

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2019

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 001-38739

TOUGHBUILT INDUSTRIES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

NEVADA
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

46-0820877
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

25371 Commercentre Drive, Suite 200, Lake Forest, CA 92630
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(949) 528-3100
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer

Accelerated filer
Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company

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

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

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

<u>Title of each class:</u>	<u>Trading Symbol(s)</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered:</u>
Common stock	TBLT	NASDAQ CAPITAL MARKET
Class A Units	TBLTU	NASDAQ CAPITAL MARKET
Series A Warrants	TBLTW	NASDAQ CAPITAL MARKET

As of May 10, 2019, the registrant had 18,040,156 shares of common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share outstanding.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TOUGHBUILT INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS

	<u>March 31, 2019</u>	<u>December 31, 2018</u>
	<u>(UNAUDITED)</u>	
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 2,446,029	\$ 5,459,884
Accounts receivable	2,010,989	985,854
Factor receivables, net of allowance for sales discounts of \$13,000 at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively	1,548,567	1,542,835
Inventory	1,713,906	379,915
Prepaid assets	390,237	222,000
Total Current Assets	<u>8,109,728</u>	<u>8,590,488</u>
Property and equipment, net	303,847	224,196
Security deposit	36,014	36,014
Total Assets	<u>\$ 8,449,589</u>	<u>\$ 8,850,698</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 2,160,127	\$ 1,962,901
Accrued liabilities	203,234	717,453
Accrued payroll taxes	30,425	150,559
Other current liabilities	104,340	167,333
Loan payable - Factor	1,206,069	1,304,512
Warrant derivative	15,273,579	23,507,247
Total Current Liabilities	<u>18,977,774</u>	<u>27,810,005</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>18,977,774</u>	<u>27,810,005</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 5)		
Stockholders' Deficit		
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 14,436,978 shares and 9,870,873 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively	1,443	987
Additional paid in capital	28,082,560	20,152,107
Accumulated deficit	(38,612,188)	(39,112,401)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	<u>(10,528,185)</u>	<u>(18,959,307)</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	<u>\$ 8,449,589</u>	<u>\$ 8,850,698</u>

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

TOUGHBUILT INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the Three Months Ended	
	March 31,	
	2019	2018
Revenues, Net of Allowances		
Metal goods	\$ 1,641,272	\$ 2,101,980
Soft goods	3,381,199	1,826,145
Total Revenues, Net of Allowances	<u>5,022,471</u>	<u>3,928,125</u>
Cost of Goods Sold		
Metal goods	1,293,671	1,628,577
Soft goods	2,551,086	1,334,114
Total Cost of Goods Sold	<u>3,844,757</u>	<u>2,962,691</u>
Gross Profit	<u>1,177,714</u>	<u>965,434</u>
Operating Expenses		
Selling, general and administrative	2,729,542	1,329,065
Research and development	463,595	385,417
Total Operating Expenses	<u>3,193,137</u>	<u>1,714,482</u>
Operating Loss	<u>(2,015,423)</u>	<u>(749,048)</u>
Other Income (Expense)		
Change in fair value of warrant derivative	2,597,899	-
Interest expense	(82,263)	(663,638)
Total Other Income (Expense)	<u>2,515,636</u>	<u>(663,638)</u>
Net Income (Loss) Before Income Tax	500,213	(1,412,686)
Income tax	-	-
Net Income (Loss)	<u>\$ 500,213</u>	<u>\$ (1,412,686)</u>
Basic and Diluted Net Loss Per Share Attributed to Common Stockholders (Note 2):		
Basic net loss per common share	<u>\$ (0.14)</u>	<u>\$ (0.38)</u>
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	<u>11,693,381</u>	<u>3,679,500</u>
Diluted Net Loss per Common Share	<u>\$ (0.25)</u>	<u>\$ (0.38)</u>
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	<u>16,718,998</u>	<u>3,679,500</u>

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

TOUGHBUILT INDUSTRIES, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 and 2018
(UNAUDITED)

	<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>			
Balance - January 1, 2018	3,679,500	\$ 368	\$ 1,711,197	\$ (11,460,989)	\$ (9,749,424)
Stock based compensation expense	-	-	28,054	-	28,054
Issuance of warrants to third parties for capital raise	-	-	304,395	-	304,395
Net loss	-	-	-	(1,412,686)	(1,412,686)
Balance - March 31, 2018	<u>3,679,500</u>	<u>\$ 368</u>	<u>\$ 2,043,646</u>	<u>\$ (12,873,675)</u>	<u>\$ (10,829,661)</u>

	<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Total</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Amount</u>			
Balance - January 1, 2019	9,870,873	\$ 987	\$ 20,152,107	\$ (39,112,401)	\$ (18,959,307)
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of Series A Warrants, net of cost	424,116	42	2,172,638	-	2,172,680
Issuance of common stock as inducement to exercise Series A Warrants	508,940	51	(51)	-	-
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of Placement Agent Warrants	4,004	-	16,818	-	16,818
Stock based compensation expense	-	-	105,642	-	105,642
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of Series B warrants	3,629,045	363	5,635,406	-	5,635,769
Net income	-	-	-	500,213	500,213
Balance - March 31, 2019	<u>14,436,978</u>	<u>\$ 1,443</u>	<u>\$ 28,082,560</u>	<u>\$ (38,612,188)</u>	<u>\$ (10,528,185)</u>

