MATERIAL TECHNOLOGIES INC /CA/
Form 10-K/A
April 15, 2004

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

FORM 10K/A

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003

Commission file number - 33-23617

MATERIAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	95-4622822
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
Suite 707, 11661 San Vicente Boulevard, Los Angeles, California	90049
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (310) 208-5589

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
None	n/a

Securities Registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
None	n/a

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes [X] No [ ].

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405

of Regulation S-K (Sec.229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. [ ]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act) Yes [ ] No [X]

The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of March 16, 2004, was $63,907,721 based on the average of the bid and asked prices of $3.10 as reported by the Over The Counter Electronic Bulletin Board on such date.

As of March 16, 2004, there were 67,551,934 shares of common stock, $.001 par value issued and outstanding.

As of March 16, 2004, there were 600,000 shares of Class B Common Stock, $.001 par value issued and outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

List hereunder the following documents incorporated by reference and the part ofthe Form 10-K (e.g., Part I, Part II, etc.) into which the document is incorporated: (1) Any annual report to security holders; (2) Any proxy or information statement; and (3) Any prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b) or (c) under the Securities Act of 1933. The listed documents should be clearly described for identification purposes (e.g., annual report to security holders for fiscal year ended December 24, 1980).

There is no annual report, proxy statement, or prospectus to incorporate by reference.

The S-1 Registration Statement for Material Technologies, Inc., effective July 31, 1997 with exhibits is incorporated by reference. The SB-2 Registration Statement and related amendment filed on February 7, 2002, for Material Technologies, Inc., with exhibits is also incorporated by reference

Cautionary Statement Pursuant to Safe Harbor Provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements, including the Notes thereto, appearing elsewhere herein. Statements in this Form 10-K that reflect projections or expectations of future financial or economic performance of the Company, and statements of the Company's plans and objectives for future operations, including those contained in "Business," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk," or relating to the Company's outlook for fiscal year 2004, overall volume and pricing trends or strategies and their

anticipated results, are "forward-looking" statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Words such as "expects," "anticipates," "approximates," "believes," "estimates," "intends," and "hopes" and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. No assurance can be given that actual results or events will not differ materially from those projected, estimated, assumed or anticipated in any such forward-looking statements. Important factors that could result in such differences, in addition to the other factors noted with such forward-looking statements, include (but are not limited to): general economic conditions in the Company's market, including inflation, recession, interest rates and other economic factors; casualty to or other disruption of the Company's facilities and equipment; and other factors that generally affect the transportation and infrastructure industries.

PART I

MATERIAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

We are engaged in research and development of metal fatigue detection, measurement, and monitoring technologies. As such, we are developing several monitoring devices for metal fatigue detection and measurement. We are a development stage company doing business as Tensiodyne Scientific Corporation.

Our efforts are dedicated to developing devices and systems that indicate the true fatigue status of a metal component. We have developed two products, with a third product now in the last stages of its development. The first is a small, extremely simple device that continuously integrates the effect of fatigue loading in a structural member, called a Fatigue Fuse. The second is an instrument that detects very small cracks in metals, The Electrochemical Fatigue Sensor. It has demonstrated that it can detect cracks, in the laboratory, as small as 10 microns (0.0004 inches), which is smaller than any other practical crack detection technology, as acknowledged by the United States Air Force and confirmed by Rockwell Scientific Corporation.

These two devices are pioneering technology in the fatigue field that we believe provide cutting-edge solutions in materials technology. We hold the patents on the Fatigue Fuse and license the technology on the Electrochemical Fatigue Sensor from the University of Pennsylvania

Another product currently under development is the Company's "Matech NDT Probe(TM) ("Videoscope"), which provides visual access and simultaneously, certain non-destructive test sensors to remote locations. It comprises a video detecting element and light source together with a working channel, through which certain non-destructive test sensors such as ultrasound and/or eddy current devices can be passed, to inspect visually or manually inaccessible

regions of structures such as the interior of jet turbine engines.

The detecting element provides very clear video resolution; images are displayed on a monitor, and can be recorded. The Videoscope is derived from similar devices in wide use in medicine.

Its uniqueness is its small diameter and its capability for applying multiple sensors. Developed to inspect internal components of fully assembled jet turbine engines using the existing inspection holes in assembled engine outer surfaces, it can be used to access remote areas of bridges and other structures to monitor fatigue and other cracks, permitting good visual access to otherwise inaccessible areas.

We were formed as a Delaware corporation on March 4, 1997. It is the successor to the business of Material Technology, Inc., a Delaware corporation, also doing business as Tensiodyne Scientific, Inc. Material Technology, Inc. was the successor to the business of Tensiodyne Corporation that began developing the fatigue fuse in 1983. Our two predecessors, Tensiodyne Corporation and Material Technology, Inc. were engaged in developing and testing the Fatigue Fuse and, beginning in 1993, developing the Electrochemical Fatigue Sensor.

As of December 31, 2003, our investments in our subsidiary companies represented less than 10% of our total assets. We have controlling interests in each of our subsidiary companies and members of our management also serve as officers and directors of each subsidiary. The following is a list of our subsidiary companies as of December 31, 2003, with a brief description of their business:

Integrated Metal Technologies

On January 1, 2003 the Company formed Integrated Metal Technologies, Inc., a Delaware corporation "IMT". The Company owns 51% of the outstanding shares of IMT and the remaining 49% of the outstanding shares are owned by Austin Tech, LLC, a Texas limited liability company. IMT was initially capitalized with two separate technology license agreements. The first technology license agreement

is by and between the Company and IMT. That license provides for the use by IMT of certain proprietary technology for measuring microscopic fractures in metal structures and monitoring metal fatigue using miniature low-cost, state-of-the-art devices. The license is further restricted to only those applications in which the technology can be used in combination with, simultaneously or as an integral part of certain technologies developed or provided by Austin Tech, LLC, a Texas limited liability company. Additionally, the license further restricts use of the technology in only the following markets: a) bridges, b) tunnels, c) tank farms, and d) railroads. The Company granted IMT an exclusive, royalty free license to use this technology in the countries of Mexico, Brazil, United States of America, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Qatar, Kuwait, Egypt, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Iceland. The license expires on January 1, 2005 ("Term"), unless earlier terminated in accordance with its terms.

The second technology license agreement is by and between IMT and Austin Tech,

LLC, a Texas limited liability company. That license provides for the use by IMT of certain proprietary technology for wireless data acquisitions and delivery.

At the present time there is no activity in IMT and the Company does not anticipate nor reasonably foresee any business activity in IMT in the near future.

Matech International, Inc.

On January 22, 2003 the Company formed Matech International, Inc., a Nevada corporation "International". International was formed as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company to advertise, market and sell the Company's videoscope technology which is presently utilized in the inspection of stress and crack points in turbine engines on the wings of airplanes. The Company granted International an exclusive, royalty free license to use the Company's technologies in the countries of Mexico, Brazil, United States of America, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, United Arab Emirates, Jordan, Qatar, Kuwait, Egypt, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Iceland. The license expires on January 1, 2005 ("Term"), unless earlier terminated in accordance with its terms.

The license is further restricted to only those applications in which the technology can be used in combination with, simultaneously or as an integral part of certain technologies developed or provided by Austin Tech, LLC, a Texas limited liability company. Additionally, the license further restricts use of the technology in only the following markets: a) bridges, b) tunnels, c) tank farms, and d) railroads.

At the present time there is no activity in International and the Company does not anticipate nor reasonably foresee any business activity in International in the near future.

Matech Aerospace, Inc.

On March 13, 2003 the Company formed Matech Aerospace, Inc., a Nevada corporation "Aerospace" with a capital contribution of $5,000. Aerospace was formed as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company to advertise, market and sell all manufacturing and marketing rights to the Company's products and

technologies in all commercial markets within the United States. The Company granted Aerospace an exclusive license to advertise, market and sell all manufacturing and marketing rights to the Company's products and technologies in all commercial markets within the United States in exchange for a seven percent (7%) royalty on all gross sales generated by Aerospace.

The purposes of forming these subsidiaries is to 1) segregate the different technologies into distinct entities and 2) to award equity based compensation to employees and consultants in the further development of the related technologies.

THE COMPANY'S TECHNOLOGIES

THE FATIGUE FUSE

The Fatigue Fuse is designed to be affixed to a structure to give warnings as pre-selected portions of the fatigue life have been used up (i.e., how far to failure the structure has progressed). It warns against a condition of widespread generalized cracking due to fatigue.

The Fatigue Fuse is a thin piece of metal similar to the material being monitored. It consists of a series of parallel metal strips connected to a common base, much as fingers are attached to a hand. Each "finger" has a different geometric pattern, called "notches," defining its boundaries. Each finger incorporates an application-specific notch near the base. By applying the laws of physics to determine the geometric contour of each notch, the fatigue life of each finger is finite and predictable. When the fatigue life of a finger (Fuse) is reached, the Fuse breaks.

By implementing different geometry for each finger in the array, different increments of fatigue life are observable. Typically, notches will be designed to facilitate observing increments of fatigue life of 10% to 20%. By mechanically attaching or bonding these devices to different areas of the structural member of concern, the Fuse undergoes the same fatigue history (strain cycles) as the structural member. Therefore, breakage of a Fuse indicates that an increment of fatigue life has been reached for the structural member. The notch and the size and shape of the notch concentrate energy on each finger. The Fuse is intimately attached to the structural member of interest. Therefore, the Fuse experiences the same strain and wear history as the member. Methods are available for remote indication of Fuse fracturing.

We believe that the Fatigue Fuse is of value in monitoring aircraft, ships, bridges, conveyor systems, mining equipment, cranes, etc. No special training is needed to qualify individuals to report any broken segments of the Fatigue Fuse to the appropriate engineering authority for necessary action. The success of the device is contingent upon our successful marketing of the Fatigue Fuse, and no assurance can be given that we will be able to overcome the obstacles relating to introducing a new product to the market. To implement our ability to produce and market the Fatigue Fuse, we need substantial additional capital and no assurance can be given that this needed capital will be available.

