

LITHIUM TECHNOLOGY CORP

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PROSPECTUS

LITHIUM TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION

599,209,492 Shares of Common Stock

This prospectus relates to the sale of up to 599,209,492 shares of Lithium's common stock by certain persons who are stockholders of Lithium. Please refer to "Selling Stockholders" beginning on page 21.

The shares of common stock are being offered for sale by the selling stockholders at prices established on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board during the term of this offering. There are no minimum purchase requirements. These prices will fluctuate based on the demand for the shares of common stock.

Our common stock is quoted on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol "LTHU.OB". On July 29, 2005, the last reported sale price of our common stock was \$0.0850 per share.

THESE SECURITIES ARE SPECULATIVE AND INVOLVE A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK.

PLEASE REFER TO "RISK FACTORS" BEGINNING ON PAGE 6.

THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT AN OFFER OF THESE SECURITIES IN ANY STATE WHERE THE OFFER OR SALE IS NOT PERMITTED.

THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION AND STATE SECURITIES REGULATORS HAVE NOT APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES, OR DETERMINED IF THIS PROSPECTUS IS TRUTHFUL OR COMPLETE. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The date of this prospectus is August 2, 2005

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

Because this is only a summary, it does not contain all of the information that may be important to you. You should read the entire prospectus, including Risk Factors and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, before deciding to invest in our common stock offered by this prospectus.

OVERVIEW

Lithium Technology Corporation is engaged in ongoing development and pilot-line production, in both the United States and Germany, of large format lithium-ion rechargeable batteries to be used as new power sources in emerging advanced applications in the national security, transportation and stationary power markets. With higher energy density, lighter weight, smaller volume, longer operational life and greater cost effectiveness, we believe that lithium batteries are especially compatible with rapidly emerging developments in these markets. We believe that our unique large format flat and cylindrical battery designs provide a special advantage for national security, transportation and stationary power applications.

Our mission is to become a leading player in the development and commercialization of advanced and unique rechargeable lithium battery technology and products for advanced national security, transportation and stationary power applications. We believe there are fundamental changes underway with respect to the advanced global market in each of these application areas. Our business model also includes the licensing of our technology and other collaborative efforts with third parties.

We combined the operations of Lithium Technology Corporation with GAIA Akkumulatorenwerke GmbH, a private lithium polymer battery company headquartered in Nordhausen, Germany, in a share exchange in 2002. In the share exchange we acquired a 100% interest in GAIA through our acquisition of 100% of the outstanding shares of GAIA Holding B.V., a Netherlands holding company. Subsequent to the share exchange, Arch Hill Capital, N.V. controls the Company. LTC, GAIA, GAIA Holding and all of the subsidiaries of LTC and GAIA Holding are collectively referred to herein as the Company, we or us.

GOING CONCERN

OUR ACCOMPANYING CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS HAVE BEEN PREPARED ON A GOING CONCERN BASIS, WHICH CONTEMPLATES THE CONTINUATION OF OPERATIONS, REALIZATION OF ASSETS AND LIQUIDATION OF LIABILITIES IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS. SINCE INCEPTION, WE HAVE INCURRED SUBSTANTIAL OPERATING LOSSES AND EXPECT TO INCUR ADDITIONAL OPERATING LOSSES OVER THE NEXT SEVERAL YEARS. AS OF MARCH 31, 2005, WE HAD AN ACCUMULATED DEFICIT OF APPROXIMATELY \$61.6 MILLION.

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WE HAVE FINANCED OUR OPERATIONS SINCE INCEPTION PRIMARILY THROUGH EQUITY FINANCINGS, LOANS FROM SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHER RELATED PARTIES, LOANS FROM SILENT PARTNERS AND BANK BORROWINGS SECURED BY ASSETS. WE HAVE RECENTLY ENTERED INTO A NUMBER OF FINANCING TRANSACTIONS AND ARE CONTINUING TO SEEK OTHER FINANCING INITIATIVES. WE WILL NEED TO RAISE ADDITIONAL CAPITAL TO MEET OUR WORKING CAPITAL NEEDS AND TO COMPLETE OUR PRODUCT COMMERCIALIZATION PROCESS. SUCH CAPITAL IS EXPECTED TO COME FROM THE SALE OF SECURITIES, INCLUDING THE SALE OF COMMON STOCK UNDER THE STANDBY EQUITY DISTRIBUTION AGREEMENT. NO ASSURANCES CAN BE GIVEN THAT SUCH FINANCING WILL BE AVAILABLE IN SUFFICIENT AMOUNTS OR AT ALL. CONTINUING OF OUR OPERATIONS IN 2005 IS DEPENDENT UPON OBTAINING SUCH FURTHER FINANCING. THESE CONDITIONS RAISE SUBSTANTIAL DOUBT ABOUT OUR ABILITY TO CONTINUE AS A GOING CONCERN.

THE ACCOMPANYING CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DO NOT INCLUDE ANY ADJUSTMENTS THAT MIGHT RESULT FROM THE OUTCOME OF THIS UNCERTAINTY.

ABOUT US

Our principal executive office is located at 5115 Campus Drive, Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania 19462. Our telephone number is (610) 940-6090.