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

TOUGHBUILT INDUSTRIES, INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the Three months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 500,213	\$ (1,412,686)
Adjustment to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	36,297	31,008
Amortization of original issue discount and debt issuance cost	-	410,862
Change in fair value of warrant derivative	(2,597,899)	-
Stock-based compensation expense	105,642	28,054
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) in accounts receivable	(1,025,135)	(665,886)
(Increase) in factor receivables	(5,732)	(173,023)
(Increase) in inventory	(1,333,991)	(183,945)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid assets	(168,237)	10,000
Decrease in security deposits	-	8,553
Increase in accounts payable	197,226	635,719
(Decrease) increase in accrued payroll taxes	(120,134)	174,996
(Decrease) in other current liabilities	(62,993)	(32,524)
(Decrease) increase in accrued liabilities	(514,219)	138,408
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(4,988,962)</u>	<u>(1,030,464)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:		
Cash paid for purchase of property and equipment	(115,948)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(115,948)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:		
Proceeds from exercise of Series A Warrants, net of costs	2,172,680	-
Proceeds from sale of convertible preferred stock, net of costs	-	613,200
Cash payment for debt modification	-	(25,000)
Proceeds from exercise of placement agent warrants	16,818	-
Cash (payments of) proceeds from loans payable	(98,443)	405,880
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>2,091,055</u>	<u>994,080</u>
Net decrease in cash	(3,013,855)	(36,384)
Cash, beginning of the period	5,459,884	44,348
Cash, end of the period	<u>\$ 2,446,029</u>	<u>\$ 7,964</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ -	\$ -
Cash paid for interest	\$ -	\$ -
Supplemental disclosures of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Issuance of convertible preferred stock as debt issuance cost	\$ -	\$ 404,524
Issuance of warrants as compensation for capital raise	\$ -	\$ 14,495
Conversion of Series B Warrants into common stock	<u>\$ 5,635,769</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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

TOUGHBUILT INDUSTRIES, INC.
Notes to the Condensed Financial Statements
March 31, 2019 and 2018
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1: NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

General

The unaudited condensed financial statements of ToughBuilt Industries, Inc. (“ToughBuilt” or the “Company”) as of March 31, 2019 and for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 should be read in conjunction with the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, which was filed with the Securities Exchange Commission (“SEC”) on March 29, 2019 and can also be found on the Company’s website (www.toughbuilt.com). ToughBuilt was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on April 9, 2012 under the name Phalanx, Inc. On December 29, 2015, Phalanx, Inc. changed its name to ToughBuilt Industries, Inc.

Nature of Operations

In these notes, the terms “us”, “we”, “it”, “its”, “ToughBuilt”, the “Company” or “our” refer to ToughBuilt Industries, Inc.

The Company designs and distributes what it believes to be innovative and superior quality tools and accessories to the home improvement community and the building industry. The Company aspires to augment brand loyalty in part from the enlightened creativity of its end users throughout the global tool market industry. The Company holds exclusive licenses to develop, manufacture, market and distribute various home improvement and construction product lines for both Do-it-Yourself (“DIY”) and professional trade markets under the TOUGHBUILT® brand name.

TOUGHBUILT distributes products in the following categories, all designed and engineered in the United States and manufactured by third party vendors in China:

- tool belts, tool bags and other personal tool organizer products;
- complete line of knee pads for various construction applications; and
- job-site tools and material support products consisting of a full line of miter-saws and table saw stands, saw horses/job site tables and roller stands.

On November 14, 2018, the Company completed its initial public offering (“IPO”), pursuant to which it sold 2,670,000 Class A Units (“Class A Unit”), each Unit consisting of one share of common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, one Series A Warrant to purchase one share of common stock (“Series A Warrant”) and one Series B Warrant to purchase one share of common stock (“Series B Warrant”) at a purchase price of \$5.00 per Class A Unit. The Company received net proceeds from the IPO of \$12,415,500 after deducting underwriting discounts and commission of \$934,500. The Company incurred \$743,765 in expenses related to the IPO.

On December 17, 2018, pursuant to the Underwriting Agreement dated November 8, 2018, by and between the Company and the underwriters named therein (the “Representative”), the Representative on behalf of the underwriters agreed to partially exercise the over-allotment option to purchase an additional 25,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.0001, at a price of \$4.98 per share, 400,500 Series A Warrants, at a price of \$0.01 per warrant and 400,500 Series B Warrants, at a price of \$0.01 per warrant. The Company received net proceeds from the exercise of over-allotment option of \$121,909 after deducting commission and expenses of \$10,601.

On January 24, 2019, the Company entered into exchange agreements with two institutional investors pursuant to which these investors exercised Series A Warrants to purchase 424,116 shares of its common stock, for total cash proceeds to the Company of \$2,172,680, net of costs of \$159,958. Those investors also exchanged Series A Warrants to purchase 508,940 shares of its common stock into 508,940 shares of its common stock and received new warrants to purchase an aggregate of 933,056 shares of its common stock. These new warrants have terms substantially similar to the terms of the Company’s Series A Warrants, except that the per share exercise price of the new warrants is \$3.67, and the warrants are not exercisable until the six-month anniversary of the date of issuance thereof (see Note 6).

Liquidity

The Company has incurred approximately \$2.02 million of operating loss and approximately \$4.99 million of cash outflow from operations during the quarter ended March 31, 2019. As of March 31, 2019, the Company’s principal sources of liquidity consisted of approximately \$2.45 million in cash, future cash generated from operations and future financing activities. The Company believes its current cash balances coupled with anticipated cash flow from operating and financing activities will be sufficient to meet its working capital requirements for at least one year from the date of the issuance of the accompanying interim condensed financial statements. The Company continues to control its cash expenses as a percentage of expected revenue on an annual basis and thus may use its cash balances in the short-term to invest in revenue growth. Based on current internal projections, the Company believes it has and/or will generate sufficient cash for its operational needs, including any required debt payments, for at least one year from the date of issuance of the accompanying interim condensed financial statements. Management is focused on growing the Company’s existing product offering, as well as its customer base, to increase its revenues. Management is also focused on entering into asset backed borrowing facilities and raising capital in the near future. The Company cannot give assurance that it can increase its cash balances or limit its cash consumption and thus maintain sufficient cash balances for its planned operations or future acquisitions. Future business demands may lead to cash utilization at levels greater than recently experienced. The Company may need to raise additional capital in the future. However, the Company cannot assure that it will be able to raise additional capital on acceptable terms, or at all. Subject to the foregoing, management believes that the Company will have sufficient capital and liquidity to fund its operations for at least one year from the date of issuance of the accompanying interim condensed financial statements.

Basis of Presentation

These interim condensed financial statements are unaudited and were prepared by the Company in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (GAAP) and with the SEC’s instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X.