In a new structure, we generally assume there is no fatigue and can thus design the Fatigue Fuse for 100% of its life potential. But in an existing structure, one that has experienced loading and wear, we must determine the fatigue status of that structural member so we can design the Fatigue Fuse to monitor the remaining fatigue life potential.

THE ELECTROCHEMICAL FATIGUE SENSOR ("EFS")

The EFS is a device that employs the principle of electrochemical/mechanical interaction to find cracks. It is an instrument that detects very small cracks and has the potential to determine crack growth rates. The Electrochemical Fatigue Sensor has demonstrated in the laboratory that it can detect cracks as small as 10 microns (0.0004 inches), which is smaller than any other practical technology, as acknowledged by the United States Air Force and Rockwell Scientific Corporation. We believe that nothing comparable to this instrument currently exists in materials technology.

The EFS functions by treating the location of interest (the target) associated with the structural member as an electrode of an electrochemical cell. By imposing a constant voltage-equivalent circuit as the control mechanism for the electrochemical reaction at the target surface, current flows as a function of stress action. The EFS is always a dynamic process; therefore stress action is required, e.g. to measure a bridge structural member it is necessary that cyclic loads be imposed, as normal traffic on the bridge would do. The results are a specific set of current waveforms and amplitudes that characterize and indicate fatigue damage i.e., fatigue cracks.

MATECH NDT PROBE(TM) (VIDEOSCOPE)

Critical stress points are very often located in difficult-to-get-at places. Therefore it has become desirable to miniaturize the process and develop a means for delivery of test sensors to inaccessible areas. The Videoscope comprises a video detecting element and light source together with a working channel through which certain non-destructive test sensors such as ultrasound and/or eddy current devices can be passed, to inspect visually or manually inaccessible regions of structures. The device as presently implemented has a maximum diameter of 12 mm (0.472 inches) and length of 1.5m (60 inches.). Contained within this diameter is a working channel of 2.8 mm (0.11 inches) diameter, through which proprietary eddy current or ultrasonic sensors may be passed and used to examine areas of interest.

The Videoscope's uniqueness is its small diameter and its capability for applying multiple non-destructive test sensors. Developed to inspect internal components of fully assembled jet turbine engines using the existing inspection holes in assembled engine outer surfaces, it can be used to access remote areas of bridges and other structures to monitor fatigue and other cracks, permitting good visual access to otherwise inaccessible areas.

DEVELOPMENT OF OUR TECHNOLOGIES

Currently, the Company's primary focus is on the development and commercialization of the EFS and Videoscope. Due to the Company's limited resources, efforts in the development and testing of the Fatigue Fuse have been delayed.

Status of the Fatigue Fuse

The development and application sequence for the Fatigue Fuse and EFS is (a) basic research, (b) exploratory development, (c) advanced development, (d) prototype evaluation, (e) application demonstration, and (f) commercial sales and service. The Fatigue Fuse came first. The inventor, Professor Maurice Brull, conducted the basic research at the University of Pennsylvania. We conducted the advanced development, including variations of the adhesive bonding process, and fabricating a laboratory-grade remote recorder for finger separation events that constitute proper functioning of the Fatigue Fuse. The next step, prototype evaluation, encompasses empirical tailoring of Fatigue Fuse parameters to fit the actual spectrum loading expected in specific applications, and needs to be done. The tests associated with further development of the Fatigue Fuse include full-scale structural tests with attached Fatigue Fuses. A prototype of the Fatigue Fuse has been designed, fabricated, and successfully demonstrated. The next tasks will be to prepare an analysis for more efficient selection of Fatigue Fuse parameters and to conduct a comprehensive test program to prove the ability of the Fatigue Fuse to accurately indicate fatigue damage when subjected to realistically large variations in measuring stresses and strains in fatiguing metal. The final tasks prior to marketing will be an even larger group of demonstration tests.

The Fatigue Fuse is at its final stages of testing and development. To begin marketing the Fatigue Fuse, it is the Company's belief that it will take from six to 12 months and cost approximately $600,000, including technical and beta testing and final development. If testing, development, and marketing are successful, we estimate we should begin receiving revenue from the sale of the Fatigue Fuse within a year of completing development of the Fatigue Fuse. However, we cannot estimate the amount of revenue that may be realized from sales of the Fuse, if any.

To date, certain organizations have included our Fatigue Fuse in test programs. We have already completed the tests for welded steel civil bridge members conducted at the University of Rhode Island. In 1996, Westland Helicopter, a British firm, tested the Fatigue Fuse on Helicopters. That test was successful with the legs of the Fatigue Fuses failing in sequence as predicted.

The Fatigue Fuse has been at this stage for the past several years as the Company has not had the necessary financial resources to finalize its development and commence marketing. At the present time the Company has elected to defer future development of the Fatigue Fuse and apply its resources to pursue the EFS technology and the videoscope.

Status of the EFS

The existence of very small cracks can be determined by EFS, and in this regard it appears superior in resolution to other current non-destructive testing techniques. It has succeeded in regularly detecting cracks as small as 40 microns in a titanium alloy, in a laboratory environment, as verified by a scanning electronic microscope, and has proven to be capable of detecting cracks down to 10 microns, as acknowledged by the Materials Laboratory at Wright Patterson Air Force and confirmed by evaluations at Rockwell Scientific Corporation. This is much smaller than the capability of any other practical non-destructive testing method for structural components. There is also a vast

body of testing supporting successful use of this technology with selected aluminum alloys. Additional testing is required to verify EFS' crack detection capabilities under various industrial environments which are representative of actual structures in the field, like a highway bridge or aircraft fuselage. The Company continues to seek out real world test sites to complete this part of the development process.

In October 2003 we were awarded a $215,000 contract from Northrop/Grumman Corporation to apply EFS in an experimental program to evaluate long term sensing of fatigue damage in military vehicles and aircraft.

Status of the Matech NDT Probe(TM) (Videoscope)

The Company had a working prototype model of its Videoscope manufactured and is in the process of demonstrating it to potential customers. At the present time, there can be no assurance that the technology represented by the Videoscope will be accepted in the market place.

COMMERCIAL MARKETS FOR OUR PRODUCTS AND TECHNOLOGIES

No commercial application of our products has been arranged to date, but we believe it can be applied to certain markets. Our technology is applicable to many market sectors such as bridges and aerospace as well as ships, cranes, power plants, nuclear facilities, chemical plants, mining equipment, piping systems, and heavy iron.

Application Of Our Technologies For Bridges

Our EFS and fatigue fuse products primarily address the detection of fatigue in structures such as bridges. In the United States alone there are more than 610,000 bridges of which over 260,000 are rated by the Federal Highway Administration as requiring major repair, rehabilitation, or replacement. Our EFS and Fatigue Fuse products can be effectively used as fatigue detection devices for all metal bridges located within the United States. Our detection devices also address maintenance problems associated with bridge structures.

Although there are normal business imperatives, the bridge market is essentially macro-economically and government policy driven. In our opinion, only technology can provide the solution. The need for increased spending accelerates significantly each year as infrastructure ages. The Federal government has recently mandated bridge repair and detection through the passage of the Intermodal Surface Transportation and Efficiency Act in 1991 and again recently in the $200 billion, 1998 Transportation Equity Act. We do not currently have contracts in place to install our fatigue detection products on bridge structures within the United States.

OUR PATENT PROTECTIONS

We are the assignee of four patents originally issued to Tensiodyne Corporation. The first was issued on May 27, 1986, and expired on May 27, 2003. It is titled "Device for Monitoring Fatigue Life" and bears United States Patent Office Numbers 4,590,804. The second patent, titled "Metal Fatigue Detector" was issued on August 24, 1993 and expires on August 24, 2010, United States Patent Number 5,237,875. The third patent, titled "Device for Monitoring the Fatigue Life of a Structural Member and a Method of Making Same," was issued on June 14, 1994 and expires on June 14, 2011, United States Patent Number 5,319,982. In addition, we own a fourth patent, titled "Device for Monitoring the Fatigue Life of a Structural Member and a Method of Making Same," which was issued June 20, 1995, United States Patent Number 5,425,274, and expires June 20, 2012. Effective as of December 31, 2003 the Company was assigned all rights under the patent application relating to the Videoscope.

OUR PATENTS ARE ENCUMBERED

The patents described in the preceding section are pledged as collateral to secure the repayment of loans extended to us or indebtedness that we currently owe. On August 30, 1986, we entered into a funding agreement with the Advanced Technology Center, whereby ATC paid $45,000 to us for the purchase of a royalty of 3% of future gross sales and 6% of sublicensing revenue. The royalty is limited to the $45,000 plus an 11% annual rate of return. At December 31, 2002, and 2003 , the future royalty commitment was limited to $252,136 and $279,871, respectively. The payment of future royalties is secured by equipment we use in the development of technology as specified in the funding agreement, however, no lien against our equipment or our patents in favor of ATC vests until we generate royalties from product sales.

On May 4, 1987, we entered into a funding agreement with ATC whereby ATC provided $63,775 to us for the purchase of a royalty of 3% of future gross sales and 6% of sublicensing revenue. The agreement was amended August 28, 1987, and as amended, the royalty cannot exceed the lesser of (1) the amount of the advance plus a 26% annual rate of return or, (2) total royalties earned for a term of 17 years. As with our first agreement with ATC, no lien or encumbrance against our assets, including our patents, vests in favor of ATC until we generate royalties from product sales. If we were to default on these payments to ATC, our obligations relating to these agreements then become secured by our patents, products and accounts receivable. At December 31, 2002, and 2003, , the total future royalty commitments, including the accumulated 26% annual rate of return, were limited to approximately $3,070,680 and $3,869,057, respectively.