THE OFFERING

This offering relates to the sale of common stock by certain persons who are our stockholders. The selling stockholders consist of:

Cornell Capital Partners, L.P., which intends to sell up to 250,000,000 shares of common stock to be issued pursuant to a Standby Equity Distribution Agreement and 2,922,078 shares issued as a commitment fee pursuant to the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement;

Newbridge Securities Corporation, an unaffiliated broker-dealer retained by the Company in connection with the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, which intends to sell up to 66,667 shares of common stock issued as a placement agent fee pursuant to the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement;

Stichting Gemeenschappelijk Bezit LTC, an entity controlled by Arch Hill Capital, which intends to sell up to 11,000,000 shares of common stock, 75,900,000 shares issuable upon conversion of warrants, 106,335,718 shares of common stock underlying convertible notes and related interest, including shares of common stock or issuable upon conversion of Series A Notes and Series B Notes and related interest payable in shares, sold in a private placement of our units conducted from August 2004 through January 2005;

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A selling stockholder who intends to sell up to 27,000,000 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of convertible notes and related interest payable in shares, sold in a private placement in June 2005;

A selling stockholder who intends to sell up to 300,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants issued for services;

North Coast Securities Corporation and affiliated persons who intend to sell up to 1,544,838 shares of common stock underlying warrants issued as a fee for serving as the Company's placement agent in the private placement of units closed from August 2004 through January 2005 and the private placement of units closed from May 2005 through July 2005 and from May 2005 to June 2005; and

Other selling stockholders, who intend to sell up to 66,060,879 shares of common stock issued or issuable upon conversion of Series A Preferred Stock, Series A Notes and 8% Notes and related interest payable in shares and up to 58,079,312 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of related warrants, sold in a private placement of our units conducted from August 2004 through January 2005 and from May 2005 to June 2005.

Pursuant to the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, we may, at our discretion, periodically issue and sell to Cornell Capital Partners shares of common stock for a total purchase price of \$15 million. Cornell Capital Partners will purchase the shares of common stock for a 2% discount to the volume weighted average price of our common stock for the 5 days immediately following the notice date. Cornell Capital Partners intends to sell any shares purchased upon the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement at the then prevailing market price. Among other things, this prospectus relates to the shares of common stock to be issued under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement.

Cornell Capital Partners is an underwriter within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 in connection with the sale of common stock under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement. Lithium will pay Cornell Capital Partners a fee of 5% of the gross proceeds, in cash, raised under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement.

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COMMON STOCK OFFERED	599,209,492 shares by selling stockholders.
OFFERING PRICE	Market price
COMMON STOCK OUTSTANDING	113,906,740 shares as of July 15, 2005
BEFORE THE OFFERING	
USE OF PROCEEDS	We will not receive any proceeds of the shares offered by the selling stockholders. Any proceeds we receive from the sale of common stock under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement or we receive from the exercise of warrants will be used for general working capital purposes. See Use of Proceeds.
RISK FACTORS	The securities offered hereby involve a high degree of risk and immediate substantial dilution. See Risk Factors and Dilution.
OVER-THE-COUNTER BULLETIN	LTHU.BB
BOARD SYMBOL	

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We are providing the following summary financial information to aid you in your analysis of the financial aspects of an investment in us. The table includes summary historical financial data for us for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 and the three months ended March 31, 2005 and 2004. The following financial information should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

Summary Statement of Operations Data:

	<u>Three Months Ended March 31,</u>		<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Development contracts and prototype sales	\$ 142,000	\$ 87,000	\$ 776,000	\$ 229,000
Costs and expenses	3,140,000	2,628,000	11,801,000	9,544,000
Other (expense)	(1,572,000)	(786,000)	(3,716,000)	(876,000)
Net loss to common shareholders	(5,528,000)	(3,327,000)	(14,751,000)	(10,191,000)
Comprehensive loss	(5,282,000)	(2,544,000)	(17,964,000)	(14,985,000)
Net loss per share (basic and diluted)	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.31)	\$ (0.57)	\$ (1.02)

Summary Balance Sheet Data:

	<u>March 31,</u> <u>2005</u>
Working capital (deficit)	\$ (4,453,000)
Current assets	2,505,000
Total assets	17,278,000
Current liabilities	6,958,000
Long-term liabilities (less current portion)	18,980,000
Stockholders' (deficit)	(\$ 8,660,000)

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RISK FACTORS

WE ARE SUBJECT TO VARIOUS RISKS THAT MAY MATERIALLY HARM OUR BUSINESS, FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS. YOU SHOULD CAREFULLY CONSIDER THE RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES DESCRIBED BELOW AND THE OTHER INFORMATION IN THIS FILING BEFORE DECIDING TO PURCHASE OUR COMMON STOCK. IF ANY OF THESE RISKS OR UNCERTAINTIES ACTUALLY OCCURS, OUR BUSINESS, FINANCIAL CONDITION OR OPERATING RESULTS COULD BE MATERIALLY HARMED. IN THAT CASE, THE TRADING PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK COULD DECLINE AND YOU COULD LOSE ALL OR PART OF YOUR INVESTMENT.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

OUR AUDITORS HAVE EXPRESSED AN OPINION THAT THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL DOUBT ABOUT OUR ABILITY TO CONTINUE AS A GOING CONCERN

