for dialysis treatment in humans by the treatment of eight volunteers in London in March 2007. We are planning additional clinical trials over the next few years, culminating in a pivotal study to support a regulatory submission.

We incurred approximately \$1.5 million and \$2.7 million in research and development expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively. This compares to \$1.3 million incurred during the year ended December 31, 2006. We expect our research and development expenses to increase as a result of additional headcount in the areas of product development and quality assurance and regulatory affairs, a higher level of third-party consulting activity and related expenses.

Third-party Arrangements

In July 2007, we entered into an agreement with Aubrey Group, Inc. an FDA-registered third-party contract developer and manufacturer of medical devices for the design and development of a Portable Artificial Kidney (PAK). The PAK will be designed for use as a Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy (CRRT) in either a hospital (with medical supervision) or home setting. The development is expected to be completed by the end of 2008 and projected labor and material costs are estimated at approximately \$5.1 million over the term. The agreement can be terminated at any time with 30 business days notice.

We also contract with other third parties to assist in our research and development efforts and to supplement our internal resources while we continue to grow our organization.

Government Regulation

US Regulation

We are subject to extensive government regulation relating to the development and marketing of our products. Due to the relatively early nature of our development efforts, we have not yet confirmed with the FDA its view of the regulatory status of any of our products or which center of the FDA might have primary responsibility for review of the regulatory submissions we intend to make. Depending on the claims made and the FDA's ruling regarding the regulatory status of each of our products, they may be designated as a device, a biologic or as a combination product. However, we anticipate that regardless of regulatory designation, we will need to conduct clinical studies involving human subjects before being able to market our products in the US.

To support a regulatory submission, the FDA commonly requires clinical studies to show safety and effectiveness. While we cannot currently state the nature of the studies the FDA may require due to our early stage of product development, it is likely any product we attempt to develop will require time-consuming clinical studies in order to

secure approval.

Outside the US, our ability to market potential products is contingent upon receiving market application authorizations from the appropriate regulatory authorities. These foreign regulatory approval processes may involve differing requirements than those of the FDA, but also generally include many, if not all, of the risks associated with the FDA approval process described above, depending on the country involved.

In the US, medical devices are classified into three different classes, Class I, II and III, on the basis of controls deemed reasonably necessary to ensure the safety and effectiveness of the device. Class I devices are subject to general controls, including labeling, pre-market notification and adherence to the FDA's Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), Class II devices are subject to general and special controls, including performance standards, post-market surveillance, patient registries and FDA guidelines, and Class III devices are those which must receive pre-market approval by the FDA to ensure their safety and effectiveness, that is, life-sustaining, life-supporting and implantable devices, or new devices, which have been found not to be substantially equivalent to legally marketed devices. Because of their breakthrough nature, some of our devices may be considered Class III.

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Before new medical devices such as our products can be marketed, marketing clearance must be obtained through a pre-market notification under Section 510(k) of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic (FDC) Act. Noncompliance with applicable requirements can result in fines, injunctions, civil penalties, recall or seizure of products, total or partial suspension of production, refusal to authorize the marketing of new products or to allow us to enter into supply contracts and criminal prosecution. A 510(k) clearance will typically be granted by the FDA, if it can be established that the device is substantially equivalent to a “predicate device,” which is a legally marketed Class I or II device or a pre-amendment Class III device (that is, one that has been marketed since a date prior to May 28, 1976), for which the FDA has not called for pre-market approval (PMA). The FDA has been requiring an increasingly rigorous demonstration of substantial equivalence, which may include a requirement to submit human clinical trial data. It generally takes 4 to 12 months from the date of a 510(k) submission to obtain clearance, but it may take longer.

If clearance or approval is obtained, any device manufactured or distributed by us will be subject to pervasive and continuing regulation by the FDA. We will be subject to routine inspection by the FDA and will have to comply with the host of regulatory requirements that usually apply to medical devices marketed in the U.S. including labeling regulations, GMP requirements, Medical Device Reporting (MDR) regulation which requires a manufacturer to report to the FDA certain types of adverse events involving its products, and the FDA’s prohibitions against promoting products for unapproved or “off-label” uses.

European Community

International Organization for Standards (ISO) standards were developed by the European Community (EC) as a tool for companies interested in increasing productivity, decreasing cost and increasing quality. The EC uses ISO standards to provide a universal framework for quality assurance and to ensure the good quality of products and services across borders. The ISO standards (it is now ISO13485) have facilitated trade throughout the EC, and businesses and governments throughout the world are recognizing the benefit of the globally accepted uniform standards. Any manufacturer we utilize for purposes of producing our products (including us, if we manufacture any of our own products) will be required to obtain ISO certification to facilitate the highest quality products and the easiest market entry in cross-border marketing. This will enable us to market our products in all of the member countries of the EC. We also will be required to comply with additional individual national requirements that are outside the scope of those required by the European Economic Area.

Any medical device that is legally marketed in the US may be exported anywhere in the world without prior FDA notification or approval. The export provisions of the FDC Act apply only to unapproved devices. While FDA does not place any restrictions on the export of these devices, certain countries may require written certification that a firm or its devices are in compliance with US law. In such instances FDA will accommodate US firms by providing a Certificate for Foreign Government. In cases where there are devices which the manufacturer wishes to export during the interim period while their 510(k) submission is under review, exporting may be allowed without prior FDA clearance under certain limited conditions.

Competition

We compete directly and indirectly with other biotechnology and healthcare equipment businesses, including those in the dialysis industry. The major competitors for the Xcorporeal platform technology are those companies manufacturing and selling dialysis equipment and supplies. Xcorporeal will compete with these companies in the critical care markets as well as the wearable application markets. In many cases, these competitors are larger and more firmly established than we are. In addition, our competitors have greater marketing and development budgets and greater capital resources than our company. The Wearable Artificial Kidney will also compete with dialysis clinics in treating ESRD patients. We anticipate that some of our primary competitors will be companies such as Baxter, Fresenius, Gambro, NxStage, and Nephros.

License Agreement

On September 1, 2006, we entered into the License Agreement pursuant to which we obtained exclusive rights to our technology relating to the treatment of kidney failure and congestive heart failure, with no geographic restrictions, that will last for a period of ninety-nine years or until the expiration of its proprietary rights in each item of intellectual property, if earlier. As consideration for granting the license, we agreed to reimburse designated costs and expenses of our licensor, and pay a minimum royalty of 7% of net sales, with an annual minimum royalty of \$250,000.

Patents and Trademarks

We have exclusive license rights to two issued US patents, No. 20050101901 “Wearable continuous renal replacement therapy device,” and No. 20040254514 “Wearable ultrafiltration device” from the US Patent & Trademark Office. We also have exclusive rights to a pending application specifically for the pump, the most critical part of all four devices, “Dual-Ventricle Pump Cartridge,” and another proposed patent for “Method For Installing and Servicing a Wearable Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy Device” which is aimed to prevent entry into the wearable device market. We are actively developing our intellectual property, and plan to continually expand our patent portfolio.

In addition, we are actively developing additional intellectual property that in part supersedes the rights licensed under the License Agreement. We are filing patent applications to protect and improve the inventions that are commercially important for the development of our business and we plan to continually expand our patent portfolio.

We have pending applications to register our trademarks “Xcorporeal,” “Xcorporeal WUD” and “Xcorporeal WAK.”

Employees

We have ten full-time employees, comprised of our Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Medical and Scientific Officer, Vice President of Quality Assurance and Regulatory Affairs, and seven other personnel in research and development and administration. During 2007, we plan to add additional employees, particularly in the areas of product development, regulatory affairs, and quality assurance. Our headcount is expected to exceed 15 employees by the end of the year. We also utilize, whenever appropriate, contract and part-time professionals in order to conserve cash and resources. We believe that our employee relations are good.

Business Development

Formation

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada as Pacific Spirit Inc. on May 4, 2001 to engage in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties. On August 31, 2006, we changed our name to Xcorporeal, Inc.

Contribution and License Agreement

On August 11, 2006, Consolidated National, LLC (CNL), whose sole managing member is our current chairman, entered into an Irrevocable Option Agreement with National Quality Care, Inc. (NQCI) following extensive negotiations that commenced in late 2005. There was no pre-existing relationship between NQCI and CNL or their principals.

On August 31, 2006, we entered into a Contribution Agreement with CNL, giving us the right to enter into a Merger Agreement and a License Agreement with NQCI. We issued 9,600,000 shares of common stock, a 96% voting interest in our company, to CNL in exchange for all of our right, title, and interest to the name “Xcorporeal” and related trademark applications and domain names, and the right to enter into a License Agreement with NQCI. Prior to the August 31, 2006 transaction, we were a shell corporation.

On September 1, 2006, we entered into a License Agreement with NQCI, pursuant to which we obtained the exclusive rights to the technology relating to our congestive heart failure treatment, kidney failure treatment, and other medical devices. As a result, we have become a developmental stage company focused on researching, developing, and commercializing technology and products related to the treatment of kidney failure and congestive heart failure.

On December 1, 2006, we initiated arbitration proceedings against NQCI for its breach of the License Agreement, which remains pending. On December 29, 2006, NQCI served us with a written notice purporting to terminate the License Agreement for unspecified alleged breaches. On January 2, 2006, we advised NQCI that we did not consent to termination of the License Agreement, that we have not breached the License Agreement, and that NQCI has no right to unilaterally terminate the License Agreement in any event. Accordingly, the License Agreement cannot be terminated.

Delaware Reincorporation

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada as Pacific Spirit Inc. on May 4, 2001 to engage in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties. On August 31, 2006, we changed our name to Xcorporeal, Inc., and thereafter acquired the rights to our congestive heart failure treatment products, Wearable Artificial Kidney, and other medical devices. As a result, we have become a developmental stage company focused on researching, developing, and commercializing technology and products related to the treatment of kidney failure and congestive heart failure. On October 13, 2006, Xcorporeal, Inc., a Nevada corporation (Xcorporeal Nevada), consummated a merger with and into its newly-formed, wholly-owned subsidiary, Xcorporeal Merger Corporation, a Delaware corporation (Xcorporeal Delaware) for the purpose of changing Xcorporeal's domicile from Nevada to Delaware.

Terminated Merger Agreement

On September 1, 2006, we entered into a Merger Agreement with NQCI which contemplated that we would acquire NQCI as a wholly owned subsidiary pursuant to a triangular merger, or we would issue to NQCI shares of our common stock in consideration of the assignment of the technology relating to our Wearable Artificial Kidney and other medical devices.

The merger was not consummated, and the Merger Agreement expired by its own terms on December 31, 2006. In addition, on December 29, 2006, NQCI served written notice that it was terminating the Merger Agreement, and on January 2, 2006, we consented to the termination. Accordingly, the Merger Agreement is now terminated. We will not be proceeding with any merger with NQCI. The termination of the Merger Agreement had no effect on the License Agreement, the Contribution Agreement, or the shares we issued to CNL.

Reports to Security Holders

We will send an annual report including audited financial statements to all of our stockholders of record. Anyone may obtain a copy of our annual report without charge by writing us at: Investor Relations, Xcorporeal, Inc, 11150 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 340, Los Angeles, California 90025.

We file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, including annual reports on Form 10-KSB, quarterly reports on Form 10-QSB, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements and other information.

The public may read and copy any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. We are an electronic filer, and the SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC, which can be found at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Results of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005

We have not generated any revenues since inception. We incurred a net loss of \$4,380,212 for the year ended December 31, 2006, compared to net loss of \$35,753 for the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase in net loss was primarily due to professional fees and salaries, and payment of reimbursed expenses under our License Agreement during the fourth quarter of 2006. At December 31, 2006, we had working capital of \$25,397,733, compared to negative working capital of \$(52,557) at the beginning of the year. At December 31, 2006, our total assets were \$27,535,543, which consisted primarily of cash from the sale of our common stock. We had no assets at

the beginning of the year.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2006, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

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Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we may be involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of our operations in the normal course of business. Except as described in Item 3. Legal Proceedings, as of the date of this report we are not currently involved in any legal proceeding that we believe would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Generally accepted accounting principles require management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. We base our estimates on experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that may not be readily apparent from other sources. Our actual results may differ from those estimates.

We consider our critical accounting policies to be those that involve significant uncertainties, require judgments or estimates that are more difficult for management to determine or that may produce materially different results when using different assumptions. We consider the following accounting policies to be critical:

Identifiable Intangibles

Certain costs associated with obtaining and licensing patents and trademarks are capitalized as incurred and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or their legal lives of 17 to 20 years. Amortization of such costs begins once the patent or trademark has been issued. We evaluate the recoverability of our patent costs and trademarks quarterly based on estimated undiscounted future cash flows.

Stock-Based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. (SFAS) No. 123-R, *Share-Based Payment*. SFAS 123-R requires employee stock options and rights to purchase shares under stock participation plans to be accounted for under the fair value method and requires the use of an option pricing model for estimating fair value. Accordingly, share-based compensation is measured at grant date, based on the fair value of the award. At December 31, 2006, warrants to purchase our common stock were issued to consultants, and options to purchase our common stock were granted to employees and directors.

The fair value of all share purchase options and warrants granted to employees are expensed over their vesting period with a corresponding increase to Additional Paid in Capital. Upon exercise of share purchase options and warrants, the consideration paid by the option holder is recorded as an increase to share capital.

We use the Black-Scholes Option Valuation Model to calculate the fair value of share purchase options and warrants at the date of grant. Pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility. Changes in these assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and, therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of our share purchase options and warrants.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2006, the FASB released FASB Interpretation No. (FIN) 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting and reporting for uncertainties in

income tax law. This Interpretation prescribes a comprehensive model for the financial statement recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in income tax returns. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. We are currently in the process of evaluating the expected effect of FIN 48 on our results of operations and financial position.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. SFAS 157 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are required to adopt the provision of SFAS 157, as applicable, beginning in fiscal year 2008. We are currently in the process of evaluating the expected effect of SFAS 157 on our results of operations and financial position.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities — Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*. SFAS 159 permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain items at fair value. The objective of this standard is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reporting earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. SFAS 159 permits all entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. Entities will report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The fair value option: (a) may be applied instrument by instrument, with a few exceptions, such as investments accounted for by the equity method; (b) is irrevocable (unless a new election date occurs); and (c) is applied only to entire instruments and not to portions of instruments. SFAS No. 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007, which for us would be our fiscal year beginning August 1, 2008. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year provided that the entity makes that choice in the first 120 days of that fiscal year and also elects to apply to provision of FASB Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. We are currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS 159 will have on our financial statements.

In December 2006, the FASB issued FSP 00-19-2, *Accounting for Registration Payment Arrangements*, which addresses accounting for registration payment arrangements. FSP 00-19-2 specifies that the contingent obligation to make future payments or otherwise transfer consideration under a registration payment arrangement, whether issued as a separate agreement or included as a provision of a financial instrument or other agreement, should be separately recognized and measured in accordance with FASB Statement No. 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*. FSP 00-19-2 further clarifies that a financial instrument subject to a registration payment arrangement should be accounted for in accordance with other applicable generally accepted accounting principles without regard to the contingent obligation to transfer consideration pursuant to the registration payment. FSP 00-19-2 is effective immediately for registration payment arrangements and the financial instruments subject to those arrangements that are entered into or modified subsequent to December 21, 2006. For registration payment arrangement and related financial instruments entered into prior to December 21, 2006, FSP 00-19-2 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 and interim periods within those financial years. Companies are required to report transition through a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as of the first interim period for the fiscal year in which FSP 00-19-2 is adopted. The adoption of FSP 00-19-2 during the fourth quarter of 2006 did not have any affect on our financial position and results of operations.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. (SAB) 108 (Topic 1N), *Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatement when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements*. SAB No. 108 requires SEC registrants (i) to quantify misstatements using a combined approach that considers both the balance-sheet and income-statement approaches, (ii) to evaluate whether either approach results in quantifying an error that is material in light of relevant quantitative and qualitative factors, and (iii) to adjust their financial statements if the new combined approach results in a conclusion that an error is material. SAB No. 108 is effective for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2006. The adoption of SAB No. 108 did not have any effect on our financial position and results of operations.

Results of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007

We have not generated any revenues since inception. We incurred net loss of \$2.8 million and \$7.7 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, compared to a net loss of \$5,587 and \$11,790 for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006, respectively. The net loss for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 was primarily due to (i) research, development and other expenses related to advancing our kidney and congestive heart failure treatment technologies, (ii) stock compensation expense related to options and warrants granted to directors, officer, employees and consultants, and (iii) legal and audit fees. The net loss for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 was a result of general and administrative expenses incurred for the non-operating public shell entity. At June 30, 2007, we had positive working capital of \$22.0 million compared to positive working capital of \$25.4 million for beginning of the year.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We expect to incur operating losses and negative cash flows for the foreseeable future. During the fourth quarter of 2006 we raised approximately \$27.3 million (net of placement fees of \$2.1 million) through a private placement. Our ability to execute on our current business plan is dependent upon our ability to develop and market our products, and, ultimately, to generate revenue.

At June 30, 2007 we had cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities of approximately \$23,106,516. We are currently expending cash at a rate of approximately \$0.9 million per month. At present rates, we will not have to raise additional funds in the next twelve months.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2007, we had no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Legal Proceedings

We are involved in arbitration against National Quality Care, Inc. concerning our License Agreement, as described in our most recent annual report. From time to time, we may be involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of our operations in the normal course of business. As of the date of this report we are not currently involved in any legal proceeding that we believe would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or operating results.

Controls and Procedures.

We conducted an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our President and Chief Operating Officer (principal executive officer) and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer), of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of June 30, 2007. Based upon this evaluation, our President and Chief Operating Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that required material information is included in this quarterly report for the period ended June 30, 2007.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2007 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters, Control Persons and Corporate Governance; Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Directors and Executive Officers

Our current officers and directors are listed below. Each of our directors will serve for one year or until their respective successors are elected and qualified. Our officers serve at the pleasure of the board of directors.