The preparation of interim condensed financial statements requires management to make assumptions and estimates that impact the amounts reported. These interim condensed financial statements, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals, necessary for a fair presentation of the Company’s results of operations, financial position and cash flows for the interim periods ended March 31, 2019 and 2018; however, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in our audited annual financial statements, as included in the Company’s interim condensed financial statements on Form 10-Q, have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such SEC rules and regulations and accounting principles applicable for interim periods. It is important to note that the Company’s results of operations and cash flows for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations and cash flows to be expected for a full fiscal year or any other interim period. The information included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should be read in connection with the financial statements and accompanying notes included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of Estimates

The preparation of condensed financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Company regularly evaluates estimates and assumptions related to the valuation of accounts and factored receivables, valuation of long-lived assets, accrued liabilities, note payable and deferred income tax asset valuation allowances. The Company bases its estimates and assumptions on current facts, historical experience and various other factors that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the accrual of costs and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. The actual results experienced by the Company may differ materially and adversely from the Company's estimates. To the extent there are material differences between the estimates and the actual results, future results of operations will be affected.

Reverse Stock Split

On September 13, 2018, the Company effected a reverse stock split (the "Reverse Split") of its issued and outstanding common stock, preferred stock, warrants and options (collectively, the "Equity Instruments"). As a result of the Reverse Split, each (2) units of Equity Instruments issued and outstanding prior to the Reverse Split were converted into one (1) unit of Equity Instrument. The Reverse Split did not change the number of authorized shares or the par value of its common stock or preferred stock. All share amounts, per share data, share prices, exercise prices or conversion rates have been retroactively adjusted for the effect of the Reverse Split.

Cash

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with maturity of three months or less at the time of issuance to be cash equivalents. The Company did not have any cash equivalents at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable represent income earned from the sale of tools and accessories for which the Company has not yet received payment. Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and adjusted for amounts management expects to collect from balances outstanding at period-end. The Company estimates the allowance for doubtful accounts based on an analysis of specific accounts and an assessment of the customer's ability to pay, among other factors. At March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, no allowance for doubtful accounts was recorded.

The Company accounts for the transfer of accounts receivable to a third party under a factoring type arrangement in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 860, "Transfers and Servicing". ASC 860 requires that several conditions be met in order to present the transfer of accounts receivable as a sale. Even though the Company has isolated the transferred (sold) assets and has the legal right to transfer its assets (accounts receivable), it does not meet the third test of effective control since its accounts receivable sales agreement with a third-party factor requires it to be liable in the event of default by one of its customers. Because it does not meet all three conditions, it does not qualify for sale treatment of its accounts receivable, and its debt thus incurred is presented as a secured loan liability, entitled "Loan payable - factor", on its balance sheet. The Company recorded a sales discount of \$13,000 at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018.

Inventory

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value using the first-in, first-out method. The reported net value of inventory includes finished saleable products that will be sold or used in future periods. The Company reserves for obsolete and slow-moving inventory. At March 31, 2019 and 2018, there were no reserves for obsolete and slow-moving inventory.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation. The Company provides for depreciation on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets which range from three to seven years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the related assets when they are placed into service. The Company evaluates property and equipment for impairment periodically to determine if changes in circumstances or the occurrence of events suggest the carrying value of the asset or asset group may not be recoverable. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Expenditures which substantially increase the useful lives of the related assets are capitalized.

Long-lived Assets

In accordance with ASC 360, *“Property, Plant, and Equipment”*, the Company tests long-lived assets or asset groups for recoverability when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Circumstances which could trigger a review include, but are not limited to: significant decreases in the market price of the asset; significant adverse changes in the business climate or legal factors; accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected for the acquisition or construction of the asset; current period cash flow or operating losses combined with a history of losses or a forecast of continuing losses associated with the use of the asset; and current expectation that the asset will more likely than not be sold or disposed of significantly before the end of its estimated useful life. Recoverability is assessed based on the carrying amount of the asset compared to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and the eventual disposal of the asset, as well as specific appraisal in certain instances. An impairment loss equal to the excess of the carrying value over the assets fair market value is recognized when the carrying amount exceeds the undiscounted cash flows. The impairment loss is recorded as an expense and a direct write-down of the asset. No impairment loss was recorded during the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments and Fair Value Measurements

The Company adheres to ASC 820, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC 820 applies to reported balances that are required or permitted to be measured at fair value under existing accounting pronouncements; accordingly, the standard does not require any new fair value measurements of reported balances.

ASC 820 emphasizes that fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. Therefore, a fair value measurement should be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between market participant assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs that are classified within Levels 1 and 2 of the hierarchy) and the reporting entity’s own assumptions about market participant assumptions (unobservable inputs classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy).

- Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access.
- Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs may include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, as well as inputs that are observable for the asset or liability (other than quoted prices), such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, which is typically based on an entity’s own assumptions, as there is little, if any, related market activity.

In instances where the determination of the fair value measurement is based on inputs from different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the entire fair value measurement falls is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

The fair value of the Company's warrant derivative recorded in the Company's financial statements was determined using the Monte Carlo simulation valuation methodology and the quoted price of the Company's common stock in an active market, a Level 3 measurement. Volatility was based on the actual market activity of the Company's peer group. The expected life was based on the remaining contractual term of the warrants, and the risk-free interest rate was based on the implied yield available on U.S. Treasury Securities with a maturity equivalent to the warrants' expected life.

The Company calculated the estimated fair value of warrants on the date of issuance and at each subsequent reporting date using the following assumptions:

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2019
Risk-free interest rate	2.41% - 2.43%
Contractual term (year)	0.62
Expected volatility	40%

Level 3 Fair Value Sensitivity

Warrant derivative

From time to time, the Company sells common stock warrants that are derivative instruments. The Company does not enter into speculative derivative agreements and does not enter into derivative agreements for the purpose of hedging risks.

The fair value of the warrant derivative includes the estimated volatility and risk-free rate. The higher/lower the estimated volatility, the higher/lower the value of the debt conversion feature liability. The higher/lower the risk-free interest rate, the higher/lower the value of the debt conversion feature liability.