In its report dated April 15, 2005 our auditors, BDO Seidman, LLP expressed an opinion that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Our accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the continuation of operations, realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. Since inception, we have incurred substantial operating losses and expect to incur additional operating losses over the next several years. As of March 31, 2005, we had an accumulated deficit of approximately \$61.6 million. We have financed our operations since inception primarily through equity financings, loans from shareholders and other related parties, loans from silent partners and bank borrowings secured by assets. We have recently entered into a number of financing transactions and are continuing to seek other financing initiatives. We will need to raise additional capital to meet our working capital needs and to complete our product commercialization process. Such capital is expected to come from the sale of securities, including the sale of common stock under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement. No assurances can be given that such financing will be available in sufficient amounts or at all. Continuing our operations in 2005 is dependent upon obtaining such further financing. These conditions raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

WE HAVE A WORKING CAPITAL LOSS, WHICH MEANS THAT OUR CURRENT ASSETS ON MARCH 31, 2005 WERE NOT SUFFICIENT TO SATISFY OUR CURRENT LIABILITIES

We had a working capital deficit of \$4,453,000 at March 31, 2005, which means that our current liabilities exceeded our current assets on March 31, 2005 by \$4,453,000. Current assets are assets that are expected to be converted to cash within one year and, therefore, may be used to pay current liabilities as they become due. Our working capital deficit means that our current assets on March 31, 2005 were not sufficient to satisfy all of our current liabilities on that date.

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WE HAVE SUBSTANTIAL INDEBTEDNESS AND ARE HIGHLY LEVERAGED.

At March 31, 2005, we had total consolidated long-term indebtedness of approximately \$19.0 million, plus current portion of approximately \$2.1 million, and accumulated losses of approximately \$61.6 million. We also had at March 31, 2005, current liabilities of approximately \$7.0 million.

The level of our indebtedness and related debt service requirements could negatively impact our ability to obtain any necessary financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures or other purposes. A substantial portion of our future cash flow from operations, if any, may be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on our indebtedness. Our high leverage may also limit our flexibility to react to changes in business and may place us at a competitive disadvantage to less highly leveraged competitors. In addition, creditors who remain unpaid may initiate collection proceedings, which could hamper our operations due to our short term cash needs or the effect on our assets subject to debt.

WE HAVE A HISTORY OF OPERATING LOSSES AND HAVE BEEN UNPROFITABLE SINCE INCEPTION.

We incurred net losses of approximately \$61 million from February 12, 1999 (date of inception) to March 31, 2005, including approximately \$5.5 million of net loss to common shareholders in the quarter ended March 31, 2005. We expect to incur substantial additional operating losses in the future. We have a total accumulated deficit of approximately \$61.6 million. During the quarters ended March 31, 2005 and 2004, we generated revenues from development contracts and prototype sales in the amounts of \$142,000 and \$87,000, respectively. We cannot assure you that we will continue to generate revenues from operations or achieve profitability in the near future or at all.

WE NEED SIGNIFICANT FINANCING TO CONTINUE TO DEVELOP AND COMMERCIALIZE OUR TECHNOLOGY.

We have recently entered into a number of financing transactions and are continuing to seek other financing initiatives. We will need to raise additional capital to meet our working capital needs and to complete our product commercialization process. Such capital is expected to come from the sale of securities, including the sale of common stock under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement. We believe that if we raise approximately \$10 to 11 million in debt and equity financings including under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, we would have sufficient funds to meet our operating and capital expenditures needs for at least twelve months. If we do not raise such additional capital, we will assess all available alternatives including a sale of our assets or merger, the suspension of operations and possibly liquidation, auction, bankruptcy, or other measures.

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Except as described herein, we have not entered into any definitive agreements related to a new financing as of July 15, 2005, and no assurance can be given that we will be successful in completing these or any other financings at the minimum level necessary to fund our capital equipment requirements, current operations or at all. If we are unsuccessful in completing these financings at such minimum level, we will not be able to fund our capital equipment requirements or current expenses or execute our business plan. If we are unsuccessful in completing these financings at or near the maximum level or an additional financing, we will not be able to pursue our business strategy. Additional financing may not be available on terms favorable to us or at all. Even if we do obtain financing, it may result in dilution to our stockholders.

OUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT OUR BUSINESS PLAN IS DEPENDENT UPON CORNELL.

We will be reliant upon the ability of Cornell Capital to provide a significant amount of funding pursuant to the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, which it has agreed to do in accordance with the terms of the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement. In the event that Cornell Capital is unable to fulfill its commitment under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement for whatever reason, our ability to implement our business plan will suffer.

THE STANDBY EQUITY DISTRIBUTION AGREEMENT CONTAINS CERTAIN COVENANTS PROHIBITING US FROM RAISING CAPITAL AT LESS THAN THE MARKET PRICE.

The Standby Equity Distribution Agreement contains covenants that, subject to certain exceptions, restrict us from raising capital from the sale of stock or other securities convertible into stock at a price less than the market price of our common stock on the date of issuance.

The existence of these covenants may severely limit our ability to borrow money or raise capital from the sale of stock or convertible securities because any potential lender will want to pay a discount to the market price of our stock.

WE HAVE NOT PRODUCED COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES OF LITHIUM-ION BATTERIES.