Name	Age	Position	Director Since
Terren S. Peizer	47	Executive Chairman of the Board	2006
Winson W. Tang	50	Chief Operating Officer	
Victor Gura, M.D.	65	Chief Medical and Scientific Officer, and Director	2006

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Robert Weinstein	47	Chief Financial Officer	
Robert S. Stefanovich	42	Interim Chief Financial Officer	
Marc G. Cummins	46	Director	2006
Daniel S. Goldberger	48	Director	2006
Hervé de Kergrohen, M.D.	48	Director	2006
Nicholas S. Lewin	29	Director	2007
Kelly J. McCrann	51	Director	2007
Jay A. Wolf	33	Director	2006

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Terren S. Peizer has served as Chairman of our Board of Directors since August 2006 and as Executive Chairman since August 2007. From April 1999 to October 2003, Mr. Peizer served as Chief Executive Officer of Clearant, Inc., which he founded to develop and commercialize a universal pathogen inactivation technology. He served as Chairman of its board of directors from April 1999 to October 2004 and a Director until February 2005. From February 1997 to February 1999, Mr. Peizer served as President and Vice Chairman of Hollis-Eden Pharmaceuticals, Inc. In addition, from June 1999 through May 2003 he was a Director, and from June 1999 through December 2000 he was Chairman of the Board, of supercomputer designer and builder Cray Inc., and remains its largest beneficial stockholder. Mr. Peizer has been the largest beneficial stockholder and held various senior executive positions with several technology and biotech companies. In these capacities he has assisted the companies with assembling management teams, boards of directors and scientific advisory boards, formulating business and financial strategies, investor and public relations, and capital formation. Mr. Peizer has been a Director, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Hythiam, Inc., a healthcare services management company focused on delivering solutions for those suffering from alcoholism and other substance dependencies, since September 2003. Mr. Peizer has a background in venture capital, investing, mergers and acquisitions, corporate finance, and previously held senior executive positions with the investment banking firms Goldman Sachs, First Boston and Drexel Burnham Lambert. He received his B.S.E. in Finance from The Wharton School of Finance and Commerce.

Winson W. Tang was appointed our Chief Operating Officer on August 10, 2007. Dr. Tang is an executive with over 20 years of experience in academic medicine, biomedical research and the biopharmaceutical industry. Dr. Tang has held drug development positions of increasing responsibility at Amgen, Vertex, Tularik, and Isis Pharmaceuticals. During his biopharmaceutical career, he has successfully filed for Investigation New Drug Applications and Clinical Trial Applications, two Biologic License Applications, in-licenses a preclinical drug candidate that is now marketed (Sensipar®) and commercialized two drugs (Infergen® and Aranesp®). Both Infergen® and Aranesp® are important therapies for patients with end stage renal disease. He was most recently the Director of Research for the Pacific Capital Group, a private equity group where he managed the biotech investment portfolio. Dr. Tang is a Diplomate of American Board of Internal Medicine and a fellow of the American College of Physicians. He has published more than 30 original research articles and book chapters. Dr. Tang is a graduate of The Albert Einstein College of Medicine and completed a Residency in Internal Medicine at the University of Southern California, a Clinical Fellowship in Nephrology at the University of California San Diego and a Research Fellowship in Immunology at The Scripps Research Institute.

Victor Gura, M.D. has served as our Chief Medical and Scientific Officer in December 2006. Dr. Gura has been a member of our board of directors since October 13, 2006. He served as Chief Scientific Officer of National Quality Care, Inc. from 2005 to November 2006. He was formerly its Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer. Dr. Gura is board certified in internal medicine/nephrology. He has been a director and principal shareholder of Medipace Medical Group, Inc. in Los Angeles, California, since 1980. Dr. Gura has been an attending physician at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center since 1984 and the medical director of Los Angeles Community Dialysis since 1985. He also serves as a Clinical Assistant Professor at UCLA School of Medicine. He was a fellow at the nephrology departments at Tel Aviv University Medical School and USC Medical Center. Dr. Gura received his M.D. from School of Medicine, Buenos Aires University.

Robert Weinstein has served as our Chief Financial Officer since August 2007. Prior to joining us, Mr. Weinstein served as Vice President, Director of Quality Control & Compliance of Citi Private Equity Services (formerly BISYS Private Equity Services) New York, NY, a worldwide private equity fund administrator and accounting service provider. In 2005, Mr. Weinstein was the Founder, Finance & Accounting Consultant for EB Associates, LLC, Irvington, NY, an entrepreneurial service organization. From 2003 to 2004, Mr. Weinstein served as the Chief Financial Officer for Able Laboratories, Inc., Cranbury, NJ. In 2002, he served as Acting Chief Financial Officer of Eutotech, Ltd., Fairfax, VA, a distressed, publicly traded early-stage technology transfer and development company. Mr. Weinstein received his M.B.A., Finance & International Business from the University of Chicago, Graduate School of Business, and a B.S. in Accounting from the State University of New York at Albany. Mr. Weinstein is a

Certified Public Accountant (inactive) in the State of New York.

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Robert S. Stefanovich has served as our interim Chief Financial Officer since January 2007. From September 2002 through July 2006, Mr. Stefanovich served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Artemis International Solutions Corporation, a publicly traded software company. Prior to that, he held several senior positions, including Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of Aethlon Medical Inc., a publicly traded medical device company and Vice President of Administration at SAIC, a Fortune 500 company. Mr. Stefanovich also was a member of the Software Advisory Group and an Audit Manager with Price Waterhouse LLP's (now PricewaterhouseCoopers) hi-tech practice in San Jose, CA and Frankfurt, Germany. He received his Masters of Finance/Accounting and Engineering from University of Darmstadt, Germany.

Marc G. Cummins has served as a Director since November 2006. He is a Managing Partner of Prime Capital, LLC, a private investment firm focused on consumer companies. Prior to founding Prime Capital, Mr. Cummins was managing partner of Catterton Partners, a private equity investor in consumer products and service companies with over \$1 billion of assets under management. He has served as a director of Hythiam, Inc. since 2004. Prior to joining Catterton in 1998, Mr. Cummins spent fourteen years at Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation where he was Managing Director of the Consumer Products and Specialty Distribution Group, and was also involved in leveraged buyouts, private equity and high yield financings. Mr. Cummins received a B.A. in Economics, magna cum laude, from Middlebury College, where he was honored as a Middlebury College Scholar and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He also received an M.B.A. in Finance with honors from The Wharton School at University of Pennsylvania.

Daniel S. Goldberger served as our President and Chief Operating Officer from October 2006 to August 2007. Mr. Goldberger has recently been named as the new Chief Executive Officer of Sound Surgical Technologies, a privately held manufacturer of equipment for ultrasound assisted liposuction. Mr. Goldberger served as Chief Executive Officer of Glucon Inc., a privately held glucose monitoring business from 2004 to 2007. From 2001 to 2004, Mr. Goldberger served as President and as a Director of the Medical Group of OSI Systems, Inc. (NASDAQ: OSIS), which included the Spacelabs, Dolphin, Osteometer product lines with combined revenue approaching \$250 million. Mr. Goldberger was also the co-founder of Optiscan Biomedical Corporation, where he served as Director from 1994 to 2001 and also served as its Vice President from 1994 to 1998 and then as its President from 1998 to 2001. Mr. Goldberger has over 25 years of management experience with large and small medical device companies, including Nellcor and Square One Technology. He received his B.S.M.E. from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and his M.S.M.E. from Stanford University.

Hervé de Kergrohen, M.D. has served as a Director since November 2006. Since August 2002, he has been a Partner with CDC Enterprises Innovation in Paris, a European venture capital firm, and since January 2001 has been Chairman of BioData, an international healthcare conference in Geneva. He sits on several boards with U.S. and European private health care companies, including Kuros BioSurgery and Bioring SA in Switzerland since January 2003, Praxim SA, Biomethode, and Hythiam, Inc. since September 2003, and Clearant, Inc. since December 2001. From February 1999 to December 2001 he was Head Analyst for Darier Hentsch & Co., then the third largest Geneva private bank and manager of its CHF 700 million health care fund. From February 1997 to February 1998 he was the Head Strategist for the international health care sector with UBS AG in Zurich. Dr. de Kergrohen started his involvement with financial institutions in 1995 with Bellevue Asset Management in Zug, Switzerland, the fund manager of BB Biotech and BB Medtech, where he covered the healthcare services sector. He was previously Marketing Director with large U.S. pharmaceutical companies such as Sandoz USA and G.D. Searle, specialized in managed care. Dr. de Kergrohen received his M.D. from Université Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg, and holds an M.B.A. from Insead, Fontainebleau.

Nicholas S. Lewin has served as a Director since February 2007. He has been a private investor since 2000 operating in both the public and private markets. Mr. Lewin has invested across many industries, and throughout the capital structure. He invests in special situations and in companies with innovative technologies and strong intellectual property. Generally, these are activist situations working with management. Representative industries include biotechnology, healthcare, telecom and media. Mr. Lewin sits on the boards of directors of VirnetX and Duramedic.

He holds a BA from Johns Hopkins University.

Kelly J. McCrann was appointed as a Director on August 10, 2007. Mr. McCrann is a senior healthcare executive with extensive experience in board governance, strategic leadership, profit and loss management and strategic transactions. He was most recently Senior Vice President of DaVita, Inc., where he was responsible for all home based renal replacement therapies for the United States' second largest kidney dialysis provider. Prior to that, Mr. McCrann was the Chief Executive Officer and President of PacificCare Dental and Vision, Inc. Mr. McCrann has held positions of increasing responsibility at Professional Dental Associates, Inc., Coram Healthcare Corporation, HMSS, Inc. and American Medical International. He is a graduate of the Harvard Business School and began his career as a consultant for KPMG and McKinsey & Company.

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Jay A. Wolf has served as a Director since November 2006. He has over a decade of investment and operations experience in a broad range of industries. His investment experience includes: senior and subordinated debt, private equity (including leveraged transactions), mergers & acquisitions and public equity investments. Since 2003, Mr. Wolf has served as a Managing Director of Trinad Capital. From 1999 to 2003, he served as the Executive Vice President of Corporate Development for Wolf Group Integrated Communications Ltd. where he was responsible for the company's acquisition program. From 1996 to 1999, Mr. Wolf worked at Canadian Corporate Funding, Ltd., a Toronto-based merchant bank in the senior debt department and subsequently for Trillium Growth, the firm's venture capital fund. He sits on the boards of Shells Seafood Restaurants, ProLink Holdings Corporation, Optio Software, Inc. and Starvox Communications, Inc. Mr. Wolf received a Bachelor of Arts from Dalhousie University.

Family Relationships

There are no family relationships among any of our directors or executive officers.

Legal Proceedings

There have been no events under any bankruptcy act, no criminal proceedings and no judgments, injunctions, orders or decrees material to the evaluation of the ability and integrity of any director, executive officer, promoter or control person of our company during the past five years.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires our officers and directors and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of our common stock to file with the SEC initial reports of ownership and reports of changes in ownership of our common stock. These insiders are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file, including Forms 3, 4 and 5. Based solely upon our review of copies of such forms we have received, and other information available to us, to the best of our knowledge all required forms have been filed on a timely basis, except for the filing of a Form 4 by Mr. Peizer on November 22, 2006, a Form 3 by Dr. Gura and Mr. Goldberger on November 27, 2006, and a Form 3 by Mr. Cummins on December 18, 2006.

Code of Ethics

We have a Code of Ethics that applies to all of our officers, directors and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer and controller, and others performing similar functions.

Corporate Governance

Nominating Committee

Effective February 27, 2007, our board of directors authorized the formation of a Nominating Committee to consist entirely of independent directors. The committee's primary function is to review and recommend potential director candidates.

The Nominating Committee will consider director candidates that are suggested by members of the board, as well as by management and stockholders. The committee may also retain a third-party executive search firm to identify candidates. The process for identifying and evaluating nominees for director involves reviewing potentially eligible candidates, conducting background and reference checks, interviewing the candidate and others (as schedules permit), meeting to consider and approve the candidate and, as appropriate, preparing and presenting to the full board an analysis with regard to particular recommended candidates. The Nominating Committee considers a potential candidate's experience, areas of expertise, and other factors relative to the overall composition of the board. The

committee endeavors to identify director nominees who have the highest personal and professional integrity, have demonstrated exceptional ability and judgment, and, together with other director nominees and members, are expected to serve the long term interest of our stockholders and contribute to our overall corporate goals.

Audit Committee

Effective February 27, 2007, our board of directors established a separately-designated standing Audit Committee in accordance with section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. Messrs. Wolf (Chairman), Cummins and Lewin are members of the Audit Committee. All members of the Audit Committee are independent directors as defined by NASD Marketplace Rule 4200(a)(15) and Rule 10A-3(b)(i) under the Exchange Act.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

The board of directors has determined that Mr. Wolf meets the applicable requirements for audit committee financial experts as defined by Item 401(e)(2) of Regulation S-B.

Executive Compensation

The following table sets forth the total compensation received by the named executive officer during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005:

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and principal position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity	Nonqualified	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
						Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)		
Daniel S. Goldberger President & COO(1)	2006	\$ 35,170	—	—	-\$ 70,497	—	—	—	\$ 105,667
Victor Gura Chief Scientific Officer	2006	\$ 35,000	—	—	-\$ 88,121	—	—	—	\$ 123,121
Peter Sotola Former President(2)	2006	\$ 3,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	-\$ 3,000

(1) Mr. Goldberger resigned as President and Chief Operating Officer on August 10, 2007. He remains a Director of Xcorporeal.

(2) Mr. Sotola resigned as president on October 13, 2006

Compensation Agreements**Executive Chairman**

On August 10, 2007, Terren S. Peizer entered into an Executive Chairman Agreement with Xcorporeal for an initial term of three years. His compensation will be \$450,000 per year with a signing bonus of \$225,000. Under the agreement, Mr. Peizer will be entitled to receive an annual bonus at the discretion of the Board based on performance goals and targeted at 100% of his annual compensation. He is also eligible to participate in any equity incentive plans adopted by Xcorporeal. Mr. Peizer will be entitled to all perquisites to which other directors and senior executives are entitled and participation in any other fringe benefits offered by to Xcorporeal employees generally. In the event Mr. Peizer is terminated without cause or if he resigns for good reason, as such terms are defined in the Executive

Chairman Agreement, Xcorporeal will be obligated to pay Mr. Peizer in a lump sum an amount equal to three years' compensation (at the rate in effect at the time of termination), plus 100% of the targeted bonus for the year of termination. At the end of the initial three year term, the Executive Chairman Agreement will automatically renew for successive one year periods unless either party gives notice of the intent not to renew no later than six months prior to the end of the then current term.

Chief Financial Officer

On August 10, 2007, Robert Weinstein has entered into an Employment Agreement with Xcorporeal with an initial term of one year. His salary will be \$275,000 per year. Under the agreement, Mr. Weinstein will be entitled to receive an annual bonus at the discretion of the Board based on performance goals and targeted at 50% of his annual salary. In addition to any perquisites and other fringe benefits provided to other executives, Mr. Weinstein will receive options to purchase 300,000 shares of common stock under Xcorporeal's 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan at an exercise price of \$7.00 per share and vesting at a rate of 25% per year. In the event Mr. Weinstein is terminated without cause, as such term is defined in the Employment Agreement, Xcorporeal will be obligated to pay Mr. Weinstein in a lump sum an amount equal to 90 days' salary (at the rate in effect at the time of termination).

Chief Medical and Scientific Officer

On November 30, 2006, we entered into an employment agreement with Victor Gura, M.D. On December 1, 2006, Victor Gura, M.D. became our Chief Medical and Scientific Officer. Dr. Gura has been a member of our board of directors since October 13, 2006. Dr. Gura entered into a four-year Employment Agreement with us. His initial annual base salary is \$420,000. Dr. Gura is eligible to receive discretionary bonuses on an annual basis targeted at 50% of his annual salary. Additionally, Dr. Gura was granted 500,000 stock options at an exercise price of \$5 per share under our 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan. These options will vest 20% on each of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth anniversaries and expire November 14, 2011. He will also be granted options to purchase an additional 500,000 shares of our common stock upon FDA approval of our first product. Dr. Gura is eligible to receive reimbursement of reasonable and customary relocation expenses as well as health, medical, dental insurance coverage and insurance for accidental death and disability. In the event he is terminated by us without good cause or if he resigns for good reason, as such terms as are defined in the agreement, we will be obligated to pay Dr. Gura in a lump sum an amount equal to two year's salary plus 200% of the targeted bonus. In addition all stock options granted to Dr. Gura will vest immediately.

Dr. Gura's agreement provides for medical insurance and disability benefits, severance pay if his employment is terminated by us without cause or due to change in our control before the expiration of the agreement, and allows for bonus compensation and stock option grants as determined by our Board of Directors. The agreement also contains a restrictive covenant preventing competition with us and the use of confidential business information, except in connection with the performance of his duties for CTHE, for a period of two years following the termination of his employment with us.

Incentive Compensation Plan

On October 13, 2006, after the effectiveness of the Delaware reincorporation, we adopted the Xcorporeal, Inc. 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan and the related form of option agreement. The plan authorizes the grant of stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights. At December 31, 2006, there were 2,000,000 shares of common stock reserved for issuance pursuant to the plan, subject to adjustment in accordance with the provisions of the plan. Effective February 27, the total number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance pursuant to the plan was increased to 3,900,000. The 2006 Plan will be replaced and superseded by the 2007 Incentive Compensation Plan upon the effectiveness of the merger.

Outstanding Equity Awards At Fiscal Year-End

The following table sets forth information concerning unexercised options; stock that has not vested; and equity incentive plan awards for each named executive officer outstanding as of December 31, 2006:

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR-END

OPTION AWARDS

STOCK AWARDS

Name	OPTION AWARDS			STOCK AWARDS				
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unearned Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#)
Lino Braganza VP of Marketing & Sales	—	—	250,000	\$ 7.00	August 10, 2017	—	—	—
James Braig VP of Product Development	—	—	300,000	\$ 7.00	August 15, 2017	—	—	—
Daniel Goldberger Director	—	—	200,000	\$ 5.00	November 14, 2016	—	—	—
Victor Gura Chief Scientific Officer	—	—	500,000	\$ 5.00	November 14, 2016	—	—	—
Herve de Kergrohen Director	—	—	100,000	\$ 7.00	February 27, 2017	—	—	—
Nicolas Lewin Director	—	—	100,000	\$ 7.00	February 27, 2017	—	—	—
Kelly McCrann Director	—	—	100,000	\$ 7.00	August 10, 2017	—	—	—

Terren Peizer Executive Chairman	—	—	700,000	\$ 5.00	November 14, 2011	—	—	—	—
Nina Peled Senior VP	—	—	150,000	\$ 7.00	February 27, 2017	—	—	—	—
Nina Peled Senior VP	—	—	50,000	\$ 7.00	August 10, 2017	—	—	—	—
Winson Tang Chief Operating Officer	—	—	300,000	\$ 7.00	May 11, 2017	—	—	—	—
Robert Weinstein Chief Financial Officer	—	—	300,000	\$ 7.00	August 10, 2017	—	—	—	—
Jay Wolf Director	—	—	100,000	\$ 7.00	February 27, 2017	—	—	—	—

- * Dan Goldberger: 200,000 options canceled upon resignation as an officer
- * Nina Peled: 150,000 shares granted upon hire as VP of Quality and Regulatory Affairs
- * Nina Peled: additional 50,000 shares granted upon promotion to Senior VP
- * Stock warrants issued to OGT, LLC, company owned by Marc Cummins, a Director of Xcorporeal . 150,000 shares with an exercise price of \$7.00 and an expiration date of February 27, 2012

Compensation Of Directors

The following table reflects the compensation of directors for our fiscal year ended December 31, 2006:

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash		Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation	Total (\$)
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	
Terren S. Peizer	—	—	—	105,632	—	—	—	—\$ 105,632

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

Equity Compensation Plans

The following table sets forth information with respect to compensation plans as of December 31, 2006:

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	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	1,600,000	\$ 5.00	400,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	1,600,000	\$ 5.00	400,000

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners

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The following table sets forth the securities ownership of our directors, named executive officers, and any person or group who is known to us to be the beneficial owner of more than five percent of our common stock as of December 31, 2006:

Name and address of beneficial owner ⁽¹⁾	Amount and nature of beneficial ownership	Percent of class
Terren S. Peizer ⁽²⁾	9,600,000	68%
Marc G. Cummins ⁽³⁾	428,572	3%
Jay A. Wolf ⁽⁴⁾	357,143	3%
Nicholas S. Lewin ⁽⁵⁾	35,714	*
Winson W. Tang		
Robert Weinstein		
Daniel S. Goldberger	—	—
Victor Gura	—	—
Hervé de Kergrohen	—	—
Kelly J. McCrann	—	—
Robert S. Stefanovich	—	—
All directors and executive officers as a group (11 persons)	10,421,429	73%

* Less than one percent.