On May 27, 1994, we borrowed $25,000 from Sherman Baker, one of our shareholders. We gave Mr. Baker a promissory note due May 31, 2002 and we pledged our patents as collateral to secure the repayment of this note. As of the date of this prospectus, there is a first priority security interest in our patents as collateral for the repayment of the amounts we owe to Mr. Baker. As additional consideration for this loan, we granted to Mr. Baker, a 1% royalty interest in the fatigue fuse and a 0.5% royalty interest in the Electrochemical

Fatigue Sensor. We are in default of the repayment terms of the note held by Mr. Baker, and at December 31, 2003, we owe Mr. Baker approximately $50,000 in principal and accrued interest. Mr. Baker has not taken any action to foreclose his interest in the collateral and we are in discussions with Mr. Baker, with the expectation that we will cure any default in the note he holds and avoid any foreclosure of his security interest held in our patents. We believe, that although we have not yet cured our defaults on the loans to Mr. Baker, our

current communications with him suggest that Mr. Baker does not have the present intention of foreclosing on the patents as collateral or the pursuit of legal action against us to collect the balance due under our note.

DISTRIBUTION OF OUR PRODUCTS

Subject to available financing, we intend to exhibit the Fatigue Fuse and the Electrochemical Fatigue Sensor at various aerospace trade shows and intend to also market our products directly to end users, including aircraft manufacturing and aircraft maintenance companies, crane manufactures and operators, certain state regulatory agencies charged with overseeing bridge maintenance, companies engaged in manufacturing and maintaining large ships and tankers, and the military. Although we intend to undertake marketing, dependent on the availability of funds, within and without the United States, no assurance can be given that any such marketing activities will be implemented.

COMPETITION

Other technologies exist which measure and indicate fatigue damage. Single cracks larger than a minimum size can be found by nondestructive inspection methods such as dye penetrate, radiography, eddy current, acoustic emission, and ultrasonics. Tracking of load and strain history, to subsequently estimate fatigue damage by computer processing, is possible with recording instruments such as strain gauges and counting accelerometers. These methods have been used for 40 years and also offer the advantage of having been accepted in the market, whereas our products remain largely unproven. Companies marketing these alternate technologies include Magnaflux Corporation, Kraut-Kermer-Branson, Dunegan-Endevco, and Micro Measurements. These companies have more substantial assets, greater experience, and more resources than ours, including, but not limited to, established distribution channels and an established customer base. The familiarity and loyalty to these technologies may be difficult to dislodge. Because we are still in the development stage, we are unable to predict whether our technologies will be successfully developed and commercially attractive in potential markets.

EMPLOYEES

The Company has four employees, Robert M. Bernstein, President and Chief Executive Officer, a Secretary, and two part time engineers. In addition, the Company retains consultants for specialized work.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The Company leases an office at 11661 San Vicente Blvd., Suite 707, Los Angeles, California, 90049. The space consists of 830 square feet and will be adequate for the Company's current and foreseeable needs. The total rent is payable at $2,348 per month on a month to month basis. Either party may cancel the lease on 30 days notice.

Matech owns a remote monitoring system and certain equipment that is being used by the University of Pennsylvania for instructional and testing purposes. The

Company determined that the system has no future use and probably cannot be sold. Therefore, the Company charged its full costs of $97,160 to operations in 1998.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

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

NONE.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The Company's common stock is traded on the Over-the-Counter Electronic Bulletin Board maintained by the NASD ("Bulletin Board"). Its symbol is MTNA.

From January 2002 through December 31, 2003 Matech's Common Stock was quoted between a low bid of $.003 per share and a high bid of $2.70 per share on the Bulletin Board. Such over-the-counter quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail markup, markdown, or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions. The major reason for the severe difference between the low and high bid prices during the year was the Company's 1,000:1 reverse stock split which came into effect on September 23, 2003. The following chart shows the high and low bid prices per share per calendar quarter from January 2002 to December 2003.

	High Bid Price	Low Bid Price
First Quarter 2002	$.27 *	$.10 *
Second Quarter 2002	$.10 *	$.07 *
Third Quarter 2002	$.02 *	$.02 *
Fourth Quarter 2002	$.015 *	$.015 *
First Quarter 2003	$.024 *	$.006 *
Second Quarter 2003	$.016 *	$.008 *
Third Quarter 2003	$1.90 **	$.003 *
Fourth Quarter 2003	$2.70 **	$1.80 *

* Price prior to September 23, 2003 1000:1 reverse stock split.
** Price after September 23, 2003 1000:1 reverse stock split.

On March 16, 2004, there were 987 holders of record of the Company's common stock and one holder of its Class B common stock. Our Class B common stock is not quoted on the Bulletin Board.

No dividends on any of the Company's shares were declared or paid during the years 2002 or 2003, nor are any dividends contemplated in the foreseeable future.

At various times during the years 2002 and 2003, the Company issued common stock to various persons which issuances we believe to be exempt from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 or under Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, and comparable state law exemptions. Each and every such person that received shares of our common stock had a pre-existing relationship with Matech and has been associated with the Company in some way, is sophisticated in investment and financial matters, and is familiar with the Company, its business, and its financial position.

COMMON STOCK ISSUANCES

The number of shares issued by the Company as discussed below have been restated to reflect the Company's September 23, 2003, 1,000:1 reverse stock split as if the stock split took place at the beginning of each period presented.

2004

On January 7, 2004, the Company issued 25,000 Class A common shares to the Company's executive secretary. The shares are subject to a three-year lock up agreement.

On February 11, 2004, the Company issued 250,000 Class A common shares of its common stock through the conversion of 250,000 shares of Class C Preferred

stock.

On February 12, 2004, the Company issued 500,000 Class A common shares to a consultant for services rendered in connection with Matech Aerospace and for the overseeing the design, utilization, and marketing of the Videoscope. The shares are subject to a three-year lock up agreement.

On February 12, 2004, the Company issued 50,000 Class A common shares to a consultant for services rendered in connection with Matech Aerospace and the design and utilization of the Videoscope. The shares are subject to a three-year lock up agreement.

On February 12, 2004, the Company issued 25,000 Class A common shares to its outside accountant as payment towards last years' accounting fees. The shares are subject to a three-year lock up agreement.

On March 16, 2004, the Company issued 25, 000 shares of its Class A common stock to a consultant for services rendered in the connection with the development of the Electrochemical Fatigue Sensor for use on bridges.

2003

On January 6, 2003, the Company issued 500 shares of its Class A common stock for financial consulting services including searching on behalf of the Company for additional equity capital.

On January 8, 2003, the Company issued 3,000 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services in connection with its aborted SB-2 registration statement.

On January 24, 2003, the Company issued 313 shares of its Class A common stock for consulting services in connection with Company public relations.

On February 4, 2003, the Company issued 787 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On February 12, 2003, the Company issued 2,550 shares of its Class A common stock for services rendered in connection with its Regulation S offering.

On March 4, 2003, the Company issued 1,500 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services in connection with its aborted SB-2 registration statement.

On March 10, 2003, the Company issued 500 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On March 11, 2003, the Company issued 260 shares of its Class A common stock to Mr. Stephen Beck pursuant to the anti-dilution provisions of his settlement agreement.

On March 11, 2003, the Company issued 1,500 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services in connection with its aborted SB-2 registration statement.

On March 11, 2003, the Company issued 300 shares of its Class A common stock for financial consulting services in connection with seeking potential funding for the Company.

On March 26, 2003, the Company issued 250 shares of its Class A common stock for consulting services in connection with the Company's research and development efforts.

On March 28, 2003, the Company issued 8,261 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On April 11, 2003, the Company issued 4,242 shares if its Class A common stock to the University of Pennsylvania pursuant to the anti-dilution provision in its license agreement.

On April 15, 2003, the Company issued 250 shares of its Class A common stock for marketing services relating to the EFS.

On April 15, 2003, the Company issued 1,000 shares of its Class A common stock each to Messrs. Goodman and Berks for consulting services in connection with the Company's research and development efforts.

On April 21, 2003, the Company issued 500 shares of its Class A common stock to one of its advisory board members for services rendered in connection with proposed marketing of the Videoscope in overseas markets.

On April 21, 2003, the Company issued 171 shares of its Class A common stock for consulting services rendered in connection with its research and development efforts.

On April 21, 2003, the Company issued 1,180 shares of its Class A common stock for services rendered in connection with its Regulation S offering.

On April 29, 2003, the Company issued 3,000 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On May 8, 2003, the Company issued 250 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On May 20, 2003, the Company issued 150 shares of its Class A common stock for advising the Company as to potential sources of government research and development contracts and/or grants in regards to Company's technologies.

On May 27, 2003, the Company issued 2,000 shares of its Class A common stock for consulting services relating to research and development on the EFS.

On May 30, 2003, the Company issued 500 shares of its Class A common stock to an advisory member for consulting services in connection with seeking potential bridge projects.

On June 10, 2003, the Company issued 1,650 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services in connection with general corporate matters.

On June 12, 2003, the Company issued 1,000 shares of its Class A common stock to an attorney firm for amounts due them.

On June 20, 2003, the Company issued 2,000 shares of its Class A common stock to Mr. William Berks for consulting services in connection with the Company's research and development efforts.

On July 11, 2003, the Company issued 500 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On July 31, 2003, the Company issued 1,250 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On August 18, 2003, the Company issued 31 shares of its Class A common stock and 12,500 shares of Matech Aerospace common stock through its for Regulation S offering.

On August 18, 2003, the Company issued 625 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On August 20, 2003, the Company issued 500 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On August 27, 2003, the Company issued 2,257 shares of its Class A common stock for services rendered in connection with its Regulation S offering.

On September 4, 2003, the Company issued 100 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On September 16, 2003, the Company issued 62 shares of its Class A common stock and 25,000 shares of Matech Aerospace common stock through its for Regulation S offering.

On September 22, 2003, the Company issued 492 shares of its Class A common stock for services rendered in connection with its Regulation S offering.

On September 23, 2003, the Company issued 22,000,000 shares of Class A common stock in consideration for the assumption of the obligation due by the Company to two attorneys in the amount of $1,583,128.

On September 23, 2003, the Company issued its President 32,000,000 shares of its Class A Common Stock and 300,000 shares of Class B Common Stock for past services rendered pursuant to an Accord, Satisfaction and Mutual Release in which Mr. Bernstein released all claims he had against the Company that arose prior to September 24, 2003, including past services rendered in excess of compensation paid

On September 23, 2003, the Company issued 5,000,000 shares of its Class A common stock to its President in consideration for a promissory note totaling $50,000.