Our construction of large batteries for military, transportation and stationary power applications requires customized, tailored solutions for each application. At present, we operate a pilot production line that produces limited quantities of advanced rechargeable batteries for OEM sampling and initial product runs. To be successful, we must ultimately produce our lithium-ion batteries (i) in large commercial quantities; (ii) at competitive costs; (iii) with appropriate performance characteristics; and (iv) with low failure rates. We currently have no high volume manufacturing capability or experience in large scale manufacturing of our advanced rechargeable batteries. We have limited experience in automated battery assembly and packaging technology. We cannot give assurance that we will be able to produce commercial lithium-ion batteries on a timely basis, at an acceptable cost or in the necessary commercial specifications or quantities.

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COMPETITION IN THE RECHARGEABLE BATTERY INDUSTRY IS INTENSE.

The rechargeable battery industry consists of major domestic and international companies, many of which have financial, technical, manufacturing, distribution, marketing, sales and other resources substantially greater than ours. We compete against companies producing lithium batteries as well as other primary and rechargeable battery technologies. Further, our competitors may introduce emerging technologies or refine existing technologies which could compete with our products and have a significant negative impact on our business and financial condition.

MARKET ACCEPTANCE OF OUR BATTERIES IS UNCERTAIN.

We cannot assure you that any commercial lithium-ion batteries we are able to produce will achieve market acceptance. Market acceptance will depend on a number of factors, including:

our ability to keep production costs low. Other advanced battery chemistries may be produced at a reduced cost. As we work to reduce the cost of our batteries, we expect that manufacturers of other advanced battery chemistries will do the same.

lithium-ion battery life in high rate applications. While initial testing is promising, it is difficult to predict the life of lithium-ion batteries in high rate applications. If our batteries do not last long enough when used for high rate applications, it is unlikely that there will be market acceptance of our battery products.

timely introductions of new products. Our introduction of new products will be subject to the inherent risks of unforeseen problems and delays. Delays in product availability may negatively affect their market acceptance.

OUR BATTERY TECHNOLOGY MAY BECOME OBSOLETE.

The market for our rechargeable batteries is characterized by changing technology and evolving industry standards, often resulting in product obsolescence or short product lifecycles. Changes in end-user requirements and new products introductions and enhancements by our competitors may also render our technology obsolete. Our success will depend upon our ability to introduce in a timely manner products whose performance will match or better our competitors' products. There can be no assurance that our competitors will not develop technologies or products that would render our technology and products obsolete or less marketable.

OUR BUSINESS STRATEGY DEPENDS ON THE CONTINUED GROWTH OF THE LITHIUM BATTERY INDUSTRY.

We would be adversely affected if sales of rechargeable lithium batteries do not continue to grow. The growth in sales of rechargeable lithium batteries may be inhibited for any number of reasons, including:

competition from other battery chemistries;

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the failure of large-scale commercial production of lithium battery powered hybrid electric vehicles;

a significant downturn in military activities requiring rechargeable power sources; or

the failure of the markets to accept the use of lithium batteries in large-scale applications, such as energy storage.

WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO ACCOMMODATE INCREASED DEMAND FOR OUR BATTERIES.

Rapid growth of our business may significantly strain our management, operations and technical resources. If we are successful in obtaining orders for commercial production of our batteries, we will be required to deliver large volumes of quality products to our customers on a timely basis and at a reasonable cost. We cannot assure you that we will obtain commercial scale orders for our batteries or that we will be able to satisfy commercial scale production requirements on a timely and cost-effective basis. As our business grows, we will also be required to continue to improve our operations, management and financial systems and controls. Our failure to manage our growth effectively could have an adverse effect on our ability to produce products and meet the demands of our customers.

CERTAIN COMPONENTS OF OUR BATTERIES POSE SAFETY RISKS THAT MAY CAUSE ACCIDENTS IN OUR FACILITIES AND IN THE USE OF OUR PRODUCTS.

As with any battery, our lithium-ion batteries can short circuit when not handled properly. Due to the high energy and power density of lithium-ion batteries, a short circuit can cause rapid heat buildup. Under extreme circumstances, this could cause a fire. This is most likely to occur during the formation or testing phase of our process. While we incorporate safety procedures in our battery testing lab to minimize safety risks, we cannot assure you that an accident in any part of our facilities where charged batteries are handled will not occur. Any such accident could result in injury to our employees or damage to our facility and would require an internal investigation by our technical staff. Any such injuries, damages or investigations could lead to liability to our company and cause delays in further development and manufacturing of our product which could adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

Our manufacturing process incorporates pulverized solids, which can be toxic to employees when allowed to become airborne in high concentrations. We have incorporated safety controls and procedures into our pilot line manufacturing processes designed to maximize the safety of our employees and neighbors. Any related incident, including fire or personnel exposure to toxic substances, could result in significant production delays or claims for damages resulting from injuries, which could adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

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WE MUST COMPLY WITH EXTENSIVE REGULATIONS GOVERNING SHIPMENT OF OUR BATTERIES AND OPERATION OF OUR FACILITY.

We are subject to the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) and the International Transport Association (IATA) regulations regarding shipment of lithium-ion batteries. Due to the size of our prototype HEV batteries, a permit is required to transport our lithium batteries from our manufacturing facility. Although similar batteries with other chemistries are routinely shipped from manufacturing facilities to all parts of the world, we cannot assure you that we will not encounter any difficulties in obtaining shipment permits or in complying with new or amended regulations regarding shipment of our products.