- (1) Unless otherwise indicated, the address of all of the above named persons is c/o Xcorporeal, Inc., 11150 Santa Monica Blvd., Suite 340, Los Angeles, California 90025.
- (2) Includes 9,600,000 shares held of record by Consolidated National, LLC, of which Mr. Peizer is the sole managing member and beneficial owner.
- (3) Includes 428,572 shares held of record by Prime Logic Capital, LLC, CPS Opportunities, and GPC LXI, LLC. Mr. Cummins is a Managing Partner of Prime Capital, LLC. He disclaims beneficial ownership of the reported securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein.
- (4) Includes 357,143 shares held of record by Trinad Capital Master Fund Ltd. (the "Master Fund"), that may be deemed to be beneficially owned by Trinad Management, LLC, the investment manager of the Master Fund and Trinad Capital LP; a controlling stockholder of the Master Fund; Trinad Advisors GP, LLC, the general partner of Trinad Capital LP; and Jay Wolf a director of the issuer and a managing director of Trinad Management, LLC and a managing director of Trinad Advisors GP, LLC. Mr. Wolf disclaims beneficial ownership of the reported securities except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein.
- (5) Includes 27,514 shares held of record by Paizon Capital, which is beneficially owned and controlled by Mr. Lewin's immediate family members. Mr. Lewin disclaims beneficial ownership of these shares.

Unless otherwise indicated, we believe that all persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of our common stock beneficially owned by them. A person is deemed to be the beneficial owner of securities which may be acquired by such person within 60 days from the date on which beneficial ownership is to be determined, upon the exercise of options, warrants or convertible securities. Each beneficial owner's percentage ownership is determined by assuming that options, warrants and convertible securities that are held by such person (but not those held by any other person) and which are exercisable, convertible or exchangeable within such 60 day period, have been so exercised, converted or exchanged.

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Transactions with Related Persons

In connection with the contribution of the assets to our company, we issued to Consolidated National, LLC (CNL), of which our Chairman is the sole managing member and beneficial owner, an aggregate of 9,600,000 shares of common stock.

We owed \$64,620 to Peter Sotola at August 31, 2006, a director of Xcorporeal as of that date, consisting of unpaid advances and management fees. This amount was forgiven by the former director, who was no longer a shareholder as of the sale of his common stock on August 31, 2006. The debt forgiveness was accounted for as an Addition to Paid in Capital.

Our Chief Medical and Scientific Officer and director of our Company, Dr. Victor Gura, owns 13,453,250 shares of common stock of NQCI (or approximately 27.6% of NQCI's common stock outstanding as of September 30, 2006) with whom we entered into a license agreement. In addition, Medipace Medical Group, Inc., an affiliate of Dr. Gura owns 800,000 shares of common stock of NQCI (or approximately 1.6% of NQCI's common stock outstanding as of September 30, 2006).

Director Independence

Messrs. Cummins, de Kergrohen, Lewin, McCrann and Wolf are independent directors under NASD Marketplace Rule 4200(a)(14).

Description of Xcorporeal common stock

DESCRIPTION OF XCORPOREAL CAPITAL STOCK

The following description of our capital stock is intended to be a summary and does not describe all provisions of our certificate of incorporation or bylaws or Delaware law applicable to us. For a more thorough understanding of the terms of our capital stock, you should refer to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, which are included as exhibits to this information statement.

Common Stock

We are authorized to issue up to 40,000,000 share of our common stock, \$0.0001 par value. The holders of common stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be voted upon by stockholders. Subject to preferences that may be applicable to any outstanding preferred stock, holders of common stock are entitled to receive ratably dividends as may be declared by the board of directors out of funds legally available for that purpose. In the even of our liquidation, dissolution, or winding up, the holders of common stock are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining after payment of liabilities and the liquidation preferences of any outstanding preferred stock. The common stock has no preemptive or conversion rights, other subscription rights, or redemption or sinking fund provisions. All issued and outstanding shares of common stock are fully paid and non-assessable. As of December 31, 2006, there are 14,200,050 shares of our common stock issued outstanding.

Preferred Stock

Our board of directors has the authority, without further action by our stockholders, to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value, in one or more series and to designate the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions of each series. The issuance of preferred stock could have the effect of restricting dividends on the common stock, diluting the voting power of the common stock, impairing the liquidation rights of the common stock, or delaying or preventing a change in control without further action by our stockholders. As of the date of this information statement, there are no shares of preferred stock outstanding, and we have no present plans to issue any shares of preferred stock. There is no preferred stock outstanding at this times.

INFORMATION ABOUT CTHE

For purposes of this section entitled "Information About CTHE" only, all references to "we," "us," or "our" refers to CTHE prior to the effectiveness of the merger.

Description of Business

CTHE provides management expertise including consulting on operations, marketing and strategic planning and a single source of capital to early stage technology companies. The Company was incorporated in Delaware in 1992. The business model is designed to enable the companies with whom CTHE acquires or invests to become market leaders in their industries. The strategy over the years has led to the development, acquisition and operation of technology based businesses with compelling valuations and strong business models. The goal is to realize the value of these investments for CTHE's shareholders through a subsequent liquidity event such as a sale, merger or initial public offering of the investee companies. However, our business model is constrained by our lack of capital.

At June 30, 2007, CTHE does not hold any investments and does not have any products or services, customers or revenue, and CTHE has no other lines of business.

Results of Operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 as compared with the three and six months ended June 30, 2006

Our operations consist of costs and expenses for the activities to identify additional technologies and companies in which we might invest, as well as legal defense costs and costs associated with SEC reporting. We do not generate any revenue.

General and Administrative Expenses

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 general and administrative expenses were \$7,117 and \$69,034, respectively. This compares to \$48,895 and \$122,560, respectively, for the three and six month periods ending June 30, 2006. General and administrative expenses declined \$41,778, or 85%, and \$53,526, or 44%, for the three and six month periods, respectively, primarily due to lower legal and other professional fees. The Company had \$34,800 of stock compensation expense for the six month period ending June 30, 2007 versus none in the comparable period in 2006. The Company also realized a \$237,281 gain on settlement of accounts payable in the first six months of 2007.

Interest Expense

We had no interest expense during the three month period ended June 30, 2007 and \$413 during the six month period ended June 30, 2007 compared to \$168,266 and \$411,342, respectively, in 2006. Interest expense during the first two quarters of 2007 was not significant because the litigation accrual, advances and notes payable to officers and shareholders, the demand note payable to Citadel and the convertible note payable to CITN Investment Inc. ("CII") which, collectively, generated interest expense in the first two quarters of 2006 were no longer outstanding during the three and six month periods ending June 30, 2007.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We received a report from our independent registered public accounting firm for our year ended December 31, 2006 containing an explanatory paragraph that describes the uncertainty regarding our ability to continue as a going concern due to our recurring operating losses and our significant working capital deficiency. Historically, we have incurred recurring operating losses and have a stockholders' deficit at June 30, 2007 of approximately \$63,239. We had a cash balance of \$271 at June 30, 2007 and current liabilities total approximately \$63,510. We have limited access to capital, no plans to raise capital and we have not identified sources of capital at June 30, 2007. Our past funding needs of the business have been provided by financings through short-term notes payable and additional investments from related parties, including our CEO and CH, however there can be no assurance that such funds will be available from these related parties in the future. The Company has been and continues to be dependent upon outside financing to perform its business development activities, make investments in new technology companies and to fund operations.

Our plans to continue to support and expand our business development activities are limited due to a lack of identification and availability of near term capital. As a result, it is unlikely that the implementation of the Company's business strategy will generate positive cash flow in the foreseeable future. We have no plans at June 30, 2007 to raise additional capital to invest in new business opportunities.

There can be no assurance that management's plans will be successful or what other actions may become necessary. There can be no assurance that the Company will ever achieve liquidity for its investments. Until we are able to create liquidity from an additional inflow of new capital, we will continue to require external sources of working capital to fund our operating expenses. Our inability to raise capital could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations that could be material to our results of operations.

Cash Used in Operating Activities

The net cash used in operating activities was approximately \$43,000 for the six months ended June 30, 2007 resulting from a net profit of approximately \$133,000 offset by non-cash charges of approximately \$202,000, plus a net change in operating liabilities of approximately \$27,000.

Cash Provided by Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was approximately \$43,000 consisting primarily of shares issued to the CEO for an advance made to the Company.

Contractual Obligations

There are no notes payable, other long-term debt obligations, capital lease obligations, operating lease obligations or long-term capital purchase commitments at June 30, 2007.

Controls and Procedures

The Company's management, including the Company's principal executive and financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13(a) - 15(e) and 15(d) - 15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the six months ended June 30, 2007, the period covered by the Form 10-QSB. Based upon that evaluation, the Company's principal executive and financial officer have concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of June 30, 2007 to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed on the reports the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time period specified in the Commission's rules and forms and that information required to be disclosed in the reports the Company files or submits is accumulated and communicated to management including the CEO / CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent limitations on Effectiveness of Internal Controls

The effectiveness of any system of internal control over financial reporting, including CT Holdings', 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, including CT Holdings', 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 you that such improvements will be sufficient to provide us with effective internal control over financial reporting.

The Year ended December 31, 2006, compared with the Year ended December 31, 2005

Our operations consisted of costs and expenses for providing services to our investee companies and the activities to identify additional technologies and companies in which we might invest, as well as legal defense costs and costs associated with SEC reporting. We do not generate any direct revenue and because our investee companies were not consolidated, we did not report revenue from investee businesses.

General and Administrative Expenses

During the year ended December 31, 2006 general and administrative expenses were \$99,185 versus \$177,631 for the year ended December 31, 2005. The decrease of \$78,446 or 44% from the year earlier period is primarily due to lower legal defense costs and lower management fees charged by CDSS in the respective year periods. Legal defense costs are expected to decline in future periods as a result of the settlement of the lawsuits during 2006. Management fees for services provided by CDSS will no longer be incurred as a result of the termination of the transition services agreement in December 2006. We may incur similar costs, principally accounting, legal and SEC compliance related fees, from other providers of similar services, principally accounting and information technology support, however no assurances are provided that the costs of similar services may be available at the same cost as previously incurred and may possibly be more expensive than the cost of services previously provided by CDSS.

Settlement of Litigation

Since August 1998 we have been engaged in litigation with Meyers Associates, L.P. f/k/a Roan/Meyers Associates, L.P. and f/k/a Janssen-Meyers Associates, L.P. (collectively "Meyers"). The original lawsuit arose out of an alleged 1995 contract with a predecessor entity of the Company. Since the original lawsuit was filed, a number of court actions, motions and judgments have been prosecuted. Two lawsuits with Meyers, further described below, were being vigorously defended during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. A settlement of all litigation with Meyers was reached during 2006 and is discussed below.

In December 2001, the plaintiffs refiled a lawsuit, previously dismissed by a federal court, in state court, seeking to enforce a proposed settlement term sheet executed on July 7, 2000. The case was filed in the Supreme Court of New York, that state's trial court, in a case styled Roan Meyers v. CT Holdings. CT Holdings filed counterclaims for breach of the term sheet as well as breach of the placement agency agreement. Cross motions for partial summary judgments were argued but on June 9, 2004 the court entered judgment in favor of Roan-Meyers in the amount of \$3,000,000 and granted interest at the rate of 9% from October 31, 2000 through the date of final judgment, and thereafter at the statutory rate allowed by law. The Company appealed the final judgment, and the appellate court affirmed the trial court's decision. The \$3,000,000 judgment as well as the interest from October 2000 through December 31, 2005 of \$1,404,590 was accrued at December 31, 2005. We continued to accrue interest on the judgment of approximately \$179,000 during the year ended December 31, 2006 until ultimate settlement of the lawsuit discussed below.

On April 8, 2005, Meyers filed a lawsuit in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, in New Castle County, against the Company, Citadel Security Software, Inc. (CDSS) including Steven B. Solomon, the Chief Executive and a Director of the Company, Chris A. Economou, a Director of the Company, Lawrence Lacerte, a former Director of the Company, and Phillip J. Romano, a former Director of the Company (the "Individual Defendants"). The suit alleged that in connection with an action filed in the Supreme Court of New York, New York County, to enforce a Settlement Term Sheet executed on July 7, 2000 by Meyers and CT Holdings, Meyers was awarded a judgment against CT Holdings in the amount of \$3 million plus interest on the judgment at the rate of 9% from October 31, 2000 until the date of entry of that judgment and thereafter at the statutory rate (the "Judgment"). CT Holdings appealed the Judgment. The suit also alleged that CT Holdings' May 2002 spin-off of its interests in CDSS to CT Holdings' shareholders rendered CT Holdings insolvent and constituted a fraudulent conveyance to defraud CT Holdings' creditors, including Meyers. The suit asserted fraudulent conveyance claims against CDSS and CT Holdings pursuant to Delaware statutory and common law. The suit also asserted a claim against CDSS for successor liability as the alleged successor in interest or alter ego of CT Holdings. The suit alleged that the Individual Defendants who were officers and/or directors of CT Holdings at the time of the spin-off breached fiduciary duties allegedly owed to creditors of CT Holdings, including Meyers, by approving and allowing the spin-off transaction. The suit sought to void the spin-off transaction or alternatively to hold CDSS liable for the Judgment including interest, to recover damages against the Individual Defendants in an amount not less than the Judgment including interest, plus an unspecified amount of punitive, consequential and incidental damages, as well as attorneys' fees and

costs.

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On August 23, 2006, CT Holdings and certain other parties entered into a Release and Settlement Agreement ("Agreement") by and among Meyers and their related parties (collectively, the "Meyers Released Parties") on the one hand and defendants CT Holdings Enterprises, Citadel Security Software Inc., Steven B. Solomon, Chris A. Economou, Lawrence Lacerte, Mark Rogers, Phillip J. Romano, Axel Sawallich, George Sharp and Gilbert Gertner (collectively "Defendants") on the other hand. The Agreement provides for the settlement of litigation filed by Meyers against defendants CDSS, CT Holdings Enterprises, certain of our and CDSS's current and former directors and officers, Steven B. Solomon, Chris E. Economou, Lawrence Lacerte, Mark Rodgers, Phillip J. Romano and Axel Sawallich in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware in and for New Castle County (the "Delaware Action") asserting various claims, and other litigation against CT Holdings and its former officers and directors (the "Actions"). Pursuant to the Agreement, CDSS paid the sum of \$1,250,000 to Meyers Associates in two payments, the first payment of \$250,000 was made upon signing of the Agreement in August 2006 and the second payment of \$1,000,000 was made on November 1, 2006 in accordance with the terms of the Agreement. The Defendants were released by the Plaintiffs from all claims in the actions 91 days after receipt of the payments, subject to the terms and conditions of the agreement. Accordingly, the Company reversed the accrued liability for Meyers legal claims during 2006 in the amount of \$4,583,852.

Gain on Extinguishment of Debt

On May 22, 2006 the Company and CII, an affiliate of the Company's CEO, entered into a settlement, pursuant to which CII agreed to release the Company from indebtedness and accrued interest under the Amended Note of \$271,148 plus accrued interest of \$9,211 through May 22, 2006, in exchange for the delivery to CII of the shares of Parago and River Logic owned by the Company. The carrying value of these shares was zero at the settlement date. As a result of this settlement, the Company recorded a gain of \$280,359 on the settlement with CII, a related party, and recognized as interest expense the unamortized amount of beneficial conversion feature related to the debt at the time of settlement of approximately \$250,290.

In December 2006, we entered into an agreement with CDSS to cancel and terminate the Tax Disaffiliation Agreement and the Transition Services Agreement and released each other from all outstanding liabilities to the other. As a result of this agreement, the gain on the extinguishment of debt includes approximately \$327,305 representing the release of principal and interest owed to CDSS for an unsecured demand note payable and \$686,666 for the gain on the release of a non-interest bearing payable to CDSS.

Interest Expense

Interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 was \$465,184 and \$494,341, respectively, representing interest expense on litigation accrual, advances and notes payable to officers and shareholders, the demand note payable to CDSS and the convertible note payable to CII. Interest expense related to these items is expected to decline in future periods as a result of the settlement of the litigation and the settlement of the convertible note payable to CII.

The year 2006 includes interest expense of approximately \$179,000 related to the Meyers lawsuits versus approximately \$279,000 accrued in 2005. Interest expense associated with the advances and the notes payable was approximately \$35,000 in 2006 versus approximately \$55,000 for 2005. Interest expense also includes amortization of the beneficial conversion feature associated with the CII convertible note which totaled approximately \$250,000 and \$161,000 for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Other Income

Other income for the year ended December 31, 2006 was \$11,203, representing the reversal of excess accruals for a prior legal settlement.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have received a report from our independent registered public accounting firm for our year ended December 31, 2006 containing an explanatory paragraph that describes the uncertainty regarding our ability to continue as a going concern. Although we have a significant gain for the year ended December 31, 2006, we have a history of recurring operating losses and have a significant working capital deficiency at December 31, 2006 of approximately \$456,000. We had a cash balance of \$197 at December 31, 2006 and current liabilities total approximately \$456,000. We have limited access to capital, no plans to raise capital, and we have not identified sources of capital at December 31, 2006. Our past funding needs of the business have been provided by financings through short-term notes payable and additional investments from related parties, including our CEO and CII, an entity of which our CEO is an officer, director and 50% shareholder and a commitment to advance up to an additional \$100,000 in exchange for 250,000 shares of our common stock, however there can be no assurance that such funds will be available from these related parties in the future. The Company has been and continues to be dependent upon outside financing to perform its business development activities, make investments in new technology companies and to fund operations.

Until we are able to create liquidity through a financing, investment or some other liquidity transaction, we will continue to require working capital to fund operating expenses. At December 31, 2006 we have not identified sources of capital nor do we have any plans to raise sufficient amounts of capital to settle liabilities or to fund business development activities.