On September 23, 2003, the Company issued 7,000,000 shares of its Class A common stock for services rendered in connection with its Regulation S offering.

On September 26, 2003, the Company issued 16,000 shares of its Class A common stock and 6,250 shares of Matech Aerospace common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On September 26, 2003, the Company issued 2,000,000 shares of its Class A common stock for services rendered in connection with seeking funding for the Company.

On September 29, 2003, the Company issued 5,760,000 shares of its Class A common stock for services rendered pursuant to a consulting agreement.

On November 12, 2003, the Company issued 30 shares of its Class A common stock and 12,000 shares of Matech Aerospace common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On December 11, 2003, the Company issued 80 shares of its Class A common stock and 32,000 shares of Matech Aerospace common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On December 17, 2003, the Company issued 3,750 shares of its Class A common stock for services rendered in connection with the development of the Electrochemical Fatigue Sensor.

On September 24, 2003, the Company adopted the 2003 Stock Option, SAR and Stock Bonus Consultant Plan and reserved 10,000,000 shares of its common stock for distribution under the plan. Eligible Plan participants include independent consultants. The option price per share is determined by Committee and will be no less than 85% of the fair market value of a share of common stock at date of grant. Options granted under the plan are not exercisable within 6 months from date of grant and expire five years from date of grant. The plan terminates on September 24, 2006. During 2003, there were no options issued under the plan.

2002

On January 11, 2002, the Company issued 14 shares through its Regulation S offering.

On January 11, 2002, the Company issued a consultant 20 shares of its Class A common stock for services rendered in connection with the development of the Company's business plan.

On January 22, 2002, the Company issued 40,000 Class A shares of its common stock to Allied Boston pursuant to the terms of the Straight Documentary Credit as discussed in Note 9(g) to the financial statements. These shares were

subsequently returned to the Company on June 25, 2003 and cancelled.

On January 25, 2002, the Company issued 239 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On January 29, 2002, the Company issued 200 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On January 30, 2002, the Company issued a consultant 15 shares of its Class A common stock for services rendered in connection with the Company's attempt to seek equity capital.

On February 4, 2002, the Company issued 71 of its Class A common stock shares through is Regulation S offering.

On February 14, 2002, the Company issued 300 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On February 13, 2002, the Company issued 4 shares its Class A common stock for assistance in legal research in connection with the Company's technologies.

On February 14, 2002, the Company issued a consultant 400 shares of its Class A common stock for services rendered in connection with Company `s search for funding.

On February 14, 2002, the Company issued 606 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On February 19, 2002, the Company issued 40 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On February 21, 2002, the Company issued 195 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On February 25, 2002, the Company issued 113 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On February 26, 2002, the Company issued 20 of its Class A common stock shares through its Regulation S offering.

On February 27, 2002, the Company issued 198 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On March 1, 2002, the Company issued 150 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

March 4, 2002, the Company issued its executive assistant 25 shares of its Class A common stock for services rendered.

March 4, 2002, the Company issued 200 shares of its Class A common stock for consulting services rendered in connection with the development of the Company's

business plan.

March 4, 2002, the Company issued to 50 shares of its Class A common stock for consulting services rendered in connection with the Company's attempt at finding sources of capital.

March 4, 2002, the Company issued to 50 shares of its Class A common stock for cost accounting services in connection with the Company's government contracts.

March 4, 2002, the Company issued to 100 shares of its Class A common stock for services rendered in connection with Company's public relations.

March 4, 2002, the Company issued to 250 shares of its Class A common stock to an advisory board member for services rendered relating to the adoption of the Company's technology for utilization on bridges and other infrastructure.

On March 5, 2002, the Company issued 190 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On March 6, 2002, the Company issued 631 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On March 8, 2002, the Company issued 16 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On March 13, 2002, the Company issued 54 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On March 15, 2002, the Company issued 150 shares of its Class A common stock for consulting services rendered in connection with the Company's investigation into obtaining government grants or contracts utilizing its technologies..

On March 15, 2002, the Company issued 78 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On March 18, 2002, the Company issued 150 shares of its Class A common stock for consulting services rendered. in connection with the Company's attempt at finding sources of capital

On March 18, 2002, the Company issued 5 shares of its Class A common stock for services rendered in connection with its Regulation S offering.

On March 19, 2002, the Company issued to 125 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services rendered in connection with general corporate matters.

On March 19 2002, the Company issued 597 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On March 20 2002, the Company issued 49 shares its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On March 21 2002, the Company issued 150 shares its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On March 25 2002, the Company issued 24 shares its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On March 27 2002, the Company issued 426 shares its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On April 2, 2002, the Company issued 1,096 shares of its Class A common stock to the University of Pennsylvania pursuant to the anti-dilution provision in its licensing agreement.

On April 2, 2002, the Company issued to two members of its advisory board a total of 470 shares of its Class A common stock for consulting services rendered in connection with the development of the Company's EFS..

On April 2, 2002, the Company issued its executive assistant 25 shares of its Class A common stock.

On April 4, 2002, the Company issued to 120 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services rendered with general corporate matters.

On April 4, 2002, the Company issued 4 shares its Class A common stock for clerical services rendered.

On April 5, 2002, the Company issued 50 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On April 8, 2002, the Company issued 54 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On April 9, 2002, the Company issued 30 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On April 10, 2002, the Company issued 62 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On April 10, 2002, the Company issued to 42 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services rendered in connection with general corporate matters

On April 12, 2002, the Company issued to 100 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services rendered in connection with general corporate matters.

On April 25, 2002, the Company issued 100 shares of its Class A common stock for consulting services rendered in connection with the Company's investigation into obtaining government grants or contracts utilizing its technology.

On April 25, 2002, the Company issued 250 shares of its Class A common stock to an advisory board member for consulting services rendered in connection with the

adaptation of the Company's technologies as it relates to bridges and other infrastructures.

On April 25, 2002, the Company issued 200 shares of its Class A common stock for cost accounting services rendered in connection with the Company's government contracts.

On April 25, 2002, the Company issued 30 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On May 8, 2002, the Company issued 100 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On May 9, 2002, the Company issued 674 shares of its Class A common stock for services rendered in connection with its Regulation S offering.

On May 10, 2002, the Company issued 330 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services rendered in connection with general corporate matters.

On May 10, 2002, the Company issued 415 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On May 21, 2002, the Company issued 400 shares of its Class A common stock for consulting services rendered in connection with the Company's search for additional funding.

On May 22, 2002, the Company issued 1,000 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services rendered. in connection with the Company aborted SB-2 registration statement.

On May 28, 2002, the Company issued 533 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On May 31, 2002, the Company issued 50 of its Class A common stock shares through its Regulation S offering.

On June 5, 2002, the Company issued 150 shares of its Class A common stock for consulting services rendered connection with the Company's search for additional funding.

On June 5, 2002, the Company issued 50 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services rendered in connection with general corporate matters.

On June 5, 2002, the Company issued 23 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On June 6, 2002, the Company issued 50 shares of its Class A common stock for consulting services rendered for cost accounting services rendered in connection with the Company's government contracts.

On June 20, 2002, the Company issued 1,760 shares of its Class A common stock

through its Regulation S offering.

On June 21, 2002, the Company issued 660 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On June 28, 2002, the Company issued 110 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On July 1, 2002, the Company issued 220 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On July 2, 2002, the Company issued 93 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On July 3, 2002, the Company issued 1,000 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services rendered in connection with the Company aborted SB-2 registration statement.

On July 3, 2002, the Company issued 250 shares of its Class A common stock to an advisory board member for consulting services rendered in connection with developing a marketing program for the Company's technologies for overseas markets.

On July 5, 2002, the Company issued 148 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On July 8, 2002, the Company issued 200 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services rendered in connection with general corporate matters.

On July 8, 2002, the Company issued 200 shares of its Class A common stock for consulting services rendered in connection with the development of the Company's technologies.

On July 8, 2002, the Company issued 175 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On July 12, 2002, the Company issued 125 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On July 15, 2002, the Company issued 100 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On July 16, 2002, the Company issued 149 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On July 26, 2002, the Company issued 1,000 shares of its Class A common stock to Stephen Beck as settlement of the lawsuit he filed against the Company for alleged compensation due him.

On August 5, 2002, the Company issued 1,000 shares of its Class A common stock each to Mssrs. Goodman and Berks for services rendered in connection for the

development of the fatigue fuse.

On August 5, 2002, the Company issued 1,230 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services on general corporate matters.

On August 14, 2002, the Company issued 1,000 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services in connection with the Company's aborted SB-2 registration statement.

On August 15, 2002, the Company issued 600 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On August 23, 2002, the Company issued 100 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On August 29, 2002, the Company issued 1,000 Class A shares of its common stock for legal services connection with the Company's aborted SB-2 registration statement.

On August 30, 2002, the Company issued 100 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On September 4, 2002, the Company issued 100 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On September 5, 2002, the Company issued 2,000 shares of its Class A Common Stock that were escrowed and held in reserve pursuant to the term of the settlement agreement with Mr. Beck. These shares will be withdrawn and issued to him in order that his interest in the Company will remain constant for eighteen-months commencing on the date of settlement. Upon expiration of the eighteen month, the remaining shares held in escrow will be returned to the Company's treasury.

On September 5, 2002, the Company issued 400 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On September 5, 2002, the Company issued 300 shares of its Class A common stock for consulting services rendered in connection with developing a plan for protecting Company assets through insurance or other means. Planning relates to protection needed by the Company when it commences commercial production and marketing of its products.

On September 5, 2002, the Company issued 75 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services in connection with general corporate matters.

On September 6, 2002, the Company issued 1,542 shares of its Class A common stock for services rendered in connection with its Regulation S offering.

On September 10, 2002, the Company issued 2,000 shares of its Class A common stock for consulting services in connection with the future marketing of the Company's products.