WE COULD INCUR SIGNIFICANT COSTS FOR VIOLATIONS OF OR TO COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

National, state, local and foreign laws impose various environmental controls on the manufacture, storage, use and disposal of lithium batteries and of certain chemicals used in the manufacture of lithium batteries. Although we believe that our operations are in substantial compliance with current environmental regulations and that there are no environmental conditions that will require material expenditures for clean-up at our facility or at facilities to which we have sent waste for disposal, we cannot assure you that new laws or regulations or changes in existing laws or regulations will not impose costly compliance requirements on us or otherwise subject us to future liabilities. Moreover, foreign, state and local governments may enact additional restrictions relating to the disposal of lithium batteries used by our customers which could require us to respond to those restrictions or could negatively affect the demand for those batteries.

As with all employers in the U.S., we must comply with U.S. Occupational and Safety Administration (OSHA) regulations designed for the protection of employees while at the workplace. We are also subject to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Agency (PADEP) regulations designed to protect the environment from contaminants that can be discharged from manufacturing facilities. We cannot assure you that we will not incur significant expenses or encounter any difficulties in complying with OSHA, USEPA, and PADEP regulations.

OUR BUSINESS AND GROWTH WILL SUFFER IF WE ARE UNABLE TO RETAIN KEY PERSONNEL.

Our success depends in large part upon the services of a number of key employees and senior management. If we lose the services of one or more of our key employees or senior management, it could have a significant negative impact on our business.

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WE CANNOT GUARANTEE THE PROTECTION OF OUR TECHNOLOGY OR PREVENT THE DEVELOPMENT OF SIMILAR TECHNOLOGY BY OUR COMPETITORS.

Our success depends largely on the knowledge, ability, experience and technological expertise of our employees rather than on the legal protection of our patents and other proprietary rights. We claim proprietary rights in various unpatented technologies, know-how, trade secrets and trademarks relating to our products and manufacturing processes. We cannot guarantee the adequacy of protection these claims afford, or that our competitors will not independently develop or patent technologies that are substantially equivalent or superior to our technology. We protect our proprietary rights in our products and operations through contractual obligations, including nondisclosure agreements, with our employees and consultants. We cannot guarantee the adequacy of protection these contractual measures afford.

We have patents issued and patent applications pending in the U.S., Europe and elsewhere. We cannot assure you (i) that patents will be issued from any pending applications, (ii) that the claims allowed under any patents will be sufficiently broad to protect our technology, (iii) that any patents issued to us will not be challenged, invalidated or circumvented, or (iv) as to the adequacy of protection any patents or patent applications afford.

If we are found to be infringing upon third party patents, we cannot assure you that we will be able to obtain licenses with respect to such patents on acceptable terms, if at all. Our failure to obtain necessary licenses could lead to costly attempts to design around such patents or delay or even foreclose the development, manufacture or sale of our products.

WE MAY FACE LIABILITY IF OUR BATTERIES FAIL TO FUNCTION PROPERLY.

We maintain liability insurance coverage that we believe is sufficient to protect us against potential claims. We cannot assure you that our liability insurance will continue to be available to us on its current terms or at all, or that such liability insurance will be sufficient to cover any claim or claims.

WE FACE RISKS RELATED TO OUR ACCOUNTING RESTATEMENTS.

On May 10, 2005 we publicly announced that we had discovered accounting inaccuracies in previously reported financial statements. Following consultation with our auditors, we restated our financial statements for the quarters ended March 31, 2004, June 30, 2004 and September 30, 2004. The restatements relate to a correction of certain errors relating to the accounting for certain of our financing transactions in 2004. The Company has conducted a review of its accounting treatment of these financing transactions and corrected its method of accounting for such transactions. The correction relates solely to the accounting treatment of these financing transactions and does not affect our historical cash flow. The restatement relates to the accounting for the variable conversion feature on the Company's 10% Convertible Debentures and its Series A Convertible Preferred Stock. The conversion feature on the 10% Convertible Debentures and the Series A Convertible Preferred Stock has been determined to be an embedded derivative under

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Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) 133 Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities , which is required to be reflected as a liability at fair value. The 10% Convertible Debentures were previously reflected as containing a beneficial conversion feature under Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) 98-5 Accounting for Convertible Securities with Beneficial Conversion Features or Contingently Adjusted Conversion Ratios . The increase (decrease) in net loss to common shareholders as a result of the net effect of the restatements for each of the quarters was \$(902,000), \$(1,181,000) and \$935,000, respectively for the quarters ended March 31, 2004, June 30, 2004 and September 30, 2004.

The restatement of these financial statements may lead to litigation claims and/or regulatory proceedings against us. The defense of any such claims or proceedings may cause the diversion of management's attention and resources, and we may be required to pay damages if any such claims or proceedings are not resolved in our favor. Any litigation or regulatory proceeding, even if resolved in our favor, could cause us to incur significant legal and other expenses. We also may have difficulty raising equity capital or obtaining other financing. We may not be able to effectuate our current business strategy. Moreover, we may be the subject of negative publicity focusing on the financial statement inaccuracies and resulting restatement and negative reactions from our stockholders, creditors or others with which we do business. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could harm our business and reputation and cause the price of our securities to decline.

IF WE FAIL TO MAINTAIN AN EFFECTIVE SYSTEM OF INTERNAL AND DISCLOSURE CONTROLS, WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO ACCURATELY REPORT OUR FINANCIAL RESULTS OR PREVENT FRAUD. AS A RESULT, CURRENT AND POTENTIAL STOCKHOLDERS COULD LOSE CONFIDENCE IN OUR FINANCIAL REPORTING WHICH WOULD HARM OUR BUSINESS AND THE TRADING PRICE OF OUR SECURITIES.