The table below provides a reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances for the warrant derivative which is measured at fair value using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3):

Balance, December 31, 2018	\$	23,507,247
Series B Warrants exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2019		(5,635,769)
Change in the fair value of warrant derivative		(2,597,899)
Balance, March 31, 2019	\$	<u>15,273,579</u>

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenues when product is delivered to the customer, and the ownership is transferred. The Company's revenue recognition policy is based on the revenue recognition criteria established under the Financial Accounting Standards Board – Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 606 “*Revenue From Contracts With Customers*” which has established a five-step process to govern contract revenue and satisfy each element is as follows: (1) Identify the contract(s) with a customer; (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract; (3) determine the transaction price; (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (5) recognize revenue when or as you satisfy a performance obligation. The Company records the revenue once all the above steps are completed. See Note 7 for further information on revenue recognition.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes following the asset and liability method in accordance with the ASC 740 "Income Taxes." Under such method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the consolidated financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. The Company applies the accounting guidance issued to address the accounting for uncertain tax positions. This guidance clarifies the accounting for income taxes, by prescribing a minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements as well as provides guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The Company classifies interest and penalty expense related to uncertain tax positions as a component of income tax expense. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years that the asset is expected to be recovered or the liability settled. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets depends on the generation of future taxable income during the period in which related temporary differences become deductible. The Company considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in its assessment of a valuation allowance.

Stock Based Compensation

The Company accounts for employee stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718-10, "*Share-Based Payment*," which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to employees and directors including employee stock options, restricted stock units, and employee stock purchases based on estimated fair values.

The Company estimates the fair value of stock options granted using the Black-Scholes option-pricing formula. This fair value is then amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods of the awards, which is generally the vesting period. The Company's determination of fair value using an option-pricing model is affected by the stock price as well as assumptions regarding the number of highly subjective variables.

The Company estimates volatility based upon the historical stock price of the comparable companies and estimates the expected term for employee stock options using the simplified method for employees and directors and the contractual term. The risk-free rate is determined based upon the prevailing rate of United States Treasury securities with similar maturities.

The Company recognizes forfeitures as they occur rather than applying a prospective forfeiture rate in advance.

Earnings (Loss) Per Share

The Company computes net earnings (loss) per share in accordance with ASC 260, "*Earnings per Share*". ASC 260 requires presentation of both basic and diluted net earnings per share ("EPS") on the face of the statement of operations. Basic EPS is computed by dividing earnings (loss) available to common shareholders (numerator) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding (denominator) during the period. Diluted EPS gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period using the treasury stock method and convertible preferred stock using the if-converted method. In computing diluted EPS, the average stock price for the period is used in determining the number of shares assumed to be purchased from the exercise of Class A and B warrants, Series A and B warrants, convertible preferred stock and convertible debentures. Diluted EPS excludes all dilutive potential shares if their effect is anti-dilutive.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Net loss computation of basic and diluted net loss per common share:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 500,213	\$ (1,412,686)
Less: Common stock deemed dividend (inducement cost)	(2,137,190)	-
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	<u>\$ (1,636,977)</u>	<u>\$ (1,412,686)</u>
Basic and diluted net loss per share:		
Basic net loss per common share	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.38)
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	<u>11,693,381</u>	<u>3,679,500</u>
Diluted net loss per common share	\$ (0.25)	\$ (0.38)
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	<u>16,718,998</u>	<u>3,679,500</u>

Potentially dilutive securities that are not included in the calculation of diluted net loss per share because their effect is anti-dilutive are as follows (in common equivalent shares):

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)
Common stock warrants	11,360,264	291,359
Stock options exercisable to common stock	1,125,000	125,000
Shares issuable upon conversion of debt	-	642,794
Shares issuable upon conversion of preferred stock	-	342,875
Total potentially dilutive securities	<u>12,485,264</u>	<u>1,402,028</u>

Segment Reporting

The Company operates one reportable segment referred to as the tools segment. A single management team that reports to the Chief Executive Officer comprehensively manages the business. Accordingly, the Company does not have separately reportable segments.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

As an emerging growth company, the Company has elected to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

In June 2018, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) ASU 2018-07, *Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718), Improvements to Nonemployee Share-Based Payment Accounting*. This ASU is intended to simplify aspects of share-based compensation issued to non-employees by making the guidance consistent with accounting for employee share-based compensation. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within that fiscal year. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of this guidance on its financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, “*Leases (Topic 842)*.” The objective of this update is to increase transparency and comparability among organizations by recognizing lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing key information about leasing arrangements. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020 and is to be applied utilizing a modified retrospective approach. The Company is currently evaluating this guidance to determine the impact it may have on its financial statements.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, “*Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.*” The main objective of this update is to enhance the reporting model for financial instruments to provide users of financial statements with more decision-useful information. The new guidance addresses certain aspects of recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of financial instruments. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating this guidance to determine the impact it may have on its financial statements.

NOTE 3: FACTOR RECEIVABLES, LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE AND LOAN PAYABLE

In April 2013, the Company entered into a financing arrangement with a third-party purchase order financing company (the “Factor”), whereby the Company assigned to the Factor selected sales orders from its customers in exchange for opening a letter of credit (“LC”) with its vendors to manufacture its products. The Company paid an initial fixed fee of 5% of the cost of products it purchased from the vendor upon opening the LC, and 1% each 30 days thereafter, after the LC is funded by the Factor until such time as the Factor receives the payment from the Company’s customers. The factoring agreement provides for full recourse against the Company for factored accounts receivable that are not collected by the Factor for any reason, and the collection of such accounts receivable is fully secured by substantially all of the receivables of the Company. The factoring advances for the LCs at March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018 have been treated as a loan payable to third party in the accompanying balance sheets and were \$1,206,069 and \$1,304,512, respectively. The total sales factored, net of allowances for sales returns, discounts and rebates, for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were \$1,143,934 and \$2,022,808, respectively. Factor fees for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, totaled \$82,263 and \$92,569, respectively, and were included in interest expense. Total outstanding accounts receivable factored, net of allowance for sales returns, discounts and rebates of \$13,000 as of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively, were \$1,548,567 and \$1,542,835, respectively.

NOTE 4: PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

Property and equipment consists of the following:

Description	March 31, 2019 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2018
Computer equipment	\$ 157,310	\$ 88,615
Furniture and office equipment	184,208	136,955
Leasehold improvements	37,899	37,899
Tooling and molds	249,690	249,690
Website design	9,850	9,850
	<u>638,957</u>	<u>523,009</u>
Less: accumulated depreciation	(335,110)	(298,813)
Property and Equipment, net	<u>\$ 303,847</u>	<u>\$ 224,196</u>

Depreciation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, was \$36,297 and \$31,008, respectively.