On September 10, 2002, the Company issued 300 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On September 11, 2002, the Company issued 1,000 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services connection with general corporate matters.

On September 11, 2002, the Company issued 500 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On September 12, 2002, the Company issued 2,500 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services in connection with the Company's aborted SB-2 registration statement.

On September 12, 2002, the Company issued 125 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On September 13, 2002, the Company issued 410 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On September 18, 2002, the Company issued 20 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On September 20, 2002, the Company issued 270 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On September 23, 2002, the Company issued 295 of its Class A common stock shares through its Regulation S offering.

On October 1, 2002, the Company issued 200 of its Class A common stock shares through its Regulation S offering.

On October 7, 2002, the Company issued 1,756 of its Class A common stock shares through its Regulation S offering.

On October 7, 2002, the Company issued 2,500 shares of its Class A common stock for consulting services in connection with the Company attempt at seeking additional equity capital.

On October 9, 2002, the Company issued its executive assistant 50 shares of its Class A common stock

On October 9, 2002, the Company issued 2,485 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On October 10, 2002, the Company issued 685 Class A shares through its Regulation S offering.

On October 11, 2002, the Company issued 500 shares of its Class A common stock for services rendered in connection with its Regulation S offering.

On October 11, 2002, the Company issued 3,313 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On October 15, 2002, the Company issued 200 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On October 16, 2002, the Company issued 100 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On October 18, 2002, the Company issued 228 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On October 21, 2002, the Company issued 400 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On October 23, 2002, the Company issued 150 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On October 25, 2002, the Company issued 100 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On October 29, 2002, the Company issued 250 shares of its Class A common stock to an advisory board member for consulting services in connection with developing a marketing plan for overseas sales of future Company products.

On November 1, 2002, the Company issued 50 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On November 4, 2002, the Company issued 150 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On November 13, 2002, the Company issued 250 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On November 19, 2002, the Company issued 300 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On November 25, 2002, the Company issued 250 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On December 2, 2002, the Company issued 100 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On December 4, 2002, the Company issued 140 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On December 6, 2002, the Company issued 650 shares of its Class A common stock for consulting services in connection with the Company's search for additional funding.

On December 6, 2002, the Company issued 250 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services in connection with the Company's aborted SB-2 registration statement.

On December 6, 2002, the Company issued 300 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On December 9, 2002, the Company issued Stephen Beck 397 shares of its Class A common stock pursuant to the anti-dilution provision of his settlement agreement.

On December 10, 2002, the Company issued 100 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On December 11, 2002, the Company issued 400 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On December 12, 2002, the Company issued 1,400 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On December 13, 2002, the Company issued 1,210 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On December 16, 2002, the Company issued 1,000 shares of its Class A common stock to a member of the Company's advisory board in connection with the adaptation of the Company's technologies for utilization on bridges and other infrastructures.

On December 16, 2002, the Company issued 459 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On December 17, 2002, the Company issued 1,000 shares of its Class A common stock for legal services in connection with the Company's aborted SB-2 registration statement.

On December 17, 2002, the Company issued 200 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On December 18, 2002, the Company issued 13,000 shares of its Class A common stock to its president for past compensation due him.

On December 27, 2002, the Company issued 150 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

On December 31, 2002, the Company issued 500 shares of its Class A common stock through its Regulation S offering.

In February 2002, the Company adopted the 2002 Stock Issuance/Stock Plan, and reserved 20,000,000 shares of its common stock for distribution under the Plan. Eligible Plan participants include employees, advisors, consultants, and officers who provide services to the Company. The option price shall be 100% of the fair market value of a share of common stock at either, a) date of grant or such other day as the as the Board of Directors may determine. Options issued under this plan expire five years from date of grant. As of December 31, 2003, there were no options outstanding under this plan.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected financial data for the Company is derived from the Company's financial statements. The selected financial data should be read in conjunction with the Company's financial statements and the notes to the financial statements that are attached hereto.

	Fiscal Year Ending December 31,				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	
Net Sales	$ --	$ --	$ --	$ --	$
Income from Research Development Contract	$ 924,484	$ 635,868	$ 1,579,823	$ 461,323	$
Income (Loss) from Continued Operations	$ (539,283)	$ (1,199,695)	$ (3,548,559)	$ (3,852,296)	$
Income (Loss) from Continued Operations Per Common Share	$ (44.05)	$ (63.48)	$ (105.49)	$ (61.08)	$
Basic Weighted Average - Common Shares Outstanding	12,242	18,900	33,640	63,074	
Total Assets	$ 250,041	$ 108,776	$ 516,282	$ 372,620	$
Total Liabilities	$ 719,178	$ 870,586	$ 819,236	$ 2,466.936	$
Minority Interest in Consolidated Subsidiary	$ --	$ --	$ --	$ --	$
Total Stockholders'					

Equity (Deficit)	$ (620,545)	$ (710,459)	$ (680,414)	$ (2,094,316)	$
Dividends	$ --	$ --	$ --	$ --	$

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

The following discussion of results of operations, capital resources, and liquidity pertains to the activities of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2002 AND 2003

In 2003, we entered into a research contract with Northrop Grumann in connection with the application of the Company's Electrochemical Fatigue Sensor in detecting metal fatigue stress on military vehicles. Revenue generated on this contract in 2003 amounted to $28,004. Also during 2003, the Company invoiced and received its final payments under its contracts with the United States Air Force totaling $13,545. From these two contracts the Company generated total revenue from research contracts in 2003 amounting to $41,549. In 2002 and 2001, we earned $461,323 and $1,579,823 from our contracts with the United States Air Force.

In 2003, interest income totaled $41,641 of which $2,203 was earned from investments. Of the remaining $39,438, $7,831 was accrued on loans due the Company's President , and $31,607 accrued on stock subscriptions due from the Company's President, Secretary and third party.

In 2002, interest income totaled $52,782 of which $729 was earned from investments and the remaining $52,053 was accrued on loans due the Company from its President, and from stock subscriptions due from the President, a Director, and third party. In 2001, interest income totaled $102,283, of which $657 was from investments and the remaining $101,626 was accrued on loans due the Company from its President, and from stock subscriptions due from the President, a Director, and third party.

In 2003, subscription receivables and related accrued interest amounting $770,033 due from the Company's officers were cancelled in exchange for the officers returning the associated 5,006 shares of common stock back to the Company, which were subsequently cancelled. The $35,000 subscription receivable due the Company from a third party was cancelled in exchange for services rendered by the party.

COSTS AND EXPENSES

Research and development costs were $229,317, $665,435, $1,493,628, for 2003, 2002, and 2001, respectively. Of the R&D costs incurred,$15,000, $400,201, and $1,069,671 related to subcontractor costs associated with the research contracts for the years 2003, 2002, and 2001, respectively. General and administrative costs were $1,532,025, $3,581,706, and $3,632,769, for 2003, 2002, and 2001, respectively.

In 2003, cash compensation paid to our president, Mr. Bernstein, totaled $71,000. We also accrued an additional $66,963 in additional compensation pursuant to Mr. Bernstein's employment agreement. In addition, the Company issued Mr. Bernstein 32,000,000 shares of its common stock for past services valued at $320,000 and charged him with additional compensation of $19,617 as consideration for the release of the remaining 1,962 shares of common stock held in escrow when it was cancelled (See Item 11. Executive Compensation). Legal fees in 2003 amounted to $271,186 of which $111,500 was paid through the issuance of 7,650 shares of our common stock. Other expenses in 2003 included consulting services of $498,871 of which $317,836 was paid through the issuance of 7,768,434 shares of our common stock, public and shareholder relations costs of $22,427, office expense of $29,757, office salaries of $44,002, telephone expense of $13,410, travel expenses of $23,529, accounting and auditing fees of $51,906, and rent of $28,176.

In 2002, cash compensation paid to our president, Mr. Bernstein, totaled $110,018. We also accrued an additional $9,982 in additional compensation. In addition, the Company issued Mr. Bernstein 13,000 shares of its common stock for past services valued at $260,000. Legal fees in 2002 amounted to $1,922,861 of which $1,599,200 relates to the settlement of the Beck matter. Of the $1,599,200, $1,481,895 is evidenced by a promissory note, $112,193 was paid through the issuance of 2,028, shares of our common stock, and $5,112 paid in cash. We also incurred $314,729 in the filing of our registration statement on SB-2 of which $297,500 was paid through the issuance of 7,750 shares and $17,229 was paid in cash. Other expenses in 2002 included consulting services of $940,160 of which $662,098 was paid through the issuance of 10,881 shares of our common stock, office salaries of $36,968, telephone expense of $23,284, travel expenses of $57,797, accounting and auditing fees of $71,317, and rent of $28,176.

In 2001, cash compensation paid to our president totaled $90,000. We also accrued $30,000 in additional compensation due to Mr. Bernstein. We charged to operations $1,500,000 due to a reduction in the balance of the non-recourse promissory note due to us by Mr. Bernstein and another director, Joel Freedman, in connection with their purchases of our common stock. Initially, we agreed to issue 4,650 and 350 shares of our class "A" common stock to Messrs. Bernstein and Freedman, respectively, in exchange for their issuance to us of non-recourse promissory notes in the amount of $1,855,350 by Mr. Bernstein and $139,650 by Mr. Freedman. At the time of their purchase of our shares, the market price of our common stock was approximately $.60 (pre-split) per share. Both promissory notes mature on May 25, 2005 and accrued interest at 8% per annum. On June 18, 2001, we authorized the $1,500,000 reduction of the combined principal amount of these notes since the market value of our common stock declined to approximately

$.10 per share. This reduction and charge to operations was deemed to be fair and reasonable under the circumstances.

We issued 6,000 shares of restricted common stock to Mr. Bernstein during 2001, valued at $1,128,000, for past compensation due to him. Previously, the

financial statements have reflected the value of the shares at $420,000, the fair market value of the services rendered. The change in the value of shares issued to Mr. Bernstein relates to a comment received by the Company from the Securities and Exchange Commission indicating that all shares issued in the exchange for services will be valued at the quoted market price of the shares issued on the date of issuance. These 6,000 shares have been issued subject to certain restrictions limiting the President's ability to sell or transfer the shares.