On February 14, 2007 our shareholders approved a proposal to amend the Company's Certificate of Incorporation to combine shares of the Company's common stock to effect a one for 70 reverse stock split. A 1 for 70 reverse stock split would make available sufficient authorized shares of common stock to settle commitments to issue shares and to potentially facilitate a corporate transaction such as a merger or financing. Corporate transactions of this nature could improve liquidity, however there can be no assurance that the Company will enter into any corporate transaction to improve liquidity.

There can be no assurance that management's plans will be successful or what other actions may become necessary. There can be no assurance that the Company will ever achieve liquidity. Until we are able to create liquidity from an additional inflow of new capital, we will continue to require external sources of working capital to fund our operating expenses. Our inability to raise capital could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations that could be material to our results of operations.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2006 the net cash used in operating activities was approximately \$46,000 resulting from net income approximately \$5,325,000 offset by non-cash amortization of deferred debt discount of approximately \$250,000 recorded as interest expense, a gain of the extinguishment of debt of approximately \$1,294,000 and the reversal of litigation accruals of approximately \$4,405,000 resulting from the settlement of litigation plus a reduction in operating liabilities of approximately \$77,000.

The net cash used in operating activities was approximately \$43,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005 resulting from a net loss of approximately \$672,000 offset by non-cash amortization of deferred debt discount of approximately \$161,000 recorded as interest expense, a non-cash interest accrual on the litigation judgment of approximately \$279,000 plus a change in operating liabilities of approximately \$189,000.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

There were no cash flows used or from investing activities in either year ended December 31, 2006 or 2005.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

We rely on related parties, including our CEO, for funds to pay accounts payable and to settle other liabilities. In some cases, our CEO elected to pay vendors directly rather than advance funds to the Company. We have presented these direct vendor payments in the statement of cash flows as if the funds had been first advanced to the Company. During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, our CEO paid vendors directly or advanced funds to the Company in the amount of approximately \$46,000 and \$38,800, respectively representing the total amount of cash flows provided by financing activities in 2006 and 2005.

Contractual Obligations

At December 31, 2006 a \$46,288 unsecured advance payable to an officer and a \$9,000 unsecured note payable plus accrued interest of approximately \$7,800 to a shareholder which is in default at December 31, 2006. There are no other long-term debt obligations, capital lease obligations, operating lease obligations or long-term capital purchase commitments.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We entered into an Agreement dated as of December 4, 2006 with CDSS, where CDSS assigned to us causes of action and rights of CDSS related to claims against CDSS's insurance carrier related to prior litigation. Subsequently, we assigned these causes of action to Lawrence Lacerte, a former director and greater than 10% shareholder. The Company has no other off-balance sheet arrangements that have had, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future effect on the Company's financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors.

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

As of August 22, 2007, there were issued and outstanding approximately 2,894,675 shares of common stock. There is no other class of voting security of CT Holdings issued or outstanding. The following table sets forth the number of shares of common stock beneficially owned as of August 10, 2007, by (i) each person known to CTHE to own more than 5% of the common stock, (ii) each director, (iii) each named executive officer and (iv) all directors, named executive officers and other executive officers as a group. We calculated beneficial ownership according to Rule 13d-3 of the Securities Exchange Act as of that date. Shares issuable upon exercise of options that are exercisable within 60 days after August 10, 2007 are included as beneficially owned by the option holder. Beneficial ownership generally includes voting and investment power with respect to securities. Unless otherwise indicated below, the persons and entities named in the table have sole voting and sole investment power with respect to all shares beneficially owned and has an address of c/o CT Holdings, 2100 McKinney Avenue, Suite 1500, Dallas, Texas 75201. The number of shares owned have been adjusted for the effect of a 1 for 70 reverse stock split approved by shareholders on February 14, 2007, but do not reflect the proposed 1 for 8.27 reverse stock split.

NAME AND ADDRESS	APPROXIMATE	
	NUMBER OF SHARES OWNED	PERCENT OF CLASS
Steven B. Solomon	1,604,547	55.4%
Lawrence Lacerte 5950 Sherry Lane Dallas, Texas 75225	482,143	16.7%
Chris A. Economou 150 North Federal Highway, # 210 Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301	50,349	1.7%
Mark Rogers 751 Laurel St. #19 San Carlos, California	49,308	1.7%
Dr. Axel Sawallich	25,532	*

Beatrixgasse 3
1030 Vienna, Austria.

All officers and directors as a group (4 persons)	1,729,736	59.7%
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* Less than 1%

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Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The following is a description of the material terms of the agreements and arrangements involving CTHE and its subsidiaries.

Agreements Relating to the Sale of Substantially All of the Assets of CDSS

In connection with the sale of substantially all of the assets of CDSS, we entered into an Agreement dated as of December 4, 2006 (the "Agreement") with CDSS. Pursuant to the Agreement with CDSS:

1. we and CDSS canceled and terminated the Tax Disaffiliation Agreement dated as of May 17, 2002, and Transition Services Agreement dated as of May 17, 2002 between us and CDSS;
2. each party released the other from all outstanding liabilities to each other;
3. CDSS assigned to us causes of action and rights of CDSS related to claims against CDSS's insurance carrier related to prior litigation;
4. we waived any and all rights in and to any of the assets transferred by CDSS pursuant to the asset purchase agreement; and
5. we waived any prohibition or restriction to the transactions contemplated by the asset purchase agreement set forth in the Agreement and Plan of Distribution dated as of May 17, 2002 between us and CDSS or otherwise.

CT Holdings' Related Party Transactions

During 2006 our CEO paid approximately \$46,000 of operating expenses on behalf of CTHE for which we recorded a non-interest bearing advance payable of \$46,000.

During 2005, our CEO advanced CTHE \$38,800 and in December 2005, this amount plus a \$5,000 note due to our CEO were converted to a note payable to CITN Investment, Inc., further discussed below. At December 31, 2005, CTHE had a convertible note payable due to a related party, CITN Investment, Inc., a Texas corporation ("CII") and an affiliate of the company's CEO. The convertible note was first issued on May 24, 2004, when CTHE entered into a Loan and Security Agreement (the "Loan Agreement") with CII. The Loan Agreement provided for advances by CII to CTHE of up to \$600,000, such advances to be made in the sole discretion of CII. In the event the entire \$600,000 was advanced to CTHE, the loans would be convertible, at the option of CII, into 1,014,286 shares of CTHE's common stock and a pro rata amount of such number of shares in the event less than the \$600,000 was advanced to CTHE. All advances under the Loan Agreement were secured by a pledge of all CTHE's assets. On May 24, 2004, CTHE was advanced \$200,000 by CII pursuant to the Loan Agreement and evidenced by a Secured Convertible Promissory Note (the "Note"). The Note was amended in December 2005 and settled in May 2006 as discussed below.

In December 2005, CTHE and CII entered into an Amended and Restated Secured Convertible Promissory Note (the "Amended Note"). Pursuant to the Amended Note, the principal was increased to \$271,148 resulting from the combination of the principal and accrued interest from the original note with CII and additional advances of \$43,800 plus accrued interest of \$1,222 through the issue date of the Amended Note. The Amended Note was convertible into 240 million pre 1 for 70 reverse split shares, and if the Amended Note was repaid by CTHE, CII had an option to purchase up to 71 million pre 1 for 70 reverse split shares of CTHE's common stock at an exercise price equal to the par value per shares (\$0.01 per share). The note accrued interest at 8% per annum and was due the earlier of May 24, 2006 or on demand by CII. This Amended Note was secured by a pledge of all of CTHE's assets. The accrued interest on the Amended Note at December 31, 2005 was \$772.

On May 22, 2006 CTHE and CII entered into a settlement of the Amended Note, pursuant to which CII agreed to release CTHE from indebtedness and accrued interest under the Amended Note of \$271,148 plus accrued interest of \$9,211 through May 22, 2006, in exchange for the delivery to CII of the shares of Parago and River Logic owned by CTHE.

The Company recorded a debt forgiveness gain related to this transaction in the amount of \$280,359 in the second quarter of 2006. CII retained its option to purchase 51% of CTHE's common stock, 1,014,286 shares of common stock of CTHE's, at an exercise price equal to the par value per shares (\$0.01 per share). The CII option to acquire 1,014,286 shares of common stock was exercised on March 2, 2007 and otherwise would have expired on April 28, 2007, sixty (60) days following the effectiveness of the 1 for 70 reverse stock split.

Pursuant to the terms of the transition services agreement with CDSS until its termination in December 2006, CTHE agreed to pay CDSS \$10,000 per quarter (reduced in July 2005 from \$7,500 per month) for the services of its CEO, CFO and accounting and information management staff, as well as office rent and indirect overhead expenses. The Company had a liability recorded for \$650,000 for amounts payable to CDSS under this agreement at December 31, 2005. No amount was owed at December 31, 2006 because all amounts owed under the transition services agreement were released on December 4, 2006 pursuant to the Agreement discussed above.

The Company has an accrued liability to a law firm in which an attorney who is a partner and who was a former CT Holdings' employee and is a relative of our CEO of approximately \$97,000 and \$100,000 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

CII is owned 50% by Steven B. Solomon, CTHE's Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board, and 50% by Lawrence Lacerte, a shareholder and former director of CTHE. At December 31, 2006, Mr. Solomon beneficially owned 783,114 shares of CTHE's common stock including, an unexercised stock option for 28,572 shares of common stock, which was cancelled subsequent to December 31, 2006. 85,714 unissued shares of common stock from a prior exercise of an option, and as a result of his stock ownership in CII, Mr. Solomon was deemed the beneficial owner of 507,143 shares of common stock underlying an option owned by CII, more than 50% of our common stock outstanding on that date, giving him potential control of CTHE through the voting power over a majority of the shares of our outstanding common stock. Due to an insufficient number of authorized shares at December 31, 2006 (discussed below), approximately 621,430 shares were not issuable to Mr. Solomon. Following the 1 for 70 reverse stock split in February 2007, Mr. Solomon was issued 85,714 the unissued shares of common stock from his prior exercise of an option, and CII exercised its option to acquire 1,014,286 shares. Subsequent to December 31, 2006, CII distributed 607,143 shares to Mr. Solomon and 407,143 shares to Mr. Lacerte.

On March 2, 2007, Mr. Solomon acquired 250,000 shares of common stock for providing up to \$100,000 of cash for working capital purposes. On March 9, 2007, in recognition of their service to CTHE, Mr. Economou, a director, was awarded 40,000 shares of common stock, Mr. Rogers, a director, was awarded 40,000 shares of common stock, Mr. Sawallich, a director, was awarded 20,000 shares of common stock, and Mr. Connelly, former Chief Financial Officer, was awarded 10,000 shares of common stock. In August 2007, CTHE issued 500,000 shares of common stock to Mr. Solomon in connection with his services to CTHE and further advances of funds.

COMPARISON OF RIGHTS OF HOLDERS OF XCORPOREAL COMMON STOCK AND CTHE COMMON STOCK

Upon completion of the merger, there will be no change in the rights of holders of Xcorporeal common stock because CTHE will amend and restate its certificate of incorporation and bylaws to be substantially similar to the certificate of incorporation and bylaws of Xcorporeal immediately prior to the merger. CTHE shareholders rights will change because of the changes to its certificate of incorporation and bylaws. In addition, the par value of CTHE common stock will change from \$0.01 per share to \$0.0001 per share as a result of the reverse split. Also, as a result of the

reverse stock split and merger, CTHE stockholders will own approximately 350,000 shares in the combined company, while Xcorporeal stockholders will own approximately 14.2 million shares in the combined company. Accordingly, CTHE shareholders' percentage ownership in CTHE will substantially decrease as a result of the merger.

Upon completion of the merger, CTHE will change its name to Xcorporeal, Inc, and adopt the Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws of Xcorporeal in effect immediately prior to the merger. Those documents are substantially similar to the current Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws of CTHE except that the Bylaws of CTHE provide that stockholders representing 25% of the outstanding common stock may call a special meeting of stockholders while the Bylaws of Xcorporeal provide that special meetings of stockholders may only be called by the Chairman of the Board, the Chief Executive Officer, the President or Secretary of the corporation, in each case pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors.

LEGAL MATTERS

Wood & Sartain LLP, counsel to CTHE, will render an opinion as to certain legal matters concerning the shares of CTHE common stock to be issued to Xcorporeal stockholders pursuant to the merger.

INTERESTS OF NAMED EXPERTS AND LEGAL COUNSEL

Dreier Stein & Kahan LLP, legal counsel to Xcorporeal, and its attorneys hold no shares of its common stock, but an attorney with the firm holds a warrant to purchase up to 200,000 shares of Xcorporeal's common stock. Wood & Sartain, LLP, legal counsel to CTHE owns no shares of its common stock, but an attorney with the firm who is the brother-in-law of CTHE's Chief Executive Officer, owns 53,572 shares of CTHE common stock.

**INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF
XCORPOREAL, INC.
(a Development Stage Company)**

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XCORPOREAL, INC.
(a Development Stage Company)
BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2007 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2006
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 346,887	\$ 27,440,987
Marketable securities, at fair value	22,676,578	—
Restricted cash	83,050	—
Prepays	158,802	70,850
Other current assets	12,066	19,378
Total current assets	23,277,383	27,531,215
Property and equipment, net	56,094	3,328
Other assets	951	1,000
Total Assets	23,334,428	27,535,543
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable	455,036	143,606
Accrued placement agent fees	—	1,348,470
Accrued professional fees	427,259	312,208
Accrued royalties	208,333	83,333
Accrued other liabilities	111,630	121,189
Other current liabilities	115,400	124,676
Total Current Liabilities	1,317,658	2,133,482
Commitments and contingencies		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, none outstanding	—	—
Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value, 40,000,000 shares authorized, 14,200,050 outstanding on June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006	1,420	1,420
Additional paid-in capital	34,202,998	29,924,410
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(12,187,648)	(4,523,769)
Total Stockholders' Equity	22,016,770	25,402,061
Total Liabilities & Stockholders' Equity	\$ 23,334,428	\$ 27,535,543

See accompanying notes to the interim financial statements

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XCORPOREAL, INC.
(a Development Stage Company)
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended		May 4, 2001 (Date
	June 30,		June 30,		of Inception) to
	2007	2006	2007	2006	June 30,
	2007				
Operating Expenses:					
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 1,611,188	\$ 5,587	\$ 5,590,288	\$ 11,790	\$ 8,908,940
Research and development	1,482,037	—	2,688,134	—	3,975,456
Depreciation and amortization	3,862	—	5,383	—	5,478
Loss before Other Income and Income Tax	(3,097,087)	(5,587)	(8,283,805)	(11,790)	(12,889,874)
Interest Income	308,060	—	619,926	—	702,226
Loss before income taxes	(2,789,027)	(5,587)	(7,663,879)	(11,790)	(12,187,648)
Income taxes	—	—	—	—	—
Net Loss	\$ (2,789,027)	\$ (5,587)	\$ (7,663,879)	\$ (11,790)	\$ (12,187,648)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.54)	\$ (0.00)	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	14,200,050	3,820,000	14,200,050	3,820,000	

See accompanying notes to the interim financial statements

XCORPOREAL, INC.
(a Development Stage Company)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,		May 4, 2001 (Date of Inception) to June 30, 2007
	2007	2006	
Cash flows used in operating activities			
Net Loss for the Period	\$ (7,663,879)	\$ (11,790)	\$ (12,187,648)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Non-employee Stock Based Compensation	2,795,124	—	4,957,735
Stock Based Compensation	1,483,464	—	1,747,715
Depreciation and amortization	5,383	—	5,478
Net Change in assets and liabilities:			
Prepaid Expenses	(87,952)	—	(158,802)
Other Current Assets	7,312	—	(12,066)
Other Assets	—	—	(1,000)
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	(806,548)	5,459	1,202,257
Other Current Liabilities	(9,276)	—	115,400
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(4,276,372)	(6,331)	(4,330,931)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Capital Expenditures	(58,100)	—	(61,523)
Restricted Cash	(83,050)	—	(83,050)
Purchase of marketable securities	(25,000,000)	—	(25,000,000)
Sale of marketable securities	2,323,422	—	2,323,422
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(22,817,728)	—	(22,821,151)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Capital Stock issued	—	—	27,434,349
Advances from related party	—	6,590	64,620
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	—	6,590	27,498,969
Increase/(decrease) in cash during the period	(27,094,100)	259	346,887
Cash, beginning of the period	27,440,987	—	—
Cash, end of the period	\$ 346,887	\$ 259	\$ 346,887

Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information;
cash paid for:

Interest	\$	—	\$	—	\$	—
Income taxes	\$	—	\$	—	\$	—

See accompanying notes to the interim financial statements

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XCORPOREAL, INC.
(a Development Stage Company)
STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)
For the Period May 4, 2001 (Inception) to June 30, 2007
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Deficit Accumulated During Development Stage	Total
Common stock issued for cash at \$0.01 per share	2,500,000	\$ 250	\$ 24,750		\$ 25,000
Net Loss for the year ended December 31, 2001				\$ (40,255)	(40,255)
Balance as of December 31, 2001	2,500,000	250	24,750	(40,255)	(15,255)
Common stock issued for cash at \$0.05 per share	1,320,000	132	65,868		66,000
Net Loss for the year ended December 31, 2002				(31,249)	(31,249)
Balance as of December 31, 2002	3,820,000	382	90,618	(71,504)	19,496
Net Loss for the year ended December 31, 2003				(12,962)	(12,962)
Balance as of December 31, 2003	3,820,000	382	90,618	(84,466)	6,534
Net Loss for the year ended December 31, 2004				(23,338)	(23,338)
Balance as of December 31, 2004	3,820,000	382	90,618	(107,804)	(16,804)
Net Loss for the year ended December 31, 2005				(35,753)	(35,753)
Balance as of December 31, 2005	3,820,000	382	90,618	(143,557)	(52,557)
Common stock issued for a licence rights	9,600,000	960	40		1,000
Capital stock cancelled	(3,420,000)	(342)	342		—
Warrants granted for consulting fees			2,162,611		2,162,611
Forgiveness of related party debt			64,620		64,620
Common stock issued for cash at \$7.00, net of placement fees of \$2,058,024	4,200,050	420	27,341,928		27,342,348
Stock-based compensation expense			264,251		264,251
Net loss for the period				(4,380,212)	(4,380,212)

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Balance as of December 31, 2006	14,200,050	1,420	29,924,410	(4,523,769)	25,402,061
Warrants granted for consulting services			2,795,124		2,795,124
Stock-based compensation expense			1,483,464		1,483,464
Net loss for the period				(7,663,879)	(7,663,879)
Balance as of June 30, 2007	14,200,050	\$ 1,420	\$ 34,202,998	\$ (12,187,648)	\$ 22,016,770

See accompanying notes to the interim financial statements

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XCORPOREAL, INC.
(a Development Stage Company)
NOTES TO THE INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2007
(Unaudited)

Note 1 — Interim Reporting

While information presented in the accompanying interim financial statements is unaudited, it includes all adjustments, which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim period presented. All adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. It is suggested that these interim financial statements be read in conjunction with our December 31, 2006 financial statements.