NOTE 5 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Lease Commitments

On January 3, 2017, the Company executed a non-cancellable operating lease for its principal office with the lease commencing February 1, 2017 for a five (5) year term. The Company paid a security deposit of \$29,297. The lease required the Company to pay its proportionate share of direct costs estimated to be 22.54% of the total property, a fixed monthly direct cost of \$6,201 for each month during the term of the lease, and monthly rental pursuant to the lease terms.

Future minimum lease commitments of the Company are as follows:

For the years ending December 31,	Amount
2019 (last 9 months)	\$ 131,525
2020	180,993
2021	187,327
2022	15,655
Total	\$ 515,500

The Company recorded rent expense of \$62,945 and \$40,482 for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Other Commitments

On August 30, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement with a customer to pay a slotting allowance of \$1,000,000 payable in three annual installments of \$333,334 on March 1, 2019, \$333,333 on March 1, 2020 and \$333,333 on March 1, 2021.

Future minimum other commitments of the Company are as follows:

For the years ending December 31,	Amount
2019 (last 9 months)	\$ -
2020	333,333
2021	333,333
Total	\$ 666,666

The Company recorded a slotting expense of \$83,333 and \$0 for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Employment Agreements with Officers

On January 3, 2017, the Company entered into an employment agreement with its President and Chief Executive Officer for a five-year term. The officer received a sign-on-bonus of \$50,000 and is entitled to an annual base salary of \$350,000 to increase by 10% each year commencing on January 1, 2018. The officer was also granted a stock option to purchase 125,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$10.00 per share.

On January 3, 2017, the Company entered into an employment agreement with its Vice-President of Design and Development for a five-year term. Under the terms of this agreement, the officer received a sign-on-bonus of \$35,000 and is entitled to an annual base salary of \$250,000 beginning on December 1, 2016 to increase by 10% each year commencing on January 1, 2018.

On January 3, 2017, the Company entered into an employment agreement with its Chief Operating Officer and Secretary for a three-year term. Under the terms of this agreement, the officer is entitled to an annual base salary of \$180,000 beginning on January 1, 2017 to increase by 10% each year commencing on January 1, 2018.

On January 3, 2017, the Company entered into an employment agreement with its Chief Financial Officer for a three-year term. Under the terms of this agreement, the officer is entitled to an annual base salary of \$250,000 beginning on January 1, 2017 to increase by 10% each year commencing on January 1, 2018.

The employment agreements also entitle the officers to receive, among other benefits, the following compensation: (i) eligibility to receive an annual cash bonus at the sole discretion of the Board and as determined by the Compensation Committee commensurate with the policies and practices applicable to other senior executive officers of the Company; (ii) an opportunity to participate in any stock option, performance share, performance unit or other equity based long-term incentive compensation plan commensurate with the terms and conditions applicable to other senior executive officers and (iii) participation in benefit plans, practices, policies and programs provided by the Company (including, without limitation, medical, prescription, dental, disability, employee life, group life, accidental death and travel accident insurance plans and programs) to the extent available to the Company's other senior executive officers.

Litigation Costs and Contingencies

From time to time, the Company may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings, which arise in the ordinary course of business. Litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and an adverse result in these or other matters may arise from time to time that may harm business. Other than as set forth below, management is currently not aware of any such legal proceedings or claims that could have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or operating results.

On August 16, 2016, Edwin Minassian filed a complaint against the Company and Michael Panosian, our Chief Executive Officer, in the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles. The complaint alleges breach of oral contracts to pay Mr. Minassian for consulting and finder's fees, and to hire him as an employee. The complaint further alleges, among other things, fraud and misrepresentation relating to the alleged tender of \$100,000 to the Company in exchange for "a 2% stake in ToughBuilt" of which only \$20,000 was delivered. The complaint seeks unspecified monetary damages, declaratory relief concerning the plaintiff's contention that he has an unresolved 9% ownership stake in ToughBuilt and other relief according to proof.

On April 12, 2018, the Court entered judgments against the Company and Mr. Panosian in the amounts of \$7,080 and \$235,542, plus awarding Mr. Minassian a 7% ownership interest in the Company (the "Judgments"). Mr. Minassian served notice of entry of the judgments on April 17, 2018 and the Company and Mr. Panosian received notice of the entry of the default judgments on April 19, 2018.

On April 25, 2018, the Company and Mr. Panosian filed a motion to have the April 12, 2018 default judgment on Plaintiff's Complaint, the February 13, 2018 defaults, and April 14, 2017 Order for terminating sanctions striking Defendants' Answer set aside on the basis of their former attorney's declaration that his negligence resulted in the default judgment, default, and terminating sanctions being entered against the Company and Mr. Panosian. The motion was denied. On September 13, 2018, the Company and Panosian satisfied the Judgments by the Company making a payment of \$252,950 (which included \$10,303 post judgment interest) to Minassian and by Mr. Panosian issuing him shares reflecting a 7% ownership stake in the Company. On October 18, 2018, the Company and Mr. Panosian filed a Notice of Appeal from the Order denying their motion for relief from the default judgment. The appeal is still pending.

The Company has recorded litigation expense of \$12,063 and \$0 for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

In the normal course of business, the Company incurs costs to hire and retain external legal counsel to advise it on regulatory, litigation and other matters. The Company expenses these costs as the related services are received. If a loss is considered probable and the amount can be reasonable estimated, the Company recognizes an expense for the estimated loss.

NOTE 6: STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

At March 31, 2019, the Company had 100,000,000 shares of common stock and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock authorized, both with a par value of \$0.0001 per share.

On September 13, 2018, the Company effectuated a reverse stock split (the "Reverse Split") of its issued and outstanding common stock, preferred stock, warrants and options (collectively the "Equity Instruments"). As a result of the Reverse Split, each two units of Equity Instruments issued and outstanding prior to the Reverse Split were converted into one unit of Equity Instrument.