Other expenses in 2001 included consulting fees of $477,671, of which $281,635 was paid through the issuance of 2,275 shares of our common stock, legal fees of 256,736 of which $138,750 was paid through the issuance of 915 shares of our common stock, accounting fees of $51,120, travel expenses of $42,092, office salaries of $36,225, office expense of $34,880, rent of $29,468, telephone expense of $13,838, and a write off of our $33,000 investment in Antaeus Research, LLC.

Interest charged to operations for 2003, 2002, and 2001 , amounted to $206,776, $118,460 and $70,468, respectively. Of the $206,776 incurred in 2003, $139,272 was accrued on the note due to the University of Pennsylvania and $63,964 was accrued on the note due for legal fees on the Beck matter. Of the $118,460 incurred in 2002, $76,078 was accrued on the note due to the University of Pennsylvania and $37,271 was accrued on the note due for legal fees on the Beck mater. Of the $70,468 incurred in 2001, $64,472 was accrued on the note due to the University of Pennsylvania.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

In 2003, we raised $191,645 net of offering costs through the issuance of 34,030 shares of our common stock through Regulation S offerings, 4,074 shares of our preferred stock and 87,750 shares of common stock in our subsidiary, Matech Aerospace, Inc. We also received $13,545 during 2003 from our contracts with the Air Force, $2,203 in interest income, $340,000 from advances on our Class A Senior Convertible Debenture, and $10,000 on a loan from a third party . We used $737,079 in our operations and paid $24,432 for the purchase of 1,296 shares of our common stock from various shareholders for cancellation.

In 2002, we raised $892,261 net of offering costs through the issuance of 28,046,766 shares of our common stock through a Regulation S offering, and 143,250 shares of our preferred stock. We also received $175,646 during 2002 from our subcontracts with the Air Force. Of the $1,067,907 we received, we used $927,439 in our operations, we advanced $33,547 to our president and paid $29,608 for equipment.

In 2001, we raised a net $286,567 through the issuance of 4,932,358 shares of its common stock through its Regulation S Offering.

As of December 31, 2003, the Company's liquid assets totaled $47,664. The Company has entered into a Senior Class A Convertible debenture for a total amount of $1,500,000 of which $340,000 was advanced to the Company in 2003. In 2004, an additional $375,000 has been advanced through March 25, 2004 (See note 2 to table of Item12.The Company's research contract for $215,000 with Northrop Grumann is for a two year period which expires in September 2005. These are the only known sources of revenue that the Company has for 2004. At the Company's current level of operating overhead, the funds derived from these sources and current liquid assets should allow the Company to continue operating through the

remainder of 2004. Although the Company hopes to have revenue from the utilization of its products in late 2004 or early 2005, and will continue in its attempt to raise capital, no assurance can be made that funds will be raised or sales will develop in order to finance future period's operations. The Company's independent auditors' issued a going concern opinion on its report relating to the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2003.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ISSUES

The discussion and analysis of the Company's financial condition and results of operations are based upon its consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. In consultation with its Board of Directors, the Company has identified three accounting policies that it believes are key to an understanding of its financial statements. These are important accounting policies that require management's most difficult, subjective judgments.

The first critical accounting policy relates to revenue recognition. Income from the Company's research is recognized at the time services are rendered and billed for.

The second critical accounting policy relates to research and development expense. Costs incurred in the development of the Company's Electrochemical Fatigue Sensor and Videoscope are expensed as incurred.

The third critical accounting policy relates to the valuation of non-monetary consideration issued for services rendered. The Company values all services rendered in exchange for its common stock at the quoted price of the shares issued at date of issuance or at the fair value of the services rendered, whichever is more readily determinable. In certain issuances, the Company may discount the value assigned to issued shares for illiquidity and restrictions on resale All other services provided in exchange for other non-monetary

consideration are valued at either the fair value of the services received or the fair value of the consideration relinquished, whichever is more readily determinable.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not Applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference are audited financial statements of the Registrant as of December 31, 2003, 2002, and 2001, prepared in accordance with Regulation S-X (17 CFR Sec.210)

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

ITEM 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Material Technologies, Inc. management, including the Principal Executive Officer has conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-14(c) and 15d-14(c). This evaluation was conducted within 90 days prior to the filing of this report. Based on that evaluation, the Principal Executive Officer concluded that the disclosure controls and procedures are effective in ensuring that all material information required to be filed in this annual report has been made known to him in a timely fashion. There have been no significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date the Principal Executive Officer completed his evaluation.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The name, age, office, and principal occupation of the executive officers and directors of Matech and certain information relating to their business experiences are set forth below:

NAME	AGE	POSITION

Robert M. Bernstein	69	President/Chief Executive and Chief Financial Officer, Chairman of the Board
Joel R. Freedman	44	Secretary/Director
Dr. John Goodman	69	Chief Engineer/Director
William I. Berks	73	Vice President/Director

The Term of the directors and officers of Matech is until the next annual meeting or until their successors are elected.

ROBERT M. BERNSTEIN, PRESIDENT/CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER/CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD.

Robert M. Bernstein is 69 years of age. He received a Bachelor of Science degree from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1956. From August 1959 until his certification expired in August 1972, he was a Certified Public Accountant licensed in Pennsylvania. From 1961 to 1981, he was a consultant specializing in mergers, acquisitions, and financing. From 1981 to 1986, Mr. Bernstein was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Blue Jay Enterprises, Inc. of Philadelphia, PA, an oil and gas exploration company. In December 1985, he formed a research and development partnership for Tensiodyne, funding approximately $750,000 for research on the Fatigue Fuse. In October 1988 he

became Chairman of the Board, President, Chief Financial Officer, and CEO of Matech 1 and retained these positions with the Company after the spin off from Matech 1 on July 31, 1997.

JOEL R. FREEDMAN, SECRETARY/DIRECTOR.

Joel R. Freedman is 44 years of age. From October 1989 until the present, Mr. Freedmen holds the position of Secretary and a Director of the company. Mr. Freedman attends board meetings and provides advice to the Company as needed. Since 1983, he has been president of Genesis Advisors, Inc., an investment advisory firm in Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania. Since January 1, 2000, he has been a Senior Vice President of PMG Capital Corp., a securities brokerage and investment advisory firm in West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania. His duties there are a full-time commitment. Accordingly, he does not take part in Matech's daily activities. He is not a director of any other company.

DR. JOHN W. GOODMAN, CHIEF ENGINEER/DIRECTOR.

Dr. John W. Goodman is 69 years of age. He is retired from TRW Space and Electronics and was formerly Chairman of the Aerospace Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He holds a Doctorate of Philosophy in Materials Science that was awarded with distinction by the University of California at Los Angeles in 1970. In 1957, he received a Masters of Science degree in Engineering Mechanics from Penn State University and in 1955 he received a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering from Rutgers University. From 1972 to 1987, Dr. Goodman was with the U. S. Air Force as lead Structural Engineer for the B-1 aircraft; Chief of the Fracture and Durability Branch, and Materials Group Leader, Structures Department, Aeronautical Systems Center,

Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. From 1987 to December 1993, he was on the Senior Staff, Materials Engineering Department of TRW Space and Electronics. He has been Chief Engineer for Development of Matech's products since May 1993. Over the last four years he has consulted part time for the Company.

William Berks- Vice-President/Director. He managed the previous Matech contracts for the development of EFS at the University of Pennsylvania, Southwest Research Institute, and Optim, Inc. Mr. Berks has a B. Aero. E and MS in Applied Mechanics from Polytechnic Institute of New York and MS in Industrial Eng., Stevens Institute of Technology . With Matech since 1997. He has over 30 years ` experience in spacecraft mechanical systems engineering. He retired from TRW in November 1992 where he was employed for 26 years in a variety of management positions: Manager of the Mechanical Design Laboratory, the engineering design skill center for the design and development of spacecraft mechanical systems, which had as many as 350 individuals: Manager of the Advanced Systems Design Department, which was responsible for mechanical systems design for all spacecraft project: Assistant Project Manager for Mechanical Subsystems for a major spacecraft program, which included preparation of plans, specifications and drawings, supervision of two major subcontracts, and responsibility for flight hardware fabrication and testing. He holds six patents.

ADVISORY BOARD

Since 1987, the Company and its predecessors have had an Advisory Board consisting of very senior experienced businessmen and technologists, most of whom are nationally prominent. These individuals consult with the Company on an as needed basis. Members of the Advisory Board serve at will. The Advisory Board advises Matech's Management on technical, financial, and business matters and may in the future be additionally compensated for these services. A brief biographical description of the members of the advisory board is as follows:

ROBERT F. CUSHMAN, ESQ. Mr. Cushman is the permanent chairman of the Andrews Conference Group Construction Super Conference, and is the organizing chairman of the Forbes Magazine Conferences on Worldwide Infrastructure Partnerships, Rebuilding America's Infrastructure Conference, Alternative Dispute Resolution, the Forbes/ Council of the Americas Latin American Marketing Conference and the Forbes Environmental Super Conference.

In 2003, the Company cancelled a promissory note due from Mr. Cushman for $35,000 issued to the Company in 1999 in exchange for the issuance of 100 shares of the Company's common stock.. The note was cancelled in exchange for services rendered to the Company by Mr. Cushman.

Also in 2003, the Company issued Mr. Cushman 250 shares of its common stock for services rendered in connection with the marketing services relating to the EFS. The shares were valued at $2,500.

CAMPBELL LAIRD. Campbell Laird, age 64, received his Ph.D. in 1963 from the University of Cambridge. His Ph.D. thesis title was "Studies of High Strain Fatigue." He is presently Professor and graduate group Chairman in the

Department of Materials, Science & Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania. His research has focused on the strength, structure, and fatigue of materials, in which areas he published in excess of 250 papers. He is co-inventor of the EFS.

During 2001, we issued Dr. Laird 100 shares of our common stock that were valued at $18,800 for services rendered in connection with the development of our EFS.