The results of operations for the period ended June 30, 2007, are not necessarily indicative of the results that can be expected for the year ended December 31, 2007.

Note 2 — Nature and Continuance of Operations

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada as Pacific Spirit Inc. on May 4, 2001 to engage in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties. On August 31, 2006, we changed our name to Xcorporeal, Inc. and thereafter acquired the rights to our Wearable Artificial Kidney, congestive heart failure treatment products, and other medical devices. As a result, we transitioned to a development stage company focused on researching, developing and commercializing technology and products related to the treatment of kidney failure and congestive heart failure.

On October 13, 2006, Xcorporeal, Inc., a Nevada corporation (Xcorporeal Nevada), consummated a merger with and into its newly-formed, wholly-owned subsidiary, Xcorporeal Merger Corporation, a Delaware corporation (Xcorporeal Delaware) for the purpose of changing our domicile from Nevada to Delaware. Each outstanding share of Xcorporeal Nevada common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, was automatically converted into one share of Xcorporeal Delaware common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share. The change in par value has been applied retroactively. As a result of the reincorporation, the total number of common stock authorized changed from 100,000,000 shares to 40,000,000 common shares; the total number of preferred stock authorized remained at 10,000,000 shares, resulting in a total number of capital stock authorized of 50,000,000 shares.

Note 3 — Development Stage Company

We were previously a pre-exploration stage company as defined in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (“SFAS”) No. 7 and the Securities and Exchange Act Guide No. 7. Effective with the execution of the license agreement on August 31, 2006, we are a development stage company, devoting substantially all of our efforts to the research, development and commercialization of kidney and congestive heart failure treatment technologies.

Risks and Uncertainties— We operate in an industry that is subject to intense competition, government regulation and rapid technological change. Our operations are subject to significant risk and uncertainties including financial, operational, technological, regulatory and other risks associated with a development stage company, including the potential risk of business failure.

Note 4 — Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

We invest available cash in short-term commercial paper, certificates of deposit and high grade variable rate securities. Liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased are considered to be cash equivalents.

Investments, including auction rate securities and certificates of deposit, with maturity dates greater than three months when purchased, which have readily determined fair values, are classified as available-for-sale investments and reflected in current assets as marketable securities at fair market value. Auction rate securities are recorded at par value, which equals fair market value, as the rate on such securities resets generally every 7, 28 or 35 days.

Restricted cash represents deposits secured as collateral for a bank credit card program.

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Note 5 —Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following at June 30, 2007:

Property and equipment	\$ 61,523
Accumulated depreciation	(5,429)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 56,094

Depreciation expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007 was \$3,847 and \$5,334, respectively. There was no depreciation expense during 2006.

Note 6 — Interest Income

Interest income of \$308,060 and \$619,926 reported for the three and six months ended June 30, 2007, respectively, are a result of the interest earned on our cash raised from our private placement during the fourth quarter of 2006.

Note 7 — Mineral Property

By a lease agreement effective June 1, 2001 and amended June 25, 2002, November 25, 2002, January 9, 2004 and April 11, 2005, we were granted the exclusive right to explore and mine the Del Oro and NP Claims located in Pershing County of the State of Nevada. The term of this lease was for 30 years, renewable for an additional 30 years so long as the conditions of the lease are met. We were required to pay minimum advanced royalties payments on each January 9 of \$50,000. We did not make the payment which triggered an event of default under the lease. On March 10, 2006, we received a termination notice and the lease was subsequently terminated.

Note 8 — Related Party Transaction

We were charged the following by a former director:

	Three months ended June 30,		Six months ended June 30,		May 2, 2001 (Date of Inception) to June 30,
	2006	2007	2006	2007	2007
Administrative services	\$ 1,500	\$ —	\$ 3,000	\$ —	\$ 12,000

Note 9 — License Agreement

On August 31, 2006, we entered into a Contribution Agreement with a company whose sole managing member is our current Chairman. We issued 9,600,000 shares of common stock in exchange for (a) the right, title, and interest to the name "Xcorporeal" and related trademarks and domain names, and (b) the right to enter into the Merger Agreement and License Agreement with National Quality Care, Inc. (NQCI) dated September 1, 2006 pursuant to which we obtained the exclusive rights to the technology relating to our congestive heart failure treatment, kidney failure treatment, and other medical devices. We were a shell corporation prior to the transaction. We valued the License Agreement at the carry-over basis of \$1,000. As consideration for being granted the License, we agreed to pay a minimum annual royalty of \$250,000, or 7% of net sales. We recorded \$208,333 in royalty expenses covering the minimum royalties from commencement of the License Agreement through June 30, 2007. The first minimum royalty payment is due by December 1, 2007. The License Agreement expires in 2105.

Note 10 — Terminated Merger Agreement

On September 1, 2006, we entered into a Merger Agreement with our licensor, NQCI, which contemplated that we would either (i) acquire it as a wholly owned subsidiary pursuant to a triangular merger, or (ii) issue shares of our common stock in consideration of the assignment of the licensed technology. The Merger Agreement expired by its own terms on December 31, 2006. In addition, on December 29, 2006, NQCI served written notice that it was terminating the Merger Agreement, and on January 2, 2007, we consented to the termination. Accordingly, the Merger Agreement is now terminated. We will not be proceeding with any merger with NQCI. The termination of the Merger Agreement had no effect on the License Agreement, the Contribution Agreement, or the shares we issued to CNL.

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Note 11 — Stock Options and Warrants***Incentive Compensation Plan***

On October 13, 2006, after the effectiveness of the Nevada reincorporation, we adopted the Xcorporeal, Inc. 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan and the related form of option agreement. The plan authorizes the grant of stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights. Effective February 28, 2007, there are 3,900,000 shares of common stock reserved for issuance pursuant to the plan (subject to adjustment in accordance with the provisions of the plan). The plan will continue in effect for a term of up to ten years

Stock Options to Employees, Officer and Directors

The Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors determines the terms of the options granted, including the exercise price, the number of shares subject to option, and the vesting period. Options generally vest over five years and have a maximum life of ten years. On May 11, 2007, we granted options to purchase an aggregate of 625,000 shares of our common stock under the 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan to employees. The options vest ratably over 4 or 5 years, are exercisable at \$7.00 per share, the fair market value of our common stock on the grant date, and expire in 2017. The fair value of such stock options was \$3.8 million.

We reported \$0.8 million and \$1.5 million in stock-based compensation expense for employees, officers and directors for the three and six month period ended June 30, 2007, respectively. No such stock-based compensation expense was reported for the three and six month period ended June 30, 2006.

All compensation expense for stock options granted has been determined under the fair value method using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	For the quarter ended June 30, 2007
Expected dividend yields	zero
Expected volatility	110%
Risk-free interest rate	4.60%
Expected terms in years	6.25-6.50

Warrants and Stock Options to Non-Employees

On May 11, 2007, we also issued stock options to a consultant to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock in exchange for consulting services. These stock options vest ratably over 5 years so long as the consultant continues to provide services, are exercisable at \$7.00 per share, the fair market value of our common stock on the grant date and expire 2017. The resulting fair value of such stock options was \$0.3 million.

We reported \$0.1 million and \$2.8 million in stock-based compensation expense for consultants for the three and six month period ended June 30, 2007, respectively. No such stock-based compensation expense was reported for the three and six month period ended June 30, 2006.

Compensation for options granted to non-employees has been determined in accordance with SFAS No. 123 and EITF 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments that are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services." Accordingly, compensation is determined using the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measured.

For options and warrants issued as compensation to non-employees for services that are fully vested and non-forfeitable at the time of issuance, the estimated value is recorded in equity and expensed when the services are performed and benefit is received as provided by Financial Accounting and Standards Board (“FASB”) Emerging Issues Task Force No. 96-18 “Accounting For Equity Instruments That Are Issued To Other Than Employees For Acquiring or In Conjunction With Selling Goods Or Services.”

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All charges for warrants granted have been determined under the fair value method using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	For the quarter ended June 30, 2007
Expected dividend yields	zero
Expected volatility	135%
Risk-free interest rate	4.67%
Expected terms in years	9.87

The following table shows the change in unamortized compensation expense for stock options and warrants issued to employees, officers, directors and non-employees during the six months ended June 30, 2007:

	Stock Options and Warrants Outstanding	Unamortized Compensation Expense
January 1, 2007	2,054,221	\$ 10,002,154
Granted in the period	2,160,000	13,343,156
Cancelled in the period	(50,000)	(282,403)
Expensed in the period		(4,297,569)
June 30, 2007	4,164,221	\$ 18,765,338

Note 12 — Subsequent Events

In July 2007, we entered into an agreement with Aubrey Group, Inc., an FDA-registered third-party contract developer and manufacturer of medical devices for the design and development of a Portable Artificial Kidney (PAK). The PAK will be designed for use as a Continuous Renal Replacement Therapy (CRRT) in either a hospital (with medical supervision) or home setting. The development is expected to be completed by the end of 2008 and projected labor and material costs are estimated at approximately \$5.1 million over the term. The agreement can be terminated at any time with 30 business days notice.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors and Stockholders
Xcorporeal Inc.
(a development stage company)
(formerly Pacific Spirit, Inc.)
Santa Monica, California

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Xcorporeal Inc., a development stage company as of December 31, 2006 and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2006 and the period from inception (May 4, 2001) to December 31, 2006, except that we did not audit these financial statements for the period from inception (May 4, 2001) through December 31, 2005; those statements were audited by other auditors whose report dated February 2, 2006, except as to Note 4 in the 2005 financial statements which was as of March 10, 2006, expressed a going concern opinion on those statements. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Xcorporeal Inc. at December 31, 2006 and the period from inception (May 4, 2001) through December 31, 2006, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As more fully described in Note 1 to the financial statements, effective January 1, 2006 the company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, "Share-Based Payment"

/s/ BDO Seidman, LLP

Los Angeles, California
April 16, 2007

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders,

Xcorporeal, Inc. (formerly Pacific Spirit Inc.)

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Xcorporeal, Inc. (formerly Pacific Spirit Inc.) (A Pre-exploration Stage Company) as of December 31, 2005 and the related statements of operations, cash flows and stockholders' equity (deficiency) for the year ended December 31, 2005 and the period May 4, 2001 (Date of Inception) to December 31, 2005. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States of America). Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, these financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Xcorporeal, Inc. (formerly Pacific Spirit Inc.) as of December 31, 2005 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2005 and the period May 4, 2001 (Date of Inception) to December 31, 2005, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements referred to above have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company is in the pre-exploration stage, and has no established source of revenue and is dependent on its ability to raise capital from shareholders or other sources to sustain operations. These factors, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, raise substantial doubt that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Vancouver, Canada
February 2, 2006, except as to Note 4
which is as of March 10, 2006

“AMISANO HANSON”
Chartered Accountants

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XCORPOREAL, INC.
(formerly Pacific Spirit Inc.)
(a Development Stage Company)
BALANCE SHEETS

	Years ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	\$ 27,440,987	\$ —
Prepays	70,850	—
Other current assets	19,378	—
Total current assets	27,531,215	—
Property and equipment, net	3,328	—
Other assets	1,000	—
Total Assets	27,535,543	—
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable	143,606	—
Accrued placement agent fees	1,348,470	—
Accrued professional fees	312,208	—
Accrued other liabilities	204,522	18,330
Due to related party	—	34,227
Other current liabilities	124,676	—
Total Current Liabilities	2,133,482	52,557
Commitments and contingencies		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)		
Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, none outstanding	—	—
Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value, 40,000,000 shares authorized, 14,200,050 and 3,820,000 outstanding on December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively	1,420	382
Additional paid-in capital	29,924,410	90,618
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(4,523,769)	(143,557)
Total Stockholders' Equity/(Deficiency)	25,402,061	(52,557)
Total Liabilities & Stockholders' Equity	\$ 27,535,543	\$ —

XCORPOREAL, INC.
(formerly Pacific Spirit Inc.)
(a Development Stage Company)
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Years ended December 31,		May 4, 2001 (Date of Inception) to December 31,
	2006	2005	2006
Operating Expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 3,174,995	\$ 35,753	\$ 3,318,652
Research and development	1,287,322	—	1,287,322
Depreciation	95	—	95
Loss before Other Income and Income Tax	(4,462,412)	(35,753)	(4,606,069)
Interest Income	82,200	—	82,300
Loss before income taxes	(4,380,212)	(35,753)	(4,523,769)
Income taxes	—	—	—
Net Loss	\$ (4,380,212)	\$ (35,753)	\$ (4,523,769)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ (0.67)	\$ (0.01)	
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	6,542,312	3,820,000	

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

XCORPOREAL, INC.
(formerly Pacific Spirit Inc.)
(a Development Stage Company)
STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)
For the Period May 4, 2001 (Inception) to December 31, 2006

	Common Stock		Additional	Deficit	
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in	Accumulated	Total
			Capital	During	
				Development	
				Stage	
Common stock issued for cash at \$0.01 per share	2,500,000	\$ 250	\$ 24,750		\$ 25,000
Net Loss for the year ended December 31, 2001				\$ (40,255)	(40,255)
Balance as of December 31, 2001	2,500,000	250	24,750	(40,255)	(15,255)
Common stock issued for cash at \$0.05 per share	1,320,000	132	65,868		66,000
Net Loss for the year ended December 31, 2002				(31,249)	(31,249)
Balance as of December 31, 2002	3,820,000	382	90,618	(71,504)	19,496
Net Loss for the year ended December 31, 2003				(12,962)	(12,962)
Balance as of December 31, 2003	3,820,000	382	90,618	(84,466)	6,534
Net Loss for the year ended December 31, 2004				(23,338)	(23,338)
Balance as of December 31, 2004	3,820,000	382	90,618	(107,804)	(16,804)
Net Loss for the year ended December 31, 2005				(35,753)	(35,753)
Balance as of December 31, 2005	3,820,000	382	90,618	(143,557)	(52,557)
Common stock issued for licence rights	9,600,000	960	40		1,000
Capital stock cancelled	(3,420,000)	(342)	342		—
Warrants granted for consulting fees			2,162,611		2,162,611
Forgiveness of debt			64,620		64,620
Common stock issued for cash at \$7.00, net of placement fees of \$2,058,024	4,200,050	420	27,341,928		27,342,348

Stock-based compensation expense				264,251		264,251
Net loss for the period					(4,380,212)	(4,380,212)
Balance as of December 31, 2006	14,200,050	\$	1,420	\$	29,924,410	\$ (4,523,769)\$ 25,402,061

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

XCORPOREAL, INC.
(formerly Pacific Spirit Inc.)
(a Development Stage Company)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years ended December 31,		May 4, 2001 (Date of Inception) to December 31, 2006
	2006	2005	
Cash flows used in operating activities			
Net Loss for the Period	\$ (4,380,212)	\$ (35,753)	\$ (4,523,769)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Non-employee Stock Based Compensation	2,162,611		2,162,611
Stock Based Compensation	264,251		264,251
Depreciation	95		95
Net Change in assets and liabilities:			
Prepaid Expenses	(70,850)	800	(70,850)
Other Current Assets	(19,378)		(19,378)
Other Assets	(1,000)		(1,000)
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities	1,990,475	5,826	2,008,805
Other Current Liabilities	124,676		124,676
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	70,668	(29,127)	(54,559)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities			
Capital Expenditures	(3,423)	—	(3,423)
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(3,423)	—	(3,423)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities			
Capital Stock issued in Private Placement for \$29,400,351 in cash; fees of \$2,057,002	27,343,349	—	27,434,349
Advances from related party	30,393	28,551	64,620
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	27,373,742	28,551	27,498,969
Increase/(decrease) in cash during the period	27,440,987	(576)	27,440,987
Cash, beginning of the period	—	576	
Cash, end of the period	\$ 27,440,987	\$ —	\$ 27,440,987
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information; cash paid for:			
Interest	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Income taxes	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

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XCORPOREAL, INC.
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY)
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2006

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada as Pacific Spirit Inc. on May 4, 2001 to engage in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties. On August 31, 2006, we changed our name to Xcorporeal, Inc. and thereafter acquired the rights to our Wearable Artificial Kidney, congestive heart failure treatment products, and other medical devices. As a result, we transitioned to a development stage company focused on researching, developing and commercializing technology and products related to the treatment of kidney failure and congestive heart failure.

On October 13, 2006, Xcorporeal, Inc., a Nevada corporation (Xcorporeal Nevada), consummated a merger with and into its newly-formed, wholly-owned subsidiary, Xcorporeal Merger Corporation, a Delaware corporation (Xcorporeal Delaware) for the purpose of changing the Company's domicile from Nevada to Delaware. Each outstanding share of Xcorporeal Nevada common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, was automatically converted into one share of Xcorporeal Delaware common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share. The change in par value has been applied retroactively. As a result of the reincorporation, the total number of common stock authorized changed from 100,000,000 shares to 40,000,000 common shares; the total number of preferred stock authorized remained at 10,000,000 shares, resulting in a total number of capital stock authorized of 50,000,000 shares.

The financial statements as of December 31, 2005, have been prepared using generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America applicable for a going concern which assumes that the Company will realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the ordinary course of business. Realization values may be substantially different from carrying values as shown and these financial statements do not give affect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classifications of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. The Company has a working capital deficiency of \$52,557 and as at December 31, 2005, has not yet attained profitable operations and has accumulated a deficit of \$143,557 since inception. Its ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the ability of the Company to generate profitable operations in the future and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that may be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. The Company anticipates that additional funding will be in the form of equity financing from the sale of common shares. The Company may also seek to obtain short-term loans from the directors of the Company. There are no current arrangements in place for equity funding or short-term loans.

2. DEVELOPMENT STAGE COMPANY

We were previously a pre-exploration stage company as defined in the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 7 and the Securities and Exchange Act Guide No. 7. Effective with the execution of the license agreement on August 31, 2006, we are a development stage company, devoting substantially all of our efforts to the research, development and commercialization of kidney and congestive heart failure treatment technologies.

Risks and Uncertainties— We operate in an industry that is subject to intense competition, government regulation and rapid technological change. Our operations are subject to significant risk and uncertainties including financial, operational, technological, regulatory and other risks associated with a development stage company, including the potential risk of business failure.

3. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and Cash Equivalents — Cash equivalents are comprised of certain highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months.

Property and Equipment — Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization, which are calculated using the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the related assets (generally ranging from three to five years), or the remaining lease term when applicable. Gains and losses on disposals are included in results of operations at amounts equal to the difference between the book value of the disposed assets and the proceeds received upon disposal. There were no gains or losses on disposals from inception through the end of 2006. Expenditures for replacements and leasehold improvements are capitalized, while expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred.