Common Stock and Class A Units

On January 24, 2019, the Company entered into an exchange agreement with two institutional investors pursuant to which these investors exercised Series A Warrants to purchase 424,116 shares of its common stock for cash proceeds of \$2,172,680 to the Company, net of costs of \$159,958. The two investors also exchanged Series A Warrants to purchase 508,940 shares of its common stock into 508,940 shares of its common stock and received new warrants to purchase an aggregate of 933,056 shares of its common stock. The Company recognized an inducement cost of \$2,137,190 and \$0 for the Series A Warrants conversion for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, as an offset against stockholders' equity. The inducement cost was calculated as being the difference between the fair value of equity instruments surrendered versus equity instruments issued pursuant to the terms of the exchange agreement.

On February 14, 2019, the Company received cash proceeds of \$16,818 from three placement agent warrant holders upon their exercise of 1,402 placement agent warrants to purchase 4,004 Class A Units.

For the three months ended March 31, 2019, the holders of 1,708,751 Series B Warrants exercised their rights to convert Series B Warrants into 3,629,045 shares of common stock valued at their fair value of \$5,635,769.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had 14,436,978 and 9,870,873 shares of common stock issued and outstanding, respectively.

Warrants

Placement Agent Warrants

The Company has issued warrants to the placement agents to purchase one share of its common stock at an exercise price of \$12.00 per share. The warrants issued in its October 2016 Private Placement shall expire on October 17, 2021, and the warrants issued in its March 2018 Private Placement, May 2018 Private Placement and August 2018 Financing shall expire on September 4, 2023. The exercise price and number of shares of common stock or other securities issuable on exercise of such warrants are subject to customary adjustment in certain circumstances, including in the event of a stock dividend, recapitalization, reorganization, merger or consolidation of the Company. On February 14, 2019, the Company received cash proceeds of \$16,818 from three placement agent warrant holders upon their exercise of 1,402 warrants to purchase 4,004 Class A Units.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, 44,373 warrants and 45,775 warrants, respectively, have been issued to the placement agents and are outstanding and are currently exercisable.

Class B Warrants

The holders of the Class B Warrants did not exercise any of their warrants during the three months ended March 31, 2019. Class B Warrants have an exercise price of \$12.00 per share and shall expire between October 17, 2021 and May 15, 2023.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had 265,500 Class B Warrants issued and outstanding.

Series A Warrants and Series B Warrants

On January 24, 2019, the Company entered into an exchange agreement with two institutional investors pursuant to which these investors exercised Series A Warrants to purchase 424,116 shares of its common stock for total cash proceeds of \$2,172,680 to the Company, net of costs of \$159,958. The two investors also exchanged Series A Warrants to purchase 508,940 shares of its common stock into 508,940 shares of its common stock and received new warrants to purchase an aggregate of 933,056 shares of its common stock. These new warrants have terms substantially similar to the terms of the Company's Series A Warrants, except that the per share exercise price of the new warrants is \$3.67, and the warrants are not exercisable until July 24, 2019, the six-month anniversary of the date of issuance.

For the three months ended March 31, 2019, the holders of 1,708,751 Series B Warrants exercised their rights to convert Series B Warrants into 3,629,045 shares of common stock valued at their fair value of \$5,635,769.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had 6,379,571 Series A Warrants issued and outstanding.

As of March 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, the Company had 4,670,820 and 6,379,571 Series B Warrants issued and outstanding, respectively.

Derivative Financial Instruments

As disclosed elsewhere in these interim condensed financial statements, the Company allocated part of the proceeds of its IPO of the Company's units consisting of common stock and warrants to the Series B warrants issued in connection with the IPO. The valuations of the Series B warrants issued at the time of the initial closing of the IPO on November 14, 2018 and in the subsequent closing of the "greenshoe" on December 17, 2018 (collectively, the "Warrants") were determined using Monte Carlo simulation models. These models use inputs such as the underlying price of the shares issued at the measurement date, volatility, risk free interest rate and expected life of the instrument. The Company has classified the Warrants as a current liability due to certain provisions relating to price adjustments with regard to alternate cashless exercises, as well as the holders' ability to exercise the warrants within twelve months of the reporting date and has accounted for them as derivative instruments in accordance with ASC 815, adjusting the fair value at the end of each reporting period. Additionally, the Company has determined that the warrant derivative should be classified within Level 3 of the fair-value hierarchy by evaluating each input for the Monte Carlo simulation models against the fair-value hierarchy criteria and using the lowest level of input as the basis for the fair-value classification as called for in ASC 820. There are six inputs: closing price of the Company's stock on the day of evaluation; the exercise price of the warrants; the remaining term of the warrants; the volatility of the Company's stock over that term; number of warrants; and the risk-free rate of return. Of those inputs, the exercise price of the warrants and the remaining term are readily observable in the warrant agreements, and the number of warrants is publicly reported in the Company's filings with the SEC. The closing price of the Company's stock would fall under Level 1 of the fair-value hierarchy as it is a quoted price in an active market (ASC 820-10). The risk-free rate of return is a Level 2 input as defined in ASC 820-10, while the historical volatility is a Level 3 input as defined in ASC 820. Since the lowest level input is a Level 3, the Company determined the warrant derivative is most appropriately classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

For the three months ended March 31, 2019, the Company recorded pre-tax derivative instrument gain of \$2,597,899. The resulting derivative instrument liabilities totaled \$15,273,579 at March 31, 2019. By their terms, management of the Company expects that the Warrants will either be exercised (likely pursuant to the further cashless exercise provision) or expire worthless. The Company measured the warrant derivative between December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2019, respectively, by calculating the fair value of the Warrants at December 31, 2018, February 28, 2019 and March 31, 2019. The expected volatility, risk free interest rates and expected life are all set forth on the table below. The table below presents the Company's liabilities arising from the Warrants measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of the dates set forth above, with the level in the fair value hierarchy within which those measurements fall.