During 2002, we issued Dr. Laird 235 shares of our common stock that were valued at $32,894 for services rendered in connection with the development of our EFS.

SAMUEL I. SCHWARTZ. Samuel I. Schwartz, age 50, is presently President of Sam Schwartz Co., consulting engineers, primarily in the bridge industry. Mr. Schwartz received his BS in Physics from Brooklyn College in 1969, and his Masters in Civil Engineering from the University of Pennsylvania in 1970. From February 1986 to March 1990, was the Chief Engineer/First Deputy Commissioner, New York City Department of Transportation and from April 1990 to the present acted as a director of the Infrastructure Institute at the Cooper Union College, New York City, New York. From April 1990 to 1994 he was a Senior Vice President of Hayden Wegman Consulting Engineers, and is a columnist for the New York Daily News.

During 2001, we issued Mr. Schwartz 125 shares of our common stock which were valued at $16,250 for consulting services rendered in connection with our technology for bridges.

During 2002, we issued Mr. Schwartz 1,000 shares of our common stock which were valued at $30,000 for consulting services rendered in connection with our technology for bridges.

NICK SIMIONESCU. Mr. Simionescu joined HNTB in 1974, one of the largest consulting engineering companies in the world, and is currently Vice President, Director of Business Development in the New York City Office. He has over 37 years of management, construction, design, inspection and detailing experience. Mr. Simionescu is very familiar with the New York City infrastructure. For nearly 28 years he has been working in New York City, primarily on projects with the New York City Department of Transportation and New York State Department of Transportation Regions 10 and 11. His projects have included management of the inspections of the Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Triborough, Manhattan, and Queensboro bridges. Additionally, he has been the Project Manager of Bridge Inspection for many other arterial and local bridges throughout New York. Mr. Simionescu's responsibilities with HNTB have involved a variety of National and International projects. He has been the Senior Structural Designer and Manager of bridges in South Carolina (800 Ft. span), Rhode Island (366 ft. span), Malaysia (740 ft.), and Florida (1300 ft.).

During 2003, the Company issued Mr. Simionescu 500 shares of its common stock services in connection with seeking potential bridge projects. The shares were valued at $5,000.

During 2002, we issued Mr.Simionescu 250 shares of our common stock which were valued at $67,500 for consulting services rendered in connection with our technology for bridges

LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOE N. BALLARD. General Ballard is retired from the United States Army and has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of The Ravens Group, Inc., a business development, consulting, and executive level leadership service company, since March 2001. He received his MS in Engineering Management from the University of Missouri, BS in Electrical Engineering from Southern University, and he is a registered professional engineer. He served as Commanding General, US Army Corps of Engineers from 1996 until 2000, Chief of Staff US Army Training and Doctrine Command from 1995 until 1996, Commander of the US Army Engineer Center in Missouri from 1993 until 1995, Director of the Total Army Basing Study at the Pentagon from 1991 until 1993, and he was Commander of the 18th Engineering Brigade in Germany from 1988 until 1990. He has received many honors including the Deans of Historical Black Colleges and Minority Institutions Black Engineer of the Year in 1998, Honorary Doctorate of Engineering from the University of Missouri in 1999, Honorary Doctorate of Law L.L.D. from Lincoln University in 1998, Honorary Doctorate of Engineering from Southern University in 1999, and Fellow of the Society of American Military Engineers in 1999.

HENRYKA MANES. Ms. Manes is the Founder and President of H. Manes & Associates, a consulting firm that enables environmental and high technology companies to export their products worldwide. She has a wide-range of experience with projects in more than 20 countries in Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe and South America. Prior to founding HMA, Ms. Manes was Director of Operations for the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee's International Development Program and has worked with the World Bank, United States Agency for International Development, and the United Nations Development Program. Ms. Manes received her B.A. from Macalester College in St. Paul, MN, and did her graduate work at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN.

During 2003, we issued Ms. Manes 500 shares of our common stock, which were valued at $5,000 for consulting services rendered in connection with the development of foreign markets for our products, when developed for commercial application.

During 2002, we issued Ms. Manes 500 shares of our common stock which were valued at $17,500 for consulting services rendered in connection with the development of foreign markets for our products, when developed for commercial application.

SECTION 16(A) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

The Company is unaware of any other late filings or any other failures to file any Form 3, 4, or 5 for the calendar year ended December 31, 2003.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary ($)	Bonus ($)	Other Annual Compen-sation ($)	Restricted Stock Awards ($)	Options (SARs (#)
Robert M. Bernstein						
CEO	2001	$ 120,000	$ --	$ --	$ 1,128,000 (1)	--
					$ 1,395,000 (2)	--
	2002	$ 120,000	$ --	$ --	$ 200 (3)	--
					$ 260,000 (4)	
	2003	$ 138,000	$ --	$ 19,617(5)	$ 320,000 (6)	--
John W. Goodman						
Director and	2001	$ 23,076	$ --	$ --	$ 147,600 (7)	--
Engineer	2002	$ 17,945	$ --	$ --	$ 40,000 (8)	--
	2003	$ 18,943	$ --	$ --	$ 10,000 (9)	--
William Berks						
Vice-President						
of Government	2001	$ 55,388	$ --	$ --	$ 147,600 (7)	--
Projects and	2002	$ 70,301	$ --	$ --	$ 40,000 (8)	--
Director	2003	$ 71,374	$ --	$ --	$ 30,000 (10)	--

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2003

Securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans.

Plan category	Number of securities To be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining for available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column a))
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity Compensation plans approved by shareholders	n/a	n/a	n/a
Equity Compensation plans not approved by shareholders	n/a	n/a	n/a

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners

The Company does not know of any non-affiliated person or "group" as that term is used in section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act that owns more than five percent of any class of the Company's voting securities.

Security Ownership of Management

CLASS OF STOCK	NAME AND ADDRESS OF BENEFICIAL OWNER	AMOUNT AND NATURE OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP	PERCENT OF CLASS
Common Stock	Robert M. Bernstein, CEO Suite 707 11661 San Vicente Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90049	28,127,537 Shares	41.64%
	Joel R. Freedman, Director 1 Bala Plaza Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004	628 Shares	.00%
	John Goodman, Director Suite 707 11661 San Vicente Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90049	903,000 Shares	1.33%
	William Berks, Vice President Government Projects Suite 707	1,505,000 Shares	2.23%

	11661 San Vicente Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90049		
	Directors and executive officers as a group (4 persons)	30,536,165 Shares	45.20%

Class B Common Stock	Robert M. Bernstein Suite 707 11661 San Vicente Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90049	600,000 Shares	100.00%(1)

(1) Each of Mr. Bernstein's Class B Common Shares has 1,000 votes per share on any matter on which the common stockholders vote. Accordingly, the Class B common stock held by Mr. Bernstein equal 600 million shares of voting control. These votes give Mr. Bernstein voting control of the Company.

(2) Following the Reverse Split the Company also entered into a Class A Senior Secured Convertible Debenture (the "Debenture") with Palisades Capital, LLC or its registered assigns ("Palisades"), pursuant to which Palisades has agreed to loan to the Company up to $1,500,000, which is expected to be funded in full within twelve months. Under the Debenture Palisades has the option, after March 30, 2004, to convert the principal amount of all moneys loaned under the Debenture, together with accrued interest, into Common Stock of the Company at the lesser of (i) 50% of the averaged ten closing prices for the Company's Common Stock for the ten (10) trading days immediately preceding the Conversion Date or (ii) $0.10 (the lesser of the two being referred to as the "Conversion Price"). In the event Palisades loans the full $1,500,000 face amount of the Debenture to the Company and subsequently elects to exercise its right to convert the Debenture into Company Common Stock at a time when the Conversion Price is less than four cents per share Palisades would receive at least fifty million (50,000,000) shares of Common Stock resulting in a change in control of the Common Stock of the Company, however, Mr. Bernstein would still retain voting control as a result of his holding of one hundred percent (100%) of the Class B Common Stock.

In addition to the shares issued to Mr. Bernstein under the Release as described above, following the Reverse Split, the Company also liquidated approximately $1,500,000 of its currently outstanding debt. In full payment and settlement of such debt, the Company issued 22,000,000 shares of common stock and warrants (the "Warrants") to acquire an additional 30,000,000 shares of common stock for $0.10 per share to seven investors who were the holders of such debt (the "Debt Holders"). Palisades required, as a condition to its agreement to enter in to the Debenture described above, that the Company first enter into the settlement with the Debt Holders and thereby reduce the amount of debt on the Company's balance sheet by approximately

$1,500,000. The Warrants contain a provision limiting the exercise of the warrants to a number of shares that do not exceed an amount that would cause the holder of each such Warrant to beneficially own 4.99% of the outstanding common stock of the Company, and, in addition, the Warrants vest only in proportion to the amount ultimately funded under the Debenture as a percentage of the $1,500,000 face value.

Finally, Mr. Bernstein entered into a voting agreement and irrevocable proxy, which provides that until September 23, 2006, if an Event of Default, as defined in the Debenture in favor of Palisades continues for a period of not less than 30 days, all Class B Common Stock which Mr. Bernstein owns of record, or becomes the owner of record in the future will be voted in accordance with the directions of Mr. Monty Freedman, or his designated successor. This loss of voting rights would affect a change in the voting control of the Company.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS (SEE NOTE 11 TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.)

On May 25, 2000, the Company issued its President 4,650 shares its common stock in exchange for $4,650 and a $1,855,350 non-recourse promissory note bearing interest at an annual rate of 8%. On the same day, the Company issued 350,000 shares its common stock to a Director Joel Freedman, in exchange for $350 and a $139,650 non-recourse promissory note bearing interest at an annual rate of 8%.. In June 2001, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the reduction in the amount owed by the President and a Director on these non-recourse promissory notes to $460,350 and $34,650, respectively. .In 2003, the 5,000 shares were returned to the Company in exchange for the cancellation of the non-recourse promissory note and related accrued interest totaling $755,093. The returned shares were subsequently cancelled by the Company.