Identifiable Intangibles and Amortization — Costs associated with obtaining and licensing patents and trademarks are capitalized as incurred and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or their legal lives of 17 to 20 years. Amortization of such costs begins once the patent or trademark has been issued. We evaluate the recoverability of our patent costs and trademarks quarterly based on estimated undiscounted future cash flows.

Research and Development — Research and development is expensed as incurred. Upfront and milestone payments made to third parties in connection with research and development collaborations prior to regulatory approval are expensed as incurred. Payments made to third parties subsequent to regulatory approval are capitalized and amortized over the shorter of the remaining license or product patent life. At December 31, 2006, the Company had no such capitalized research and development costs.

Income Taxes — Under SFAS 109, “Accounting for Income Taxes,” deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the consolidated financial statements and their respective tax basis. Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of (a) temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts reported for income tax purposes, and (b) tax credit carry-forwards. We record a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets when, based on management’s best estimate of taxable income in the foreseeable future, it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred income tax assets may not be realized.

Earnings per Share — Under SFAS 128, “Earnings per Share,” basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares assumed to be outstanding during the period of computation. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. As the Company had net losses for all periods presented, basic and diluted loss per share are the same, as any additional common stock equivalents would be anti-dilutive.

Share-Based Compensation — Effective January 1, 2006, we adopted FASB Statement No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment* (“FAS 123R”) (see Note 14). FAS 123R requires all share-based payments to employees to be expensed over the requisite service period based on the grant-date fair value of the awards and requires that the unvested portion of all outstanding awards upon adoption be recognized using the same fair value and attribution methodologies previously determined under FASB Statement No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*. We continue to use the Black-Scholes valuation method and applied the requirements of FAS 123R using the modified prospective method. Prior to January 1, 2006, there was no share-based compensation expense.

Use of Estimates — The consolidated financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”) and, accordingly, include certain amounts that are based on management’s best estimates and judgments. Estimates are used in determining such items as provisions for sales discounts and returns, depreciable and amortizable lives, recoverability of inventories produced in preparation for product launches, amounts recorded for contingencies, environmental liabilities and other reserves, pension and other postretirement benefit plan assumptions, share-based compensation, acquisitions and taxes on income. Because of the uncertainty inherent in such estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates.

Reclassifications — Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts to conform with the current year presentation.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. (SFAS) 159, “*The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities.*” SFAS No. 159 permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain items at fair value. The objective of this standard is to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reporting earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions. SFAS No. 159 permits all entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. Entities will report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value

option has been elected in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. The fair value option: (a) may be applied instrument by instrument, with a few exceptions, such as investments accounted for by the equity method; (b) is irrevocable (unless a new election date occurs); and (c) is applied only to entire instruments and not to portions of instruments. SFAS No. 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007, which for us would be our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year provided that the entity makes that choice in the first 120 days of that fiscal year and also elects to apply to provision of FASB Statement No. 157, "*Fair Value Measurements*." We are currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 159 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

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In December 2006, the FASB issued FSP 00-19-2, *Accounting for Registration Payment Arrangements* (“*FSP 00-19-2*”) which addresses accounting for registration payment arrangements. FSP 00-19-2 specifies that the contingent obligation to make future payments or otherwise transfer consideration under a registration payment arrangement, whether issued as a separate agreement or included as a provision of a financial instrument or other agreement, should be separately recognized and measured in accordance with FASB Statement No. 5, “*Accounting for Contingencies*.” FSP 00-19-2 further clarifies that a financial instrument subject to a registration payment arrangement should be accounted for in accordance with other applicable generally accepted accounting principles without regard to the contingent obligation to transfer consideration pursuant to the registration payment. FSP 00-19-2 is effective immediately for registration payment arrangements and the financial instruments subject to those arrangements that are entered into or modified subsequent to December 21, 2006. For registration payment arrangement and related financial instruments entered into prior to December 21, 2006, FSP 00-19-2 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 and interim periods within those financial years. Companies are required to report transition through a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as of the first interim period for the fiscal year in which FSP 00-19-2 is adopted. We have early adopted FSP 00-19-2 in 2006. There was no impact on our financial statements upon adoption.

In September 2006, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 157, “*Fair Value Measurements*” (“*SFAS No. 157*”). SFAS No. 157 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, clarifies the definition of fair value within that framework, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, which for us would be our fiscal year beginning January 1, 2008. We are currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 157 will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. (SAB) 108 (Topic 1N), “*Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatement when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements*,”. SAB No. 108 requires SEC registrants (i) to quantify misstatements using a combined approach that considers both the balance-sheet and income-statement approaches, (ii) to evaluate whether either approach results in quantifying an error that is material in light of relevant quantitative and qualitative factors, and (iii) to adjust their financial statements if the new combined approach results in a conclusion that an error is material. SAB No. 108 is effective for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2006, which for us would be our current fiscal year ending December 31, 2006. The adoption of SAB No. 108 did not have any effect on our financial position and results of operations.

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. (FIN) 48, “*Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes — An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*” (“*FIN 48*”). FIN 48 prescribes detailed guidance for the financial statement recognition, measurement and disclosure of uncertain tax positions recognized in an enterprise’s financial statements in accordance with Statement No. 109, “*Accounting for Income Taxes*.” Tax positions must meet a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold at the effective date to be recognized upon the adoption of FIN 48 and in subsequent periods. FIN 48 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006 which for us would be our fiscal year beginning on August 1, 2007. The provisions of FIN 48 will be applied to all tax positions upon initial adoption of the Interpretation. The cumulative effect of applying the provisions of this Interpretation will be reported as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings for that fiscal year. We are currently evaluating the impact of FIN 48 on our financial statements but do not believe that its adoption will have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

4. MINERAL PROPERTY

By a lease agreement effective June 1, 2001 and amended June 25, 2002, November 25, 2002, January 9, 2004 and April 11, 2005, the Company was granted the exclusive right to explore and mine the Del Oro and NP Claims located in Pershing County of the State of Nevada. The term of this lease was for 30 years, renewable for an additional 30 years so long as the conditions of the lease are met. The Company was required to pay minimum advanced royalties payments on each January 9 of \$50,000. The Company did not make the payment which triggered an event of default under the lease. On March 10, 2006, the Company received a termination notice and the lease was subsequently terminated.

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consist of the following at December 31, 2006:

Furniture and office equipment	\$	3,423
Accumulated depreciation		(95)
Property and equipment, net	\$	3,328

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 was \$95 and \$0, respectively.

6. INTEREST INCOME

Interest income of \$82,200 reported for the year ended December 31, 2006 is a result of the interest earned on our cash raised from our private placement as further described in Note 14 below.

7. LEASES

During 2006 we assumed a month-to-month lease for our research lab at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center at a rate of \$4,191 per month. In addition, as part of our License Agreement (see Note 12. License Agreement) we reimbursed our licensor for rent for medical office space for a three month period through November 30, 2006 at \$1,400 per month. NQCI subleased this space from a related party of ours. We paid the \$1,400 per month rent for December 2006 and January 2007 directly to the related party.

8. LICENSE EXPENSES

As part of our License Agreement with National Quality Care, Inc. (NQCI) dated September 1, 2006, we agreed to pay reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in the ordinary course of business consistent with past practices, during the period September 1, 2006 until the date of closing or termination of the Merger Agreement, which occurred on December 31, 2006.

During 2006, we paid \$1,182,359 on three invoices totaling \$1,478,516 and the disputed balance is included under the caption ' *Other current liabilities*' in the accompanying balance sheet as of December 31, 2006.

9. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

Investing and financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2006 that do not have a direct impact on current cash flows have been excluded from the statements of cash flows as follows:

- a) We cancelled 3,420,000 shares of common stock.

b) We issued 9,600,000 shares of common stock to acquire the right, title and interest to the name “Xcorporeal,” related trademarks and domain names, and the right to enter into the License Agreement to obtain the rights to technology relating to congestive heart and kidney failure treatment and other devices. The value of the stock was recorded at \$1,000, the carryover basis of our 96% stockholder immediately following the transaction.

c) A former director of the Company forgave \$64,620 of unpaid advances and management fees.

There were no non-cash transactions during the year ended December 31, 2005.

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10. LOSS PER COMMON SHARE

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted loss per common share:

	Years ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
Numerator:		
Net Loss	\$ (4,380,212)	\$ (35,753)
Denominator:		
Weighted average outstanding shares of common stock	6,542,312	3,820,000
Loss per common share:		
Basic	\$ (0.67)	\$ (0.01)
Diluted	\$ (0.67)	\$ (0.01)

Diluted loss per common share for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 does not include the effect of stock options and warrants (see Note 15. Stock Options and Warrants to Non-Employees) since their effect would be anti-dilutive. Options and warrants outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005 were approximately 1.9 million and nil, respectively.

11. INCOME TAXES

The (benefit) provision for taxes on income from continuing operations is comprised of the following for the years ended December 31:

	2006	2005
Current:		
Federal	\$ —	\$ —
State	—	—
Deferred:		
Federal	—	—
State	—	—
Total		
	\$ —	\$ —

The reported (benefit) provision for taxes on income from continuing operations differs from the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate of 34% to loss before income taxes as follows for the years ended December 31:

	2006 (%)	2005 (%)
Income tax benefit at statutory rate	(34.00)	(34.00)

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State taxes, net of federal benefits	(5.83)	(5.83)
Research and development credits	(3.92)	—
Change in valuation allowance	43.75	39.83
Total	—	—

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The Company provides deferred income taxes for temporary differences between assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting and income tax purposes. The tax effects of temporary differences at December 31 are as follows:

	2006	2005
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 778,063	\$ 39,238
Tax credits	171,690	—
Deferred Stock Based compensation	966,726	—
Deferred tax assets	1,916,479	39,238
Valuation allowance	(1,916,479)	(39,238)
Net deferred tax liability	\$ (0)	\$ (0)

Based upon the Company's development stage status and history of operating losses, realization of its deferred tax assets does not meet the "more likely than not" criteria under SFAS No. 109 and, accordingly, a valuation allowance for the entire deferred tax asset amount has been recorded.

The valuation allowance had an increase of \$1.8 million and \$0.04 million in 2006 and 2005, respectively.

At December 31, 2006, the Company has net operating loss carry forwards for federal and state income tax purposes of approximately \$1.9 million which begin to expire in 2026 and 2021, respectively. In addition, the Company has research and development and other tax credits for federal and state income tax purposes of approximately \$83,676 and \$88,014, respectively. The federal credits begin to expire in 2026 and state credits do not expire for California purposes.

Pursuant to Sections 382 and 383 of the Internal Revenue Code, the utilization of net operating losses ("NOL") and other tax attributes may be subject to substantial limitations if certain ownership changes occur during a three-year testing period (as defined). The Company is currently evaluating the effect of the recent stock issuances on its ability to utilize its NOL or credit carryovers.

12. LICENSE AGREEMENT

On August 31, 2006, we entered into a Contribution Agreement with a company whose sole managing member is our current Chairman. We issued 9,600,000 shares of common stock in exchange for (a) the right, title, and interest to the name "Xcorporeal" and related trademarks and domain names, and (b) the right to enter into the Merger Agreement and License Agreement dated September 1, 2006 pursuant to which we obtained the exclusive rights to the technology relating to our congestive heart failure treatment, kidney failure treatment, and other medical devices. We were a shell corporation prior to the transaction. We valued the License Agreement at the carry-over basis of \$1,000. As consideration for being granted the License, we agreed to pay a minimum annual royalty of \$250,000, or 7% of net sales. We recorded \$83,300 in royalty expenses covering the minimum royalties from commencement of the License Agreement through December 31, 2006. The first minimum royalty payment is due by December 1, 2007. The License Agreement expires in 2105.

13. TERMINATED MERGER AGREEMENT

On September 1, 2006, we entered into a Merger Agreement with our licensor, NQCI, which contemplated that we would either (i) acquire it as a wholly owned subsidiary pursuant to a triangular merger, or (ii) issue shares of our common stock in consideration of the assignment of the licensed technology. The Merger Agreement expired by its own terms on December 31, 2006. In addition, on December 29, 2006, NQCI served written notice that it was terminating the Merger Agreement, and on January 2, 2006, we consented to the termination. Accordingly, the Merger Agreement is now terminated. We will not be proceeding with any merger with NQCI. The termination of the Merger Agreement had no effect on the License Agreement, the Contribution Agreement, or the shares we issued to CNL.

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14. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

During the fourth quarter of 2006, we completed a private placement of an aggregate of 4,200,050 unregistered shares of our common stock. Our shares were issued to approximately 100 institutional and accredited investors, priced at \$7.00 per share, for proceeds of approximately \$27.3 million, net of placement agent fees of \$2.1 million. Purchasers included affiliates of our board members Marc Cummins, Nicholas Lewin and Jay Wolf. We accounted for the placement agent fees as a reduction in the gross proceeds of the private placement and a credit to additional paid-in capital. In addition, we issued 3-year warrants to purchase 100,000 and 29,221 shares of our common stock to two placement agents at \$7.00 and \$7.25 per share ("Placement Agent Warrants"), respectively. The fair value of the Placement Agent Warrants issued is \$615,810 and was determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions: Annual dividends - zero, expected volatility - 110%, risk free interest rate - 4.6%, expected life - 3 years.

On August 31, 2006, we issued immediately-exercisable, five-year warrants to purchase an aggregate of 325,000 shares of common stock (see Note 15. Stock Options and Warrants). The fair value for the consulting services provided of approximately \$2,162,611 was recorded as a credit to additional paid-in capital and a debit to selling, general and administrative expenses.

The private placement was exempt from registration pursuant to Rule 506 promulgated under Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, as a transaction not involving a public offering. We entered into registration rights agreements with each of the purchasers, obligating us to use best efforts to file a registration statement covering the purchased shares. We filed a registration statement on Form S-3 with the SEC on December 22, 2006 to register the common stock issued under this transaction. In response to correspondence from the staff of the SEC dated January 18, 2007, we filed a registration withdrawal request with the SEC on January 31, 2007 to withdraw the registration statement on Form S-3 previously filed until such time as our common stock is quoted on the "OTC Bulletin Board" administered by Nasdaq or other exchange.

15. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

Incentive Compensation Plan

On October 13, 2006, our Board of Directors and stockholders unanimously approved the Xcorporeal, Inc. 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan and the related form of option agreement. The plan authorizes the grant of stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights. As of December 31, 2006, there were 2,000,000 shares of common stock reserved for issuance pursuant to the plan, subject to adjustment in accordance with the provisions of the plan. The purpose of the plan is to assist us in attracting, motivating, retaining and rewarding high-quality employees, officers, directors and consultants.

Stock Options

The Compensation Committee of our Board of Directors determines the terms of the options granted, including the exercise price, the number of shares subject to option, and the vesting period. Options generally vest over five years and have a maximum life of ten years. On November 14, 2006, we granted options to purchase an aggregate of 1.6 million shares of our common stock under the 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan to two officers and the chairman of the Company. The options vest ratably over 5 years, are exercisable at \$5.00 per share and expire between 2011 and 2016. No options were granted during the year ended December 31, 2005. We reported \$264,251 in stock-based compensation expense during the year ended December 31, 2006. No stock-based compensation expense was reported for the year ended December 31, 2005.

All compensation expense for stock options granted have been determined under the fair value method using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
Annual dividends	zero	—
Expected volatility	110-135%	—
Risk free interest rate	4.57-4.60%	—
Expected life	5-10 years	—

In addition, our Chief Medical and Scientific Officer will also be granted options to purchase an additional 500,000 shares of our common stock upon FDA approval of our first product.

Warrants

On August 31, 2006, we issued immediately-exercisable, five-year warrants to purchase an aggregate of 325,000 shares of common stock at \$1.00 per share to consultants in exchange for services performed during the third quarter of 2006. The fair value of the services provided was calculated using the Black-Scholes pricing model and approximated \$2,162,611. In addition, we issued 3-year warrants to purchase 100,000 and 29,221 shares of our common stock to two placement agents at \$7.00 and \$7.25 per share (“Placement Agent Warrants”), respectively. The fair value of the Placement Agent Warrants issued is \$615,810 and was also determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. No warrants were granted during the year ended December 31, 2005.

Compensation for options granted to non-employees has been determined in accordance with SFAS No. 123 and EITF 96-18, “Accounting for Equity Instruments that are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services.” Accordingly, compensation expense is determined using the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, whichever is more reliably measured.

For options and warrants issued as compensation to non-employees for services that are fully vested and non-forfeitable at the time of issuance, the estimated value is recorded in equity and expensed when the services are performed and benefit is received as provided by Financial Accounting and Standards Board (“FASB”) Emerging Issues Task Force No. 96-18 “Accounting For Equity Instruments That Are Issued To Other Than Employees For Acquiring Or In Conjunction With Selling Goods Or Services.” Non-vested options and warrants issued for services performed are marked to market monthly.

All charges for warrants granted have been determined under the fair value method using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following assumptions:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
Annual dividends	zero	—
Expected volatility	110-120%	—
Risk free interest rate	4.60-4.70%	—
Expected life	3-5 years	—

The following tables summarize information concerning outstanding options at December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2004	—	—
Granted	—	—
Exercised	—	—
Cancelled or forfeited	—	—
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	—	—
Granted	1,600,000	\$ 5.00
Exercised	—	—
Cancelled or forfeited	—	—
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	1,600,000	\$ 5.00
Exercisable at December 31, 2005	—	—
Exercisable at December 31, 2006	—	—

The following tables summarize information concerning outstanding warrants at December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at December 31, 2004	—	—
Granted	—	—
Exercised	—	—
Cancelled or forfeited	—	—
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	—	—
Granted	454,221	\$ 2.72
Exercised	—	—
Cancelled or forfeited	—	—
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	454,221	\$ 2.72
Exercisable at December 31, 2005	—	—
Exercisable at December 31, 2006	454,221	\$ 2.72

The weighted average grant-date estimated fair value of stock options granted in 2005 and 2006 approximated nil and \$10.3 million or \$6.42 per share, respectively. The weighted average grant-date estimated fair value of warrants granted in 2005 and 2006 approximated nil and \$2.8 million or \$6.11 per share, respectively. At December 31, 2006, the unamortized compensation charges related to outstanding stock options were \$10.0 million. There were no

unamortized compensation charges related to warrants at December 31, 2006. No stock options or warrants were exercised during the two years ended December 31, 2006.

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	Stock Options
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	—
Granted	1,600,000
Exercised	—
Cancelled or forfeited	—
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	1,600,000

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the warrants that are exercisable as of December 31, 2006 approximates 4.18 years. No stock options were exercisable as of December 31, 2006.