Effective internal and disclosure controls are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud and to operate successfully as a public company. If we cannot provide reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, our reputation and operating results would be harmed. We have in the past discovered, and may in the future discover, areas of our disclosure and internal controls that need improvement. As a result after a review of our December 31, 2004 operating results, we identified certain deficiencies in some of our disclosure controls and procedures which we believe require remediation.

BDO Seidman, LLP advised our management that, in BDO Seidman, LLP's opinion, there were reportable conditions during 2004 which constituted material weaknesses in internal controls. The weakness concerned the interpretation and implementation of various complex accounting principles in the area of our financing transactions, and resulted from the fact that we needed additional personnel and outside consulting expertise with respect to the application of some of these more complex accounting principles to our financial statements.

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We have remediated the material weakness in internal control over financial reporting and the ineffectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedure by conducting a review of our accounting treatment of our financing transactions and correcting our method of accounting for such transactions. Additionally, we are considering engaging outside expertise to enable us to properly apply complex accounting principles to our financial statements, when necessary. We cannot be certain that our efforts to improve our internal and disclosure controls will be successful or that we will be able to maintain adequate controls over our financial processes and reporting in the future. Any failure to develop or maintain effective controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation or in other effective improvement of our internal and disclosure controls could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. If we are unable to adequately establish or improve our internal controls over financial reporting, our external auditors may not be able to issue an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of our internal controls. Ineffective internal and disclosure controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which would likely have a negative effect on the trading price of our securities.

ARCH HILL CAPITAL IS A CONTROLLING STOCKHOLDER OF LTC AND IS THEREFORE ABLE TO CONTROL THE MANAGEMENT AND POLICIES OF LTC.

Arch Hill Capital beneficially owns 249,245,000 shares of our common stock as of July 15, 2005. The 249,245,000 shares of our common stock beneficially owned by Arch Hill Capital constitute approximately 79% of our common stock on an as-converted basis, including shares beneficially owned by Arch Hill Capital and shares issuable upon conversion of convertible securities held by Arch Hill Capital but not including any shares issuable upon conversion of outstanding convertible securities held by any other person. Accordingly, Arch Hill Capital is a controlling stockholder and is able to control the outcome of all matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election of our directors, amendments to our Certificate of Incorporation or a merger, sale of assets or other significant transactions, without the approval of our other stockholders. In addition, Arch Hill Capital controls a majority of the voting power of GAIA Holding and GAIA by virtue of its ownership of a controlling interest in us. As a result, Arch Hill Capital has an effective veto power over the management and operations of, and corporate transactions by, us, GAIA Holding or GAIA which management or non-control stockholders of such entities might desire.

The calculation of percentage of our common stock beneficially owned by Arch Hill Capital is based on the number of shares of our common stock outstanding as of July 15, 2005 (113,906,740) plus the number of shares of our common stock issuable to Arch Hill Capital upon conversion of convertible securities held by such entity.

OUR COMMON STOCK MAY BE AFFECTED BY LIMITED TRADING VOLUME AND MAY FLUCTUATE SIGNIFICANTLY

There has been a limited public market for our common stock and there can be no assurance that an active trading market for our common stock will develop. An absence of an active trading market could adversely affect our shareholders' ability to sell our common stock in short time periods, or possibly at all. Our common stock has experienced, and is likely to experience in the future,

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significant price and volume fluctuations that could adversely affect the market price of our common stock without regard to our operating performance. In addition, we believe that factors such as quarterly fluctuations in our financial results and changes in the overall economy or the condition of the financial markets could cause the price of our common stock to fluctuate substantially.

OUR COMMON STOCK IS DEEMED TO BE PENNY STOCK, WHICH MAY MAKE IT MORE DIFFICULT FOR INVESTORS TO SELL THEIR SHARES DUE TO SUITABILITY REQUIREMENTS.

Our common stock is deemed to be penny stock as that term is defined in Rule 3a51-1 promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These requirements may reduce the potential market for our common stock by reducing the number of potential investors. This may make it more difficult for investors in our common stock to sell shares to third parties or to otherwise dispose of them. This could cause our stock price to decline. Penny stocks are stock:

with a price of less than \$5.00 per share;

that are not traded on a recognized national exchange;

whose prices are not quoted on the Nasdaq automated quotation system (Nasdaq-listed stocks must still have a price of not less than \$5.00 per share); or

in issuers with net tangible assets less than \$2.0 million (if the issuer has been in continuous operation for at least three years) or \$5.0 million (if in continuous operation for less than three years), or with average revenues of less than \$6.0 million for the last three years.

Broker/dealers dealing in penny stocks are required to provide potential investors with a document disclosing the risks of penny stocks. Moreover, broker/dealers are required to determine whether an investment in a penny stock is a suitable investment for a prospective investor.

RISKS RELATED TO THIS OFFERING

FUTURE SALES BY OUR STOCKHOLDERS MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR STOCK PRICE AND OUR ABILITY TO RAISE FUNDS IN NEW STOCK OFFERINGS.

Sales of our common stock in the public market following this offering could lower the market price of our common stock. Sales may also make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that our management deems acceptable or at all.