On October 27, 2000, the Company issued 4,184 shares to its President for future compensation pursuant to a Stock Escrow/Grant Agreement. Under the terms of the agreement, the President was required to hold these shares in escrow. While in escrow, the President could not vote the shares but had full rights as to cash and non-cash dividends, stock splits or other change in shares. Upon the exercise by certain holders of Company options or warrants or upon the need by the Company, in the sole discretion of the Board, to issue common stock to certain individuals or entities, the number of shares required for issuance to these holders was returned from escrow by the President thereby reducing the number of shares he held. The shares held in escrow were non-transferable and will be granted to the Company's President only upon the exercise or expiration of all of the options and warrants, the direction of the Board, in its sole discretion, or the mutual agreement by the President and the Board of Directors to terminate the agreement. Due to the restrictions imposed on these shares, the Company valued these shares at par and charged the $4,183 to operations in 2000. The escrow terminated in 2003, and the President became immediately vested in the remaining 1,962 shares held in escrow. In consideration for full vesting in

these shares, the President recognized additional compensation of $19,617 in 2003.

On January 9, 2001, the Company's Board of Directors authorizes the issuance of 100 shares of its common stock to William Berks, a part-time employee, for engineering and other services rendered to the Company.

On January 8, 2001, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the issuance of 100 shares of its common stock to Dr. Campbell Laird, an advisory board member, for services to the Company.

On January 9, 2001, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the issuance of 100 shares of its common stock to John Goodman, a director and part-time employee, for engineering and other services rendered to the Company.

On January 9, 2001, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the issuance of 100shares of its common stock to William Berks, a part-time employee, for engineering and other services rendered to the Company.

On February 19, 2001, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the issuance of 6,000shares of its common stock to the Company's President for past compensation due as discussed above.

On May 3, 2001, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the issuance of 100 shares of its common stock to Mr. William Berks for services rendered to the Company.

On June 12, 2001, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the issuance of 25, shares of its common stock to the company's executive assistant, for services rendered to the Company.

On October 8, 2001, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the issuance of 300shares of its common stock each to Mr. William Berks and Mr. John Goodman for services rendered to the Company.

On October 18, 2001, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the issuance of 20 shares of its common stock to the company's executive assistant, for services rendered to the Company.

On November 21, 2001, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the issuance of 400 shares of its common stock each to Mr. William Berks and Mr. John Goodman for services rendered to the Company.

Also on February 28, 2002, the Company issued its Executive Assistant 25 shares of its common stock for services rendered.

On March 20, 2002, the Company issued 25 shares of its common stock to the Company's executive assistant.

On August 5, 2002, the Company's Board of Directors authorized the issuance of 1,000 shares of its common stock each to Mr. John Goodman and Mr. William Berks for services rendered to the Company.

On October 7, 2002, the Company issued its executive assistant 50shares of its common stock.

On December 6, 2002, the Company issued 200 shares of its Class B common stock to its president in consideration for the relinquishment of his interest in the Company's patents.

On December 18, 2002, the Company issued 13,000 shares of its common stock to its president in consideration for past services. The shares were issued under a 1997 Board resolution in which Mr. Bernstein's compensation was increased to $150,000 a year with $120,000 being paid presently with the remaining $30,000 a year being paid only when the Company was financially able to make such payments. As the Company's financial position has not improved, Mr. Bernstein agreed to take the accrued compensation in stock. The 13 million shares issued have been valued at $260,000. The sale and transferability of the shares are restricted for a three-year period in which Mr. Bernstein must remain working for the Company. If he terminates his employment during this three-year period, then the 13 million shares will be returned to the Company.

On April 15, 2003 the Company issued 1,000 shares of its common stock each to Mr. John Goodman and Mr. William Berks for services rendered to the Company.

On June 20, 2003, the Company issued 2,000 shares of its common stock to Mr. William Berks for services rendered to the Company.

On September 23, 2003, the Company issued 32,000,000 shares of its Class A Common Stock and 300,000 shares of Class B Common Stock to its President pursuant to an Accord, Satisfaction and Mutual Release in which Mr. Bernstein released all claims he had against the Company that arose prior to September 24, 2003, including past services rendered in excess of compensation paid. The shares are subject to a three-year lock up agreement and value assigned to these shares was discounted for illiquidity and restrictions on resale at $320,000. The Class A Common Shares were issued pursuant to a three-year lock up agreement.

Also on September 23, 2003, the Company issued 5,000,000 shares of its Class A common stock to its President in consideration for a promissory note totaling $50,000 that is assessed interest at an annual rate of 6%. The note matures on September 26, 2006, when the $50,000 and accrued interest becomes s fully due. The shares were issued pursuant to a three-year lock up agreement and the value assigned to the shares and related note was discounted for illiquidity and restrictions on resale.

PART IV

ITEM 14. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES, AND REPORTS IN FORM 8-K

a. Exhibits.

EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION	PAGE NO.
3(i)	Certificate of Incorporation of Material Technologies, Inc.	Previously Filed in connection with S-1 Registration Statement that became effective on July 31, 1997.
	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, September 12, 2003	Previously filed
3(ii)	Bylaws of Material Technologies, Inc.	Previously filed with July 31, 1997 S-1
4.1	Class A Convertible Preferred Stock Certificate of Designations	Previously filed with July 31, 1997 S-1
4.2	Class B Convertible Preferred Stock Certificate of Designations	Previously filed with July 31, 1997 S-1
10.1	License Agreement Between Tensiodyne Corporation and the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania	Previously filed with July 31, 1997 S-1
10.2	Sponsored Research Agreement between Tensiodyne Corporation and the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania	Previously filed with July 31, 1997 S-1

10.3	Amendment 1 to License Agreement Between Tensiodyne Scientific Corporation and the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania	Previously filed with July 31, 1997 S-1
10.4	Repayment Agreement Between Tensiodyne Scientific Corporation and the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania	Previously filed with July 31, 1997 S-1
10.5	Teaming Agreement Between Tensiodyne Scientific Corporation and Southwest Research Institute	Previously filed with July 31, 1997 S-1

10.6	Letter Agreement between Tensiodyne Scientific Corporation, Robert M. Bernstein, and Stephen Forrest Beck and Handwritten modification.	Previously filed with July 31, 1997 S-1
10.7	Agreement Between Tensiodyne Corporation and Tensiodyne 1985-1 R&D Partnership is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.3 of Material Technology, Inc.'s S-1 Registration Statement, File No. 33-83526, which became effective on January 19, 1996.	Previously filed
10.8	Amendment to Agreement Between Material Technology, Inc. and Tensiodyne 1985-1 R&D Partnership is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.6 of Material Technology, Inc.'s S-1 Registration Statement, File No. 33-83526 which became effective on January 19, 1996.	Previously filed
10.9	Agreement Between Advanced Technology Center of Southeastern Pennsylvania and Material Technology, Inc. is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.4 of Material Technology, Inc.'s S-1 Registration Statement, File No. 33-83526 which became effective on January 19, 1996.	Previously filed
10.10	Addendum to Agreement Between Advanced Technology Center of Southeastern Pennsylvania and Material Technology, Inc. is incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.5 of Material Technology, Inc.'s S-1 Registration Statement, File No. 33-83526.	Previously filed
10.11	Class A senior preferred convertible debenture between Materials Technologies, Inc. and Palisades Capital, LLC	Previously filed
10.12	Voting agreements and irrevocable proxy between Robert M. Bernstein, Monty Freedman, Material Technologies Inc. and Palisades Capital, LLC.	Previously filed

10.13	Purchase Order No. 472249 between Material Technologies, Inc. (Supplier) and Northrop Grumman (Buyer) dated 10/27/2003.	Previously filed
14.1	Company Code of Ethics Statement	Filed herewith

31.1	Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith
32.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith

b. Reports on Form 8-K - September 24, 2003.

c. Financial Statements - attached.

SIGNATURES

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

MATERIAL TECHNOLOGY, INC.

By: /s/ Robert M. Bernstein
Robert M. Bernstein, President

Date: April 14, 2004

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchanges Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

By: /s/ Robert M. Bernstein
Robert M. Bernstein,
President, Director, Chief Executive Officer, and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer, and Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: April 14, 2004

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MATERIAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors
Material Technologies, Inc.
Los Angeles, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Material Technologies, Inc., (A Development Stage Company) as of December 31, 2003, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' deficit, and cash flows, for the year then ended. We have also compiled the amounts for the year ended December 31, 2003, included in the column from inception (October 21, 1983) through December 31, 2003, in the statements of operations and cash flows to arrive at the balances for the period from inception (October 21, 1983) through December 31, 2003 and found the totals to be correct. We did not audit any amount prior to January 1, 2003. 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the 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 provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Material Technologies, Inc. (A Development Stage Company) as of December 31, 2003, and the results of its operations, and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 14 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations and has a net capital deficiency, which raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans regarding those matters are also described in Note 14. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

GUMBINER, SAVETT, FINKEL, FINGLESON & ROSE, INC.
SANTA MONICA, CA
March 16, 2004

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Material Technologies, Inc.
Los Angeles, California

I have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Material Technologies, Inc., (A Development Stage Company) as of December 31, 2001 and 2002, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity (deficit), and cash flows, for the years ended December 31, 2000, 2001, 2002, and for the period from the Company's inception (October 21, 1983) through December 31, 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audits.

I conducted my audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States. These standards require that I plan and perform the audits 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. I believe that my audits provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Material Technologies, Inc. as of December 31, 2001 and 2002, and the results of its operations, and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2000, 2001, 2002, and for the period from the Company's inception (October 21, 1983) through December 31, 2002, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

s/s Jonathon P. Reuben CPA

Jonathon P. Reuben,
Certified Public Accountant
Torrance, California
March 7, 2003

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MATERIAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2002
ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 251,782
Receivable due on research contract	-
Receivable from officer	76,109
Employee receivable	1,433
Receivable from taxing authorities	-
Prepaid expenses	1,179
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	330,503
FIXED ASSETS	
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation	27,649
OTHER ASSETS	
Intangible assets:	
Patents and other, subject to amortization	12,120
Refundable deposit	2,348
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS	14,468