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

We were charged the following by a former director:

	Year ended December 31, 2006	2005	May 2, 2001 (Date of Inception) to December 31, 2006
Administrative services	\$ 3,000	\$ 9,000	\$ 12,000

We owed \$64,620 to related party at August 31, 2006, a director as of that date, consisting of unpaid advances and management fees. This amount was forgiven by the former director, who was no longer a shareholder as of the sale of his common stock on August 31, 2006. The debt forgiveness was accounted for as an Addition to Paid in Capital.

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (unaudited)

Amendment of the 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan

On February 27, 2007, our board of directors approved an amendment to the 2006 Incentive Compensation Plan to increase the number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the plan from 2,000,000 to 3,900,000. The amendment was previously approved by our stockholders.

Issuance of Stock Options and Warrants

Also on February 27, 2007, the board of directors approved the issuance of options and warrants to directors, officers, other employees and consultants to purchase a total of 1,035,000 and 225,000, respectively, of our common stock. The options will vest 20% on each of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth anniversaries and expire five years from the grant date. The warrants have a 5-year term and vest immediately.

Lease for Corporate Headquarters

Effective February 2, 2007, we entered into a one-year lease for our executive offices of approximately 3,000 square feet for monthly rent of approximately \$11,000 per month.

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**CT HOLDINGS ENTERPRISES, INC.
UNAUDITED BALANCE SHEETS**

<u>ASSETS</u>	JUNE 30, 2007	DECEMBER 31, 2006
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 271	\$ 197
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 271	\$ 197
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</u>		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 57,418	\$ 392,681
Advance payable to officer	6,092	46,288
Note payable to shareholder including accrued interest of \$0 and \$7,801	-	16,801
Total current liabilities	63,510	455,770
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
PREFERRED STOCK, \$0.01 stated value per share; 1,000,000 shares authorized;		
No shares issued or outstanding	-	-
COMMON STOCK, \$.01 par value per share; 60,000,000 shares authorized;		
2,397,264 and 836,370 shares issued and outstanding at June 30, 2007 and December 31, 2006.	23,973	8,364
COMMON STOCK, pending issuance (38,572 shares at December 31, 2006)	-	600,000
ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	59,082,536	58,238,845

ACCUMULATED DEFICIT	(59,169,74)	(59,302,782)
Total stockholders' deficit	(63,239)	(455,573)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	\$ 271	\$ 197

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

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CT HOLDINGS ENTERPRISES, INC.
UNAUDITED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	THREE MONTHS ENDED, JUNE 30		SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
General and administrative expense	7,117	48,895	69,034	122,560
Stock based compensation expense	-	-	34,800	-
Gain on settlement of liabilities	-	-	-	-
Debt settlement gain	-	(280,359)	(237,281)	(280,359)
Interest expense	-	168,266	413	411,342
Income (loss) before income taxes	(7,117)	63,198	133,034	(253,543)
Provision for income taxes	-	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	\$ (7,117)	\$ 63,198	\$ 133,034	\$ (253,543)
Net income (loss) per share - basic and diluted	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.00
Weighted average common shares outstanding				
- basic and diluted	2,397,264	67,245,928	1,920,839	67,245,928

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

CT HOLDINGS ENTERPRISES, INC.
UNAUDITED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	SIX MONTHS ENDE	
	JUNE 30,	
	2007	2006
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss)	\$ 133,034	\$ (253,543)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:		
Amortization of deferred debt discount	-	250,290
Accrual for litigation and related interest	-	137,951
Gain on settlement of accounts payable	(237,281)	(280,359)
Stock compensation expense	34,800	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	26,518	125,661
Payable to CDSS Wind Down Inc.	-	20,000
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(42,929)	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Shares issued to officer for cash advance	36,911	-
Cash advance from officer	6,092	-
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	43,003	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	74	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	197	197
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	\$ 271	\$ 197

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

Common stock issued to related party for legal services	\$ 15,000	\$ -
Common stock issued to officer to settle advances and notes payable	\$ 63,089	\$ -
Contribution from CDSS to pay legal expenses	\$ 109,500	\$ -
Payment of liability by officer recorded as an advance	\$ -	\$ 20,000

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

CT HOLDINGS ENTERPRISES, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2007

NOTE A - NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Interim Financial Statements and Basis of Presentation

These unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for interim financial information and in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal, recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly, the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc. ("CT Holdings" or the "Company"). On March 13, 2006 the Company changed its name from CT Holdings, Inc. to CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc.

Some information and footnote disclosures normally included in the financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States have been condensed or omitted pursuant to rules and regulations promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"). The results of operations for the interim periods shown herein are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any future interim period or for the entire year. These statements should be read together with the audited financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Form 10-KSB for the year ended December 31, 2006 on file with the Commission.

Description of Business

CT Holdings provides management expertise including consulting on operations, marketing and strategic planning and a single source of capital to early stage technology companies. The Company was incorporated in Delaware in 1992. The business model is designed to enable the companies with whom the Company acquires or invests to become market leaders in their industries. The strategy over the years has led to the development, acquisition and operation of technology based businesses with compelling valuations and strong business models. The goal is to realize the value of these investments for the Company's shareholders through a subsequent liquidity event such as a sale, merger or initial public offering of the investee companies. However, our business model is constrained by our lack of capital. At June 30, 2007, the Company does not hold any investments and does not have any products or services, customers or revenue, and the Company has no other lines of business.

Liquidity

The Company has incurred recurring operating losses and has a stockholders' deficit at June 30, 2007 of \$63,239. At June 30, 2007 there is a cash balance of \$271 and current liabilities total \$63,510. The Company has limited access to capital at June 30, 2007, no plans to raise capital, and management has not identified sources of capital at June 30, 2007. Past funding needs of the business have been provided by financings through notes payable, cash advances and additional investments from related parties, including the Company's CEO and CITN Investment Inc ("CII"), an affiliate of the Company's CEO, however there can be no assurance that such funds will be available from these related parties in the future. The Company has been and continues to be dependent upon outside financing to perform its business development activities, make investments in new technology companies and to fund operations.

Reverse Stock Split

On February 14, 2007 our shareholders approved a proposal to amend the Company's Certificate of Incorporation to combine shares of the Company's common stock to effect a one for 70 reverse stock split. A 1 for 70 reverse stock split would make available sufficient authorized shares of common stock to settle commitments to issue shares and to potentially facilitate a corporate transaction such as a merger or financing. Corporate transactions of this nature could

improve liquidity, however there can be no assurance that the Company will enter into any corporate transaction to improve liquidity. The effect of this reverse split has been reflected in all share data for all periods presented.
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The Company will continue to require working capital to fund operating expenses. At June 30, 2007, the Company has not identified sources of capital nor does the Company have any plans to raise sufficient amounts of capital to settle liabilities or to fund business development activities.

Use of Estimates

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

Net Income (Loss) per Common Share

Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period.

Included in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the three and six months ended June 30, 2006 are 38,571 shares that would have been issued when a shareholder exercised his right to convert a note payable to common stock and 85,714 shares that would have been issued to the Company's CEO when he exercised his right to exchange Parago shares for CT Holdings' shares if the Company had the available authorized shares. These shares have been included in the computation for the date that they would have been issued. The effect of stock options for 41,679 shares of common stock outstanding at June 30, 2006 have been excluded from the weighted average shares computation as they are antidilutive. The Company had no common stock equivalents at June 30, 2007; therefore, for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2007, diluted earnings per share are the same as basic earnings per share.

Income Taxes

In January 2007, the Company adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109" (FIN 48). This Interpretation clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements. FIN 48 requires companies to determine whether it is "more likely than not" that a tax position will be sustained upon examination by the appropriate taxing authorities before any part of the benefit can be recorded in the financial statements. It also provides guidance on the recognition, measurement and classification of income tax uncertainties, along with any related interest and penalties. The Company did not recognize any adjustments to our financial statements as a result of our implementation of FIN 48.

NOTE B - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On March 2, 2007, the CEO exercised a right to acquire 250,000 shares of common stock for providing up to \$100,000 of cash for working capital purposes. At December 31, 2006, the CEO had advanced the Company \$46,288 against the \$100,000 commitment and at March 31, 2007, \$6,408 remained available under his commitment due to the Company. This amount was received by the Company subsequent to March 31, 2007. On March 9, 2007, in recognition of service to the Company, Mr. Economou, a director, was awarded 40,000 shares of common stock, Mr. Rogers, a director, was awarded 40,000 shares of common stock, Mr. Sawallich, a director, was awarded 20,000 shares of common stock, and Mr. Connelly, former Chief Financial Officer, was awarded 10,000 shares of common stock. During the first quarter of 2007, the Company issued 50,000 shares to a law firm in which the CEO's brother-in-law is a partner, in exchange for a reduction in accrued legal expenses of \$15,000. The Company also issued 5,000 shares each to two consultants. The Company recorded stock based compensation expense in the amount of \$34,800 related to these issuances.

Also on March 2, 2007, following the effectiveness of the 1 for 70 reverse stock split, the 85,715 unissued shares related to a previously exercised option were issued to the CEO, 38,572 shares of common stock related to the conversion of a note payable to a shareholder were issued to the shareholder and 1,014,286 shares were issued to CII for an option exercised by CII.

Pursuant to the terms of the transition services agreement with CDSS until its termination in December 2006, the Company agreed to pay CDSS \$10,000 per quarter (reduced in July 2005 from \$7,500 per month) for the services of its CEO, CFO and accounting and information management staff, as well as office rent and indirect overhead expenses. No amount was owed at March 31, 2007 because all amounts owed under the transition services agreement were released on December 4, 2006 pursuant to the Agreement discussed above.

During the three months ended March 31, 2007, CDSS paid \$109,500 in legal expenses on behalf of the Company. The \$109,500 has been recorded as a contribution from CDSS.

On June 30, 2007, the Company received a cash advance from its CEO of approximately \$6,000 for the purpose of paying various vendors.

On August 7, 2007, the Company issued 500,000 shares of restricted common stock to Steven B. Solomon, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, in connection with his services to the Company and further advances of funds. The Company issued the restricted common stock in reliance upon the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, pursuant to a transaction to one accredited investor not involving any public offering.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc., formerly CT Holdings, Inc., (the Company) as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' deficit and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have nor were we engaged to perform, audits of their internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc. as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As more fully described in Note A, although the Company has a significant gain for the year ended December 31, 2006, historically the Company has incurred recurring operating losses and has a significant working capital deficiency at December 31, 2006. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note A. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that may result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ KBA Group LLP
Dallas, Texas
March 30, 2007

CT HOLDINGS ENTERPRISES, INC.
(formerly CT Holdings, Inc.)
BALANCE SHEETS

	DECEMBER 31,	
<u>ASSETS</u>	2006	2005
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 197	\$ 197
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 197	\$ 197
<u>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</u>		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 392,681	\$ 387,654
Convertible secured note payable to related party, including accrued interest of \$772 and net of deferred debt discount of \$250,290 at December 31, 2005	-	21,630
Demand note payable to CDSS Wind Down Inc. including accrued interest payable of \$76,784 at December 31, 2005	-	301,784
Payable to CDSS Wind Down Inc.	-	650,000
Advance payable to officer	46,288	-
Note payable to shareholder including accrued interest of \$7,801 and \$6,128	16,801	15,128
Accrual for litigation including accrued interest of \$1,404,590 at December 31, 2005	-	4,404,590
Total current liabilities	455,770	5,780,786
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value per share; 1,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$.01 par value per share; 60,000,000 shares authorized; 836,370 shares issued and outstanding	8,364	8,364
Common stock pending issuance(38,572 shares)	600,000	600,000
Additional paid-in capital	58,238,845	58,238,845
Accumulated deficit	(59,302,782)	(64,627,798)
Total stockholders' deficit	(455,573)	(5,780,589)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	\$ 197	\$ 197

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

CT HOLDINGS ENTERPRISES, INC.
(formerly CT Holdings, Inc.)
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -
General and administrative expense	99,185	177,631
Settlement of litigation	(4,583,852)	-
Gain on extinguishment of debt from related parties	(1,294,330)	-
Related party interest expense	285,922	215,489
Interest expense related to litigation	179,262	278,852
Other income	(11,203)	-
Net income (loss)	5,325,016	(671,972)
Net income (loss) per share		
- basic and diluted	\$ 5.54	\$ (0.70)
Weighted average shares outstanding -		
- basic and diluted	960,656	960,656

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

CT HOLDINGS ENTERPRISES, INC.
(formerly CT Holdings, Inc.)
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

	Common Stock		Common Stock	Additional Paid	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Pending Issue	Capital	Deficit	
Balances at December 31, 2004	836,370	\$ 8,364	\$ 600,000	\$ 57,967,697	\$ (63,955,826)	\$ (5,379,765)
Beneficial conversion feature of note payable to related party	-	-	-	271,148	-	271,148
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(671,972)	(671,972)
Balances at December 31, 2005	836,370	8,364	600,000	58,238,845	(64,627,798)	(5,780,589)
Net income	-	-	-	-	5,325,016	5,325,016
Balances at December 31, 2006	836,370	\$ 8,364	\$ 600,000	\$ 58,238,845	\$ (59,302,782)	\$ (455,573)

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

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CT HOLDINGS ENTERPRISES, INC.
(formerly CT Holdings, Inc.)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss)	\$ 5,325,016	\$ (671,972)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:		
Amortization of beneficial conversion feature on debt recorded as interest expense	250,290	160,858
Accrual for litigation and related interest expense	179,262	278,852
Settlement of litigation	(4,583,852)	-
Gain on extinguishment of debt from related parties	(1,294,330)	-
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	5,027	124,491
Interest payable	35,632	-
Payable to CDSS Wind Down Inc.	36,667	65,000
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(46,288)	(42,771)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payments made by officer to vendors on Company's behalf	46,288	38,800
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	46,288	38,800
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	-	(3,971)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	197	4,168
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	\$ 197	\$ 197
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW ITEMS		
Interest paid	\$ -	\$ -
Income taxes paid	\$ -	\$ -
Beneficial conversion feature of note payable to related party recorded as deferred debt discount	\$ -	\$ 271,148
Conversion of advances and accrued interest into new note payable	\$ -	\$ 71,148

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

CT HOLDINGS ENTERPRISES, INC.
(FORMERLY CT HOLDINGS, INC.)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE A - NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

NATURE OF BUSINESS

CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc. (the "Company" or "CT Holdings") provides management expertise including consulting on operations, marketing and strategic planning and a single source of capital to early stage technology companies. The Company was incorporated in Delaware in 1992. On March 13, 2006 the Company changed its name to CT Holdings Enterprises, Inc. The business model is designed to enable the companies with whom the Company acquires or invests to become successful in their industries. The strategy over the years has led to the development, acquisition and operation of technology based businesses with compelling valuations and strong business models. The goal is to realize the value of these investments for the Company's shareholders through a subsequent liquidity event such as a sale, merger or initial public offering of the investee companies. At December 31, 2006 the Company does not hold any investments and does not have any products or services, customers or revenue, and the Company has no other lines of business.

LIQUIDITY

The Company has incurred recurring operating losses and has a significant stockholders' deficit at December 31, 2006 of approximately \$456,000. At December 31, 2006 the cash balance was \$197 and current liabilities total approximately \$456,000. We have limited access to capital, no plans to raise capital and management has not identified sources of capital from unrelated third parties. Past funding needs of the business have been provided by financings through notes payable, cash advances and additional investments from related parties, including the Company's CEO and CITN Investment Inc. ("CII"), an affiliate of the Company's CEO, however there can be no assurance that such funds will be available from these related parties in the future. The Company has been and continues to be dependent upon outside financing to perform its business development activities, make investments in new technology companies and to fund operations. The Company will continue to require working capital to fund operating expenses. The Company has explored investment and funding alternatives but at December 31, 2006 the Company had not identified any investments that would provide the ability to raise capital, nor did the Company have any plans to raise sufficient amounts of capital to settle liabilities or to fund business development activities.

On February 14, 2007 the Company's shareholders approved a proposal to amend the Company's Certificate of Incorporation to combine shares of the Company's common stock to effect a one for 70 reverse stock split. A 1 for 70 reverse stock split would make available sufficient authorized shares of common stock to settle commitments to issue shares and to potentially facilitate a corporate transaction such as a merger or financing. Corporate transactions of this nature could improve liquidity, however there can be no assurance that the Company will enter into any corporate transaction to improve liquidity.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying financial statements of CT Holdings have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. All share and per share information contained in this report has been adjusted to give effect to the 1 for 70 reverse stock split effective February 28, 2007.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount that is believed more likely than not to be realized.

INVESTMENT IN UNCONSOLIDATED AFFILIATES

At December 31, 2006 the Company held no investments in unconsolidated affiliates. At December 31, 2005 the Company held less than 20% ownership in two unconsolidated affiliates, Parago, Inc. and River Logic, Inc. Both investments were accounted for under the cost method of accounting and had no carrying value at December 31, 2005.

INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes are recognized using the asset and liability method. Deferred income taxes are provided based upon estimated future tax effects of differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes calculated based upon provisions of enacted laws.

STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

On January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the modified prospective method of SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS No. 123R"), which is a revision of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" (SFAS No. 123). SFAS No. 123R supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, and amends SFAS No. 95, "Statement of Cash Flows". SFAS No. 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative. Under the modified prospective application, SFAS No. 123R is applied to new awards and to awards modified, repurchased or cancelled after the effective date. Compensation cost for the portion of awards for which requisite service has not been rendered that are outstanding as of the effective date is recognized as the requisite service is rendered on or after the effective date. The compensation cost for that portion of awards is based on the grant date fair value of those awards as calculated for pro-forma disclosures under SFAS No. 123. All awards outstanding at December 31, 2006 had been fully vested in periods prior to January 1, 2006 and therefore, the financial statements do not reflect any compensation expense related to stock-based compensation.

The Company does not have any employees or significant operations and does not anticipate issuing any share-based payments in the future, therefore the SFAS 123R is not expected to have a significant effect on the Company's financial condition, cash flows or results of operations. However should the Company's operations change, and include the issuance of share-based payments, SFAS No. 123R would require the recording of stock compensation expense in the future.

Prior to January 1, 2006, the Company accounted for stock-based employee compensation arrangements in accordance with provisions of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and complied with the disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" as amended by SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation-Transition and

Disclosure, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123".

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Under APB Opinion No. 25, compensation expense for employees is based on the excess, if any, on the date of grant, of the fair value of the Company's stock over the exercise price and is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting term of the option. All awards outstanding at December 31, 2005 had been fully vested in periods prior to January 1, 2005 and therefore, no pro forma footnote disclosure is provided in the financial statements.

The Company accounts for equity instruments issued to non-employees in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 123 and SFAS No. 148 and Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 96-18, "Accounting for Equity Instruments That Are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring, or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services." All transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments are accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The measurement date of the fair value of the equity instrument issued is the earlier of the date on which the counterparty's performance is complete or the date on which it is probable that performance will occur.

FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments, including accounts payable and notes payable are carried at cost, which approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

NET INCOME OR LOSS PER COMMON SHARE

On February 14, 2007 the Company's shareholders approved a 1 for 70 reverse stock split and as a result, the number of shares of common stock used in the computation of net income or loss per share was adjusted to reflect this reverse stock split for all periods presented. Basic and diluted net income per common share for the year ended December 31, 2006 was computed by dividing net income by 960,656 weighted average shares of common stock outstanding during the year. Included in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2006 are 38,572 shares that would have been issued when a shareholder exercised his right to convert a note payable to common stock (as discussed in Note D) and 85,715 shares that would have been issued to the CEO when he exercised his right to exchange Parago shares for CT Holdings shares if the Company had the available authorized shares (as discussed in Note E). The weighted average shares outstanding used in the computation of diluted net income per share excludes stock options to purchase 39,285 shares of common stock at December 31, 2006 and the effect of an option to acquire 51% of the outstanding shares of the Company, approximately 1,014,286 shares at December 31, 2006, held by CITN Investment Inc. ("CII"), an affiliate of the Company's CEO, because the option exercise prices exceeded the average market price of the common stock for the year ended December 31, 2006 resulting in an anti-dilutive effect to the per share amounts.

Basic and diluted net loss per common share for the year ended December 31, 2005, adjusted for the 1 for 70 reverse stock split, was computed by dividing net loss by 960,656 weighted average shares of common stock outstanding during the year. Included in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2006 are 38,572 shares that would have been issued when a shareholder exercised his right to convert a note payable to common stock (as discussed in Note D) and 85,715 shares that would have been issued to the CEO when he exercised his right to exchange Parago shares for CT Holdings shares if the Company had the available authorized shares (as discussed in Note E). Stock options to purchase 41,250 shares of common stock at December 31, 2005 were excluded from the computation of diluted loss per share, as the effect would be anti-dilutive. In addition, diluted net loss per share excludes the anti-dilutive effects of the conversion feature of the Company's convertible note due CITN Investment Inc. ("CII"), an affiliate of the Company's CEO, at December 31, 2005 and an option to acquire 51% of the outstanding shares of the Company, approximately 1,014,286 shares at December 31, 2005, held by CII.

NOTE B INCOME TAXES

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Deferred tax assets		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 4,578,000	\$ 10,948,000
Capital loss carryforward	1,042,000	-
Reserve on investments	-	1,059,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	-	1,498,000
Total deferred tax assets, net	5,620,000	13,505,000
Valuation allowance	(5,620,000)	(13,505,000)
Total deferred tax assets, net	\$ -	\$ -

The difference between the provision for income taxes and the amount computed by applying the federal statutory rate to loss before provision for income taxes are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2006	2005
Provision (benefit) computed at federal statutory rate	\$ 1,811,000	\$ (228,000)
Capital loss	1,042,000	-
Net operating loss adjustment	4,505,000	-
Permanent differences	158,000	79,000
Other	369,000	-
Increase (decrease) in valuation allowance	(7,885,000)	149,000
	\$ -	\$ -

For federal income tax purposes, at December 31, 2006 the Company had a net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$13,500,000, which is subject to annual limitations as prescribed by the Internal Revenue Code, is available to offset future taxable income and expires at various dates through 2026. In 2002, the Company divested of businesses it had owned having net operating loss carryforwards through the date of divestiture of approximately \$13.2 million and a related deferred tax asset and offsetting valuation allowance of approximately \$4.5 million. In 2006, the Company clarified its tax position on the net operating loss carryforwards of these divested businesses and reduced the total amount of net loss carryforwards by approximately \$13.2 million and also reduced the related deferred tax asset and valuation allowance by approximately \$4.5 million. The reduction of the net operating loss carryforward, the deferred tax asset and the valuation allowance has no impact on the current year tax computation as the Company believes that due to a history of recurring operating losses, the net operating loss carryforwards and the related deferred tax asset were not realizable at any time since the divestiture of these businesses in 2002.

The Company also had a capital loss carryforward of approximately \$3,100,000, related to the sale of its investments in Parago and River Logic, which is also subject to annual limitations prescribed by the Internal Revenue Code, and is available to offset future capital gains through expiration in 2011. A valuation allowance has been recorded for the entire amount of the net deferred tax asset due to uncertainty of realization.

NOTE C - STOCK OPTIONS

The Company has issued stock options to purchase common stock to directors, employees and consultants. Options are granted at no less than fair value at the date of grant. Generally, the options vest over no more than three years. See NOTE E - Related Party Transactions for a discussion of an option held by CITN Investment Inc., exercisable pursuant to the settlement of a note payable, to acquire 51% of the shares outstanding following the effectiveness of a reverse stock split. There were 39,285 and 41,250 stock options outstanding, fully vested and exercisable, at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The following tables summarize information regarding stock options at December 31, 2006:

	2006				2005	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	41,250	\$ 16.120			41,682	\$ 16.932
Granted	-				-	
Modified	-				-	
Exercised	-				-	
Cancelled	(1,965)	\$ 13.995			(432)	\$ 94.767
Outstanding at the end of the year	39,285	\$ 16.227	4.30 years	\$ 0.00	41,250	\$ 16.120
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2006	39,285	\$ 16.227	4.30 Years	\$ 0.00	41,250	\$ 16.120
Options exercisable at December 31, 2006	39,285	\$ 16.227	4.30 years	\$ 0.00	41,250	\$ 16.120

All awards outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005 had been fully vested in periods prior to January 1, 2005. Details of option exercise prices are shown below.

Range of exercise Prices	Outstanding/ Exercisable Shares	Weighted-average remaining contractual life (in years)	Weighted- average exercise price
\$ 14.0000	32,142	4.33	\$ 14.0000
\$ 26.2495	7,143	4.14	\$ 26.2495
	39,285		\$ 16.2276

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to value compensation expense related to its stock options. All awards outstanding at December 31, 2006 and 2005 had been fully vested in periods prior to January 1, 2005 and as a result, the Company had no unrecognized compensation expense related to stock options.

See NOTE E - Related Party Transactions for a discussion of an option held by CITN Investment Inc., exercisable at December 31, 2006 pursuant to the settlement of a note payable, to acquire 1,014,286 shares of common stock following the effectiveness of a reverse stock split.

NOTE D - NOTES PAYABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Company has presented \$600,000 as "Common stock pending issuance", a separate Component of Stockholders' Deficit at December 31, 2006 and 2005. This represents 38,572 shares of CT Holdings that were to be issued upon the conversion of a note payable to a shareholder in 2003. Due to the lack of available authorized shares, the shareholder has waived his right to receive these shares until such time as the shares become authorized. When these shares are issued the Company will record an increase to Common Stock of \$386 (par value) and to additional paid-in capital of \$599,614. See NOTE - G SUBSEQUENT EVENTS for a further discussion of the unissued shares.

The Company has a note payable which was originally due June 30, 2002 for \$9,000 to a shareholder which was in default at December 31, 2006 and 2005 and because it is in default, bears interest at 18% per annum. Accrued interest on the note payable was \$7,801 and \$6,128 at December 31, 2006 and 2005.

NOTE E - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

At December 31, 2005, the Company had a convertible note payable due to a related party, CITN Investment, Inc., a Texas corporation ("CII") and an affiliate of the Company's CEO. The convertible note was first issued on May 24, 2004, when the Company entered into a Loan and Security Agreement (the "Loan Agreement") with CII. The Loan Agreement provided for advances by CII to the Company of up to \$600,000, such advances to be made in the sole discretion of CII. In the event the entire \$600,000 was advanced to the Company, the loans would be convertible, at the option of CII, into 51% of the fully diluted common stock outstanding, approximately 1,014,286 shares of the Company's common stock, and a pro rata amount of such number of shares in the event less than the \$600,000 was advanced to the Company. All advances under the Loan Agreement were secured by a pledge of all the Company's assets. On May 24, 2004, the Company was advanced \$200,000 by CII pursuant to the terms of the Loan Agreement and evidenced by a Secured Convertible Promissory Note (the "Note"). The Note was amended in December 2005 as discussed below.

In December 2005, the Company and CII entered into an Amended and Restated Secured Convertible Promissory Note (the "Amended Note"). Pursuant to the Amended Note, the principal was increased to \$271,148 resulting from the combination of the principal and accrued interest from the original note with CII and additional advances of \$43,800 plus accrued interest of \$1,222 through the issue date of the Amended Note. The Amended Note was convertible into approximately 3.4 million shares of common stock. The note accrued interest at 8% per annum and was due the earlier of May 24, 2006 or on demand by CII. This Amended Note was secured by a pledge of all of the Company's assets. The accrued interest on the Amended Note at December 31, 2005 was \$772.

The conversion price of the Amended Note of approximately \$0.00113 per share was below the fair value per share of the common stock at the date the note was issued. In addition, the Company issued an option to CII to acquire 51% of the fully diluted shares outstanding, approximately 1,014,286 shares of common stock at an exercise price of par value per share. Accordingly, the Company recorded the fair value of the option and beneficial conversion feature of the note payable of \$271,148 as debt discount. The debt discount was being amortized over the life of the Note and a \$20,858 charge was recorded as interest expense during the year ended December 31, 2005. The Amended Note was recorded net of deferred debt discount of \$250,290 at December 31, 2005. As a result of the amendment, the original debt discount of \$140,000 related to the Note was fully amortized to interest expense during the year ended December 31, 2005.

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If the Amended Note was repaid by the Company, CII had an option to purchase 51% of the Company's common stock, or 1,014,268 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price equal to the par value per share (\$0.01 per share). The note was settled in May 2006 and the option became exercisable (see discussion of the settlement below). The option would expire on the earlier of May 22, 2011 or 60 days after the effectiveness of a reverse stock split. See NOTE - G SUBSEQUENT EVENTS for a further discussion of the unissued shares.

On May 22, 2006 the Company and CII entered into a settlement of the Amended Note, pursuant to which CII agreed to release the Company from indebtedness and accrued interest under the Amended Note of \$271,148 plus accrued interest of \$9,211 through May 22, 2006, in exchange for the delivery to CII of the shares of Parago and River Logic owned by the Company. The Company recorded a gain on the extinguishment of debt gain with related party for this transaction in the amount of \$280,359 in the second quarter of 2006.

In connection with the sale of substantially all of the assets of Citadel Security Software Inc. ("CDSS"), a former affiliated investee company, the Company entered into an Agreement dated as of December 4, 2006 (the "Agreement") with CDSS. Pursuant to the Agreement with CDSS:

1. the Company and CDSS canceled and terminated the Tax Disaffiliation Agreement dated as of May 17, 2002, and Transition Services Agreement dated as of May 17, 2002 between the Company and CDSS;
2. each party released the other from all outstanding liabilities to each other;
3. CDSS assigned to the Company causes of action and rights of CDSS related to claims against CDSS's insurance carrier related to prior litigation;
4. the Company waived any and all rights in and to any of the assets transferred by CDSS pursuant to the asset purchase agreement; and
5. the Company waived any prohibition or restriction to the transactions contemplated by the asset purchase agreement set forth in the Agreement and Plan of Distribution dated as of May 17, 2002 between the Company and CDSS or otherwise.

As a result of this Agreement included in the gain on the extinguishment of debt with related parties is approximately \$327,000 representing the release of principal and interest of owed to CDSS for an unsecured demand note payable and approximately \$687,000 for the gain on the release of a non-interest bearing payable to CDSS.

During 2006 our CEO paid approximately \$46,000 of operating expenses on behalf of the Company for which we recorded an advance payable of \$46,000. This advance is non-interest bearing and is due on demand. During 2005, the Company's CEO advanced \$38,800 and in December 2005, this amount plus a \$5,000 note due to the Company's CEO were converted to principle in the Amended Note previously discussed.

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The Company has an accrued liability to a law firm in which an attorney who is a partner and who was a former CT Holdings' employee and is a relative the Company's CEO of approximately \$97,000 and \$100,000 at December 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

Pursuant to the terms of the transition services agreement with CDSS until its termination in December 2006, the Company agreed to pay CDSS \$10,000 per quarter (reduced in July 2005 from \$7,500 per month) for the services of its CEO, CFO and accounting and information management staff, as well as office rent and indirect overhead expenses. The Company had a liability recorded for \$650,000 for amounts payable to CDSS under this agreement at December 31, 2005. No amount was owed at December 31, 2006 because all amounts owed under the transition services agreement were released on December 4, 2006 pursuant to the Agreement discussed above.

In June 2001, the Company's CEO and a director funded and guaranteed CT Holdings' participation in a bridge loan financing to Parago. In consideration for this funding and guarantees, CT Holdings had agreed to permit the CEO to exchange up to 5,000,000 (pre 1:1000 reverse stock split) Parago shares into up to 85,715 shares of CT Holdings' common stock. The CEO exercised the exchange right in February 2004. The CEO waived his right to receive the shares of CT Holdings until the authorized shares become available. See NOTE - G SUBSEQUENT EVENTS for a further discussion of the unissued shares.

NOTE F - SETTLEMENT OF LAWSUIT

Since August 1998 the Company had been engaged in litigation with Meyers Associates, L.P. f/k/a Roan/Meyers Associates, L.P. and f/k/a Janssen-Meyers Associates, L.P. (collectively "Meyers"). The original lawsuit arose out of an alleged 1995 contract with a predecessor entity of the Company. Since the original lawsuit was filed, a number of court actions, motions and judgments have been prosecuted. Two lawsuits with Meyers, further described below, were being vigorously defended during the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. A settlement of all litigation with Meyers was reached during 2006 and is discussed below.

In December 2001, the plaintiffs refiled a lawsuit, previously dismissed by a federal court, in state court, seeking to enforce a proposed settlement term sheet executed on July 7, 2000. The case was filed in the Supreme Court of New York, that state's trial court, in a case styled Roan Meyers v. CT Holdings. CT Holdings filed counterclaims for breach of the term sheet as well as breach of the placement agency agreement. Cross motions for partial summary judgments were argued but on June 9, 2004 the court entered judgment in favor of Roan-Meyers in the amount of \$3,000,000 and granted interest at the rate of 9% from October 31, 2000 through the date of final judgment, and thereafter at the statutory rate allowed by law. The Company appealed the final judgment, and the appellate court affirmed the trial court's decision. The \$3,000,000 judgment as well as the interest from October 2000 through December 31, 2005 of \$1,404,590 was accrued at December 31, 2005. The Company continued to accrue interest on the judgment of approximately \$179,000 during the year ended December 31, 2006 until ultimate settlement of the lawsuit discussed below.

On April 8, 2005, Meyers filed a lawsuit in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, in New Castle County, against the Company, Citadel Security Software, Inc. (CDSS) including Steven B. Solomon, the Chief Executive and a Director of the Company, Chris A. Economou, a Director of the Company, Lawrence Lacerte, a former Director of the Company, and Phillip J. Romano, a former Director of the Company (the "Individual Defendants"). The suit alleged that in connection with an action filed in the Supreme Court of New York, New York County, to enforce a Settlement Term Sheet executed on July 7, 2000 by Meyers and CT Holdings, Meyers was awarded a judgment against CT Holdings in the amount of \$3 million plus interest on the judgment at the rate of 9% from October 31, 2000 until the date of entry of that judgment and thereafter at the statutory rate (the "Judgment"). CT Holdings appealed the Judgment. The suit also alleged that CT Holdings' May 2002 spin-off of its interests in CDSS to CT Holdings' shareholders rendered CT Holdings insolvent and constituted a fraudulent conveyance to defraud CT Holdings' creditors, including Meyers. The suit asserted fraudulent conveyance claims against CDSS and CT Holdings pursuant to Delaware statutory and common law. The suit also asserted a claim against CDSS for successor liability as the alleged successor in interest or alter ego of CT Holdings. The suit alleged that the Individual Defendants who were officers and/or directors of CT Holdings at the time of the spin-off breached fiduciary duties allegedly owed to creditors of CT Holdings, including Meyers, by approving and allowing the spin-off transaction. The suit seeks to void the spin-off transaction or alternatively to hold CDSS liable for the Judgment including interest, to recover damages against the Individual Defendants in an amount not less than the Judgment including interest, plus an unspecified amount of punitive, consequential and incidental damages, as well as attorneys' fees and costs.

On August 23, 2006, CT Holdings and certain other parties entered into a Release and Settlement Agreement ("Agreement") by and among Meyers and their related parties (collectively, the "Meyers Released Parties") on the one hand and defendants CT Holdings Enterprises, Citadel Security Software Inc., Steven B. Solomon, Chris A. Economou, Lawrence Lacerte, Mark Rogers, Phillip J. Romano, Axel Sawallich, George Sharp and Gilbert Gertner (collectively "Defendants") on the other hand. The Agreement provides for the settlement of litigation filed by Meyers against defendants CDSS, CT Holdings Enterprises, certain of CDSS's current and former directors and officers, Steven B. Solomon, Chris E. Economou, Lawrence Lacerte, Mark Rodgers, Phillip J. Romano and Axel Sawallich in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware in and for New Castle County (the "Delaware Action") asserting various claims, and other litigation against CT Holdings and its former officers and directors (the "Actions"). Pursuant to the Agreement, CDSS paid the sum of \$1,250,000 to Meyers in two payments, the first payment of \$250,000 was made upon signing of the Agreement in August 2006 and the second payment of \$1,000,000 was made on November 1, 2006 in accordance with the terms of the Agreement. The Defendants were released by the Plaintiffs from all claims in the actions 91 days after receipt of the payments, subject to the terms and conditions of the agreement. Accordingly, the Company reversed the accrued liability for Meyers legal claims during 2006 in the amount of \$4,583,852 and recorded a benefit from a settlement of lawsuit in the same amount.

NOTE G - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 14, 2007 the Company's shareholders approved a proposal to amend the Company's Certificate of Incorporation to combine shares of the Company's common stock to effect a one for 70 reverse stock split. A 1 for 70 reverse stock split would make available sufficient authorized shares of common stock to settle commitments to issue shares and to potentially facilitate a corporate transaction such as a merger or financing. Corporate transactions of this nature could improve liquidity, however there can be no assurance that the Company will enter into any corporate transaction to improve liquidity.

On March 2, 2007, following the effectiveness of the 1 for 70 reverse stock split, the 85,715 unissued shares related to a previously exercised option were issued to the CEO, 38,572 shares of common stock related to the conversion of a note payable to a shareholder were issued to the shareholder and the option for 1,014,286 shares held by CII exercised by CII.

On March 2, 2007, the CEO of the Company acquired 250,000 shares of the Company's common stock for providing up to \$100,000 of cash to fund operating expenses of the Company.

On March 9, 2007 the Company awarded 110,000 shares of common stock to three directors and an officer of the Company. The Company expects to record stock based compensation expense during the first quarter of 2007 for the fair value of common shares of approximately \$32,000.

In August 2007, the Company issued 500,000 shares of its common stock to its Chief Executive Officer for services rendered and in settlement of an outstanding payable.

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