**Fair Value Measurements of Series B Warrants Using Significant Unobservable
Inputs (Level 3)**

<u>Dates/Exercise Price</u>	<u>Stock Price</u>	<u>Term</u>	<u>Volatility</u>	<u>Risk Free Rate</u>	<u>No. of Warrants</u>	<u>FV of Warrant</u>
12/31/2018 \$5.00	\$ 1.170	0.461 - 0.869	40%	2.54% - 2.61%	6,379,571	\$ 23,507,247
2/28/2019 \$5.00	\$ 1.680	0.710 - 0.800	40%	2.52%	5,416,503	\$ 17,982,790
3/31/2019 \$5.00	\$ 1.730	0.619	40%	2.41% - 2.43%	4,670,820	\$ 15,273,579

The 2016 Equity Incentive Plan

The 2016 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2016 Plan”) was adopted by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders on July 6, 2016. The awards per 2016 Plan may be granted through July 5, 2026 to the Company’s employees, consultants, directors and non-employee directors provided such consultants, directors and non-employee directors render good faith services not in connection with the offer and sale of securities in a capital-raising transaction. The maximum number of shares of our common stock that may be issued under the 2016 Plan is 2,000,000 shares, which amount will be (a) reduced by awards granted under the 2016 Plan, and (b) increased to the extent that awards granted under the 2016 Plan are forfeited, expire or are settled for cash (except as otherwise provided in the 2016 Plan). No employee will be eligible to receive more than 125,000 shares of common stock in any calendar year under the 2016 Plan pursuant to the grant of awards.

On January 3, 2017, the Board of Directors of the Company approved and granted to the President/Chief Executive Officer of the Company, an option to purchase One Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand (125,000) shares of the Company’s Common Stock (“Option”) under the Company’s 2016 Plan. The Option will have an exercise price that is no less than \$10.00 per share and will vest over four (4) years, with 25% of the total number of shares subject to the Option vesting on the one (1) year anniversary of the date of grant and, the remainder vesting in equal installments on the last day of each of the thirty-six (36) full calendar months thereafter. Vesting will depend on the Officer’s continued service as an employee with the Company and will be subject to the terms and conditions of the 2016 Plan and the written Stock Option Agreement governing the Option.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company estimated the fair value of the options using the Black-Scholes option pricing model was \$448,861. The Company recorded compensation expense of \$28,054 for each of the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The key valuation assumptions used consist, in part, of the price of the Company’s common stock of \$3.60 at the issuance date; a risk-free interest rate of 1.72% and the expected volatility of the Company’s common stock of 315.83% (estimated based on the common stock of comparable public entities). As of March 31, 2019, the unrecognized compensation expense was \$196,377 which will be recognized as compensation expense over 1.75 years.

The 2018 Equity Incentive Plan

Effective July 1, 2018, the Board of Directors adopted the 2018 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2018 Plan”). This 2018 Plan supplements, and does not replace, the existing 2016 Equity Incentive Plan. Awards may be granted under the 2018 Plan through June 30, 2023 to the Company’s employees, officers, consultants, and non-employee directors. The maximum number of shares of our common stock that may be issued under the 2018 Plan is 1,000,000 shares, which amount will be (a) reduced by awards granted under the 2018 Plan, and (b) increased to the extent that awards granted under the 2018 Plan are forfeited, expire or are settled for cash (except as otherwise provided in the 2018 Plan). No employee will be eligible to receive more than 200,000 shares of common stock in any calendar year under the 2018 Plan pursuant to the grant of awards. On September 12, 2018, the Board of Directors approved an increase in the number of shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under this Plan from 1,000,000 shares to 2,000,000 shares. On September 14, 2018, 1,000,000 shares of common stock underlying awards under the 2018 Plan were granted to the employees and officers, 25% vesting immediately on the date of grant and 25% vesting each year thereafter on the three subsequent anniversaries of the grant date.

The Company estimated the fair value of the options using the Black-Scholes option pricing model was \$1,241,417. The Company recorded compensation expense of \$77,588 for the three months ended March 31, 2019. The key valuation assumptions used consist, in part, of the price of the Company’s common stock ranging in price from \$3.90 to \$4.29 at the issuance date; a risk-free interest rate ranging from 2.86% to 2.92%, and the expected volatility of the Company’s common stock ranging from of 29.8% to 31.1% (estimated based on the common stock of comparable public entities). As of March 31, 2019, the unrecognized compensation expense was \$761,802 which will be recognized as compensation expense over 3.46 years.

NOTE 7: REVENUE RECOGNITION AND RESERVE FOR SALES RETURNS AND ALLOWANCES

The Company's contracts with customers only include one performance obligation (i.e., sale of the Company's products). Revenue is recognized in the gross amount at a point in time when delivery is completed and control of the promised goods is transferred to the customers. Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods. The Company's contracts do not involve financing elements as payment terms with customers are less than one year. Further, because revenue is recognized at the point in time goods are sold to customers, there are no contract assets or contract liability balances. The Company does not disclose remaining performance obligations related to contracts with durations of one year or less as allowed by the practical expedient applicable to such contracts.

The Company disaggregates its revenues by major geographic region. See Note 8, Concentrations, Geographic Data, and Sales by Major Customers, for further information.

The Company offers various discounts, pricing concessions, and other allowances to customers, all of which are considered in determining the transaction price. Certain discounts and allowances are fixed and determinable at the time of sale and are recorded at the time of sale as a reduction to revenue. Other discounts and allowances can vary and are determined at management's discretion (variable consideration). Specifically, the Company occasionally grants discretionary credits to facilitate markdowns and sales of slow-moving merchandise, and consequently accrues an allowance based on historic credits and management estimates. Further, the Company allows sales returns, consequently records a sales return allowance based upon historic return amounts and management estimates. These allowances (variable consideration) are estimated using the expected value method and are recorded at the time of sale as a reduction to revenue. The Company adjusts its estimate of variable consideration at least quarterly or when facts and circumstances used in the estimation process may change. The variable consideration is not constrained as the Company has sufficient history on the related estimates and does not believe there is a risk of significant revenue reversal.

The Company also participates in cooperative advertising arrangements with some customers, whereby it allows a discount from invoiced product amounts in exchange for customer purchased advertising that features the Company's products. Generally, these allowances range from 2% to 5% of gross sales and are generally based upon product purchases or specific advertising campaigns. Such allowances are accrued when the related revenue is recognized. These cooperative advertising arrangements provide a distinct benefit and fair value, and are accounted for as direct selling expenses.