As of July 15, 2005, we had 113,906,740 shares of common stock outstanding, without taking into account shares issuable upon exercise of the outstanding 10% debentures, A Units, B Units, convertible notes, warrants or options issuable under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement.

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Of these shares, as of July 15, 2005, approximately 65 million shares of our common stock are subject to restrictions on resale pursuant to Rule 144 and approximately 48 million of the outstanding shares of our common stock are eligible for sale in the public market without restriction.

Upon issuance of the maximum number of shares being registered in this offering, there will be an additional 390,395,796 shares of common stock outstanding. We have the ability to register additional shares under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement by filing a new registration statement. There is essentially no limit on the number of shares that we can register. All of these shares of common stock may be immediately resold in the public market upon effectiveness of the accompanying registration statement and the sale to the investor under the terms of the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement.

EXISTING SHAREHOLDERS MAY EXPERIENCE SIGNIFICANT DILUTION FROM OUR SALE OF SHARES UNDER THE STANDBY EQUITY DISTRIBUTION AGREEMENT.

The sale of shares pursuant to the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement may have a dilutive impact on our stockholders. As a result, our net income per share could decrease in future periods, and the market price of our common stock could decline. In addition, the lower our stock price is, the more shares of common stock we will have to issue under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement to draw down the full amount. If our stock price is lower, then our existing stockholders would experience greater dilution.

THE INVESTOR UNDER THE STANDBY EQUITY DISTRIBUTION AGREEMENT WILL PAY LESS THAN THE THEN-PREVAILING MARKET PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK.

The common stock to be issued under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement will be issued at a 2% discount to the volume weighted average price for the five trading days immediately following the notice date of an advance. These discounted sales could cause the price of our common stock to decline.

THE SELLING STOCKHOLDERS INTEND TO SELL THEIR SHARES OF COMMON STOCK IN THE MARKET, WHICH SALES MAY CAUSE OUR STOCK PRICE TO DECLINE.

The selling stockholders intend to sell in the public market the shares of common stock being registered in this offering. That means that up to 599,209,492 shares of common stock, the number of shares being registered in this offering, may be sold. Such sales may cause our stock price to decline.

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THE SALE OF OUR STOCK UNDER OUR STANDBY EQUITY DISTRIBUTION AGREEMENT COULD ENCOURAGE SHORT SALES BY THIRD PARTIES, WHICH COULD CONTRIBUTE TO THE FUTURE DECLINE OF OUR STOCK PRICE.

The significant downward pressure on the price of our common stock caused by the sale of material amounts of common stock under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement could encourage short sales by third parties. In a short sale, a prospective seller borrows stock from a shareholder or broker and sells the borrowed stock. The prospective seller hopes that the stock price will decline, at which time the seller can purchase shares at a lower price to repay the lender. The seller profits when the stock price declines because it is purchasing shares at a price lower than the sale price of the borrowed stock. Such sales could place further downward pressure on the price of our common stock by increasing the number of shares being sold.

OUR COMMON STOCK HAS BEEN RELATIVELY THINLY TRADED AND WE CANNOT PREDICT THE EXTENT TO WHICH AN ACTIVE TRADING MARKET WILL DEVELOP.

Before this offering, our common stock has traded on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board. Our common stock is thinly traded compared to larger more widely known companies in our industry. Thinly traded common stock can be more volatile than common stock trading in an active public market. We cannot predict the extent to which an active public market for the common stock will develop or be sustained after this offering.

THE PRICE YOU PAY IN THIS OFFERING WILL FLUCTUATE AND MAY BE HIGHER OR LOWER THAN THE PRICES PAID BY OTHER PEOPLE PARTICIPATING IN THIS OFFERING.

The price in this offering will fluctuate based on the prevailing market price of the common stock on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board. Accordingly, the price you pay in this offering may be higher or lower than the prices paid by other people participating in this offering.

WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO ACCESS SUFFICIENT FUNDS UNDER THE STANDBY EQUITY DISTRIBUTION AGREEMENT WHEN NEEDED.

We are dependent on external financing to fund our operations. Our financing needs are expected to be provided from the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement, in large part. No assurances can be given that such financing will be available in sufficient amounts or at all when needed, in part, because the amount of financing available will fluctuate with the price and volume of our common stock. As the price and volume decline, then the amount of financing available under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement will decline.

There are additional restrictions on our ability to request advances under the Standby Equity Distribution Agreement. For example, our ability to request an advance is conditioned upon us registering the shares of common stock with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Further, we may not request advances if the shares to be issued in connection with such advances would result in Cornell Capital Partners, L.P., owning more than 9.9% of our outstanding common stock. Even if we request advances the amount of each advance is limited to a maximum draw down of \$200,000 every five trading days and \$800,000 every thirty days.

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THE MARKET PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK MAY BE VOLATILE, WHICH COULD CAUSE THE VALUE OF AN INVESTMENT IN OUR STOCK TO DECLINE.

The market price of shares of our common stock has been and is likely to continue to be highly volatile. Factors that may have a significant effect on the market price of our common stock include the following:

sales of large numbers of shares of our common stocks in the open market, including shares issuable at a fluctuating conversion price at a discount to the market price of our common stock;

our operating results;

our need for additional financing;

announcements of technological innovations or new commercial products by us or our competitors;

developments in our patent or other proprietary rights or our competitors' developments;

our relationships with current or future collaborative partners;

governmental regulation; and

other factors and events beyond our control.

In addition, our common stock has been relatively thinly traded. Thinly traded common stock can be more volatile than common stock trading in an active public market. We cannot predict the extent to which an active public market for the common stock will develop.

In addition, the stock market in general has experienced extreme volatility that often has been unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These broad market and industry fluctuations may adversely affect the trading price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance.

As a result of potential stock price volatility, investors may be unable to resell their shares of our common stock at or above the cost of their purchase prices. In addition, companies that have experienced volatility in the market price of their stock have been the subject of securities class action litigation. If we were to become the subject of securities class action litigation, this could result in substantial costs, a diversion of our management's attention and resources and harm to our business and financial condition.

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THE SERIES A AND SERIES B PREFERRED STOCK/NOTES HAVE A FLUCTUATING CONVERSION RATE WHICH COULD CAUSE SUBSTANTIAL DILUTION TO STOCKHOLDERS AND ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR STOCK PRICE.

Conversion of a material amount of our Series A Preferred Stock or Notes issued in lieu of Series A Preferred/Notes (the Series A Preferred/Notes) and our Series B Notes issued in lieu of Series A Preferred/Notes (the Series B Notes) could materially affect a stockholder's investment in us. As of July 15, 2005, \$3,705,000 Series A Preferred/Notes were issued and outstanding and \$1,840,000 Series B Preferred/Notes were issued and outstanding. The Series A Preferred/Notes and Series B Notes are convertible into a number of shares of common stock determined by dividing the principal amount of the Series A and Series B Preferred/Notes (\$5,545,000) converted by the conversion price in effect. Assuming a conversion price of \$0.05, the Series A Preferred/Notes and Series B Notes would convert into 110,900,000 shares of our common stock. This number of shares, however, could be significantly greater in the event of a decrease in the trading price of our common stock.

The Series A and Series B Preferred/Notes are convertible by the holders into shares of our common stock at any time at a conversion price equal to 80% of the average of the trading prices of our common stock for the twenty trading days ending one day prior to the date we receive a conversion notice from a Series A and Series B Preferred/Notes holder. Conversion of a material amount of our Series A Preferred/Notes could significantly dilute the value of a stockholder's investment in us.

In addition, warrants to purchase shares of common stock have been issued to the purchasers of the Series A Preferred/Notes who have converted such Series A Preferred/Notes. The warrants are exercisable over the next five years at a fluctuating price.

Also, in the absence of a proportionate increase in our earnings and book value, an increase in the aggregate number of our outstanding shares of common stock caused by a conversion of the Series A and Series B Preferred/Notes or exercise of the warrants would dilute the earnings per share and book value of all of our outstanding shares of common stock. If these factors were reflected in the trading price of our common stock, the potential realizable value of a stockholder's investment in us could also be adversely affected.

THE 8% NOTES HAVE A FLUCTUATING CONVERSION RATE WHICH COULD CAUSE SUBSTANTIAL DILUTION TO STOCKHOLDERS AND ADVERSELY AFFECT OUR STOCK PRICE.

Conversion of a material amount of the Notes included in the 2005 Units (the 8% Notes) could materially affect a stockholder's investment in us. As of July 15, 2005, \$298,000 8% Notes were issued and outstanding. The 8% Notes are convertible into a number of shares of common stock determined by dividing the principal amount of the 8% Notes converted by the conversion price in effect. Assuming a conversion price of \$0.05, the 8% Notes outstanding on July 15, 2005 would convert into 5,960,000 shares of our common stock. This number of shares, however, could be significantly greater in the event of a decrease in the trading price of our common stock.

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The 8% Notes are convertible by the holders into shares of our common stock at any time at a conversion price equal to 85% of the average of the trading prices of our common stock for the twenty trading days ending one day prior to the date we receive a conversion notice from a 8% Noteholder. Conversion of a material amount of our 8% Notes could significantly dilute the value of a stockholder's investment in us.

In addition, warrants to purchase shares of common stock have been issued to the purchasers of the Series A Preferred/Notes who have converted such 8% Notes. The warrants are exercisable for ½ of a share for each share acquired upon conversion of the 8% Notes and are exercisable over the next five years at a fluctuating price equal to 135% of the conversion price of the 8% Notes.

Also, in the absence of a proportionate increase in our earnings and book value, an increase in the aggregate number of our outstanding shares of common stock caused by a conversion of the 8% Notes or exercise of the warrants would dilute the earnings per share and book value of all of our outstanding shares of common stock. If these factors were reflected in the trading price of our common stock, the potential realizable value of a stockholder's investment in us could also be adversely affected.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Information included in this prospectus may contain forward-looking statements. This information may involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, which involve assumptions and describe our future plans, strategies and expectations, are generally identifiable by use of the words *may*, *will*, *should*, *expect*, *anticipate*, *estimate*, *believe*, *intend* or *project* or the negative of these words or other variations on these words or comparable terminology.

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements, including statements regarding, among other things, (a) our projected sales and profitability, (b) our growth strategies, (c) anticipated trends in our industry, (d) our future financing plans and (e) our anticipated needs for working capital. These statements may be found under *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations* and *Business*, as well as in this prospectus generally. Actual events or results may differ materially from those discussed in forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including, without limitation, the risks outlined under *Risk Factors* and matters described in this prospectus generally. In light of these risks and uncertainties, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus will in fact occur.

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SELLING STOCKHOLDERS