Sales commissions are expensed when incurred as the related revenue is recognized at a point in time and therefore, the amortization period is less than one year. As a result, these costs are recorded as direct selling expenses, as incurred.

The Company has also elected to adopt the practical expedient related to shipping and handling fees which allows the Company to account for shipping and handling activities that occur after control of the related good transfers as fulfillment activities instead of assessing such activities as performance obligations. Therefore, shipping and handling activities are considered part of the Company's obligation to transfer the products and therefore are recorded as direct selling expenses, as incurred.

The Company's reserve for sales returns and allowances amounted to \$13,000 as of March 31, 2019, compared to \$13,000 as of December 31, 2018.

NOTE 8: CONCENTRATIONS

Concentration of Purchase Order Financing

The Company used a third-party financing company for the quarters ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, which provided letters of credit to vendors for a fee against the purchase orders received by the Company for sale of products to its customers. The letters of credit were issued to the vendors to manufacture Company's products pursuant to the purchase orders received by the Company (Note 3).

Concentration of Customers

The Company has two customers that accounted for approximately 51% and 22% of the total revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2019. The same two customers accounted for 36% and 44% of the total accounts receivable balance due to the Company at March 31, 2019.

The Company sold its products to three customers that accounted for approximately 37%, 18% and 16% of the total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2018. The same three customers accounted for 66%, 16% and 12% of the total accounts receivable balance due to the Company at March 31, 2018.

Concentration of Suppliers

The Company purchased products from four vendors for the three months ended March 31, 2019 that accounted for approximately 28%, 22%, 19% and 17% of its total purchases.

The Company purchased products from two vendors for the three months ended March 31, 2018 that accounted for approximately 55% and 37% of its total purchases.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains its cash in bank and financial institution deposits that at times may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts through March 31, 2019. The Company's bank balances exceeded FDIC insured amounts at times during the three months ended March 31, 2019. The Company's bank balance exceeded the FDIC insured amounts during the three months ended as of March 31, 2019.

Geographic Concentration

Geographical distribution of net revenue consisted of the following for the quarters ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, as follows:

COUNTRIES	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2019	2018
Australia	\$ -	\$ 301,687
Belgium	84,506	-
Canada	79,655	97,138
New Zealand	-	26,267
Russia	64,833	-
South Korea	278,530	207,882
Sweden	-	2,311
United Kingdom	637,545	127,495
United States of America	3,877,402	3,165,345
Total Net Revenue	\$ 5,022,471	\$ 3,928,125

NOTE 9: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through May 13, 2019, the date which the condensed financial statements were issued noting the following items that would impact the accounting for events or transactions in the current period or require additional disclosures.

On April 11, 2019, an investor exchanged its Series A Warrant to purchase up to 1,189,560 shares of common stock of the Company and a Series B Warrant to purchase up to 1,005,760 shares of common stock, which Series B Warrants are subject to certain anti-dilution provisions embedded in such Series B Warrants for 4,268 shares of Company's Series C Convertible Preferred Stock having the rights, preferences and privileges set forth in the Certificate of Designation, filed by the Company with the Secretary of State of Nevada. The shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock are convertible into 4,268,000 shares of the Company's common stock, and rights to convert into common stock are subject to limitations on ownership at any one time of Company common stock up to 9.9% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of the Company; otherwise, the Series C Convertible Preferred Stock has no rights not awarded to holders of common stock of the Company.

On April 16, 2019, the Company formed a wholly-owned subsidiary named ToughBuilt Technologies, Inc. dedicated to the continued advancement, production and marketing of Company's mobile solutions.

As of May 10, 2019, the holders of 1,113,875 Series B Warrants exercised their rights to convert them into 3,603,178 shares of common stock.

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

The following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by, the condensed unaudited financial statements and notes thereto included in Item 1 in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. This item contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those indicated in such forward-looking statements.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains "forward-looking statements," which include information relating to future events, future financial performance, financial projections, strategies, expectations, competitive environment and regulation. Words such as "may", "should", "could", "would", "predicts", "potential", "continue", "expects", "anticipates", "future", "intends", "plans", "believes", "estimates", and similar expressions, as well as statements in future tense, identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements should not be read as a guarantee of future performance or results and may not be accurate indications of when such performance or results will be achieved. Forward-looking statements are based on information we have when those statements are made or management's good faith belief as of that time with respect to future events and are subject to significant risks and uncertainties that could cause actual performance or results to differ materially from those expressed in or suggested by the forward-looking statements. Important factors that could cause such differences include, but are not limited to:

- our limited operating history;
- our ability to manufacture, market and sell our products;
- our ability to maintain or protect the validity of our U.S. and other patents and other intellectual property;
- our ability to launch and penetrate markets;
- our ability to retain key executive members;
- our ability to internally develop new inventions and intellectual property;
- interpretations of current laws and the passages of future laws; and
- acceptance of our business model by investors.

The foregoing does not represent an exhaustive list of matters that may be covered by the forward-looking statements contained herein or risk factors that we are faced with that may cause our actual results to differ from those anticipate in our forward-looking statements. Please see "Risk Factors" for additional risks which could adversely impact our business and financial performance.

Moreover, new risks regularly emerge and it is not possible for our management to predict or articulate all risks we face, nor can we assess the impact of all risks on our business or the extent to which any risk, or combination of risks, may cause actual results to differ from those contained in any forward-looking statements. All forward-looking statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are based on information available to us on the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Except to the extent required by applicable laws or rules, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained above and throughout this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Prospective investors should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with our condensed unaudited financial statements and the related notes and other financial information included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Some of the information contained in this discussion and analysis or set forth elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including information with respect to our plans and strategy for our business, includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. See "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements." You should review the "Risk Factors" section of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for a discussion of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results described in or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in the following discussion and analysis. All share and per share numbers have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the 1-for-2 reverse stock split effected on September 13, 2018.

Company History

Our Company was formed on April 9, 2012 as Phalanx, Inc., under the laws of the State of Nevada and changed its name to ToughBuilt Industries, Inc. on December 29, 2015.

Business Overview

Our Company was formed to design, manufacture and distribute innovative tools and accessories to the building industry. The global tool market industry is a multibillion dollar business.

ToughBuilt's business is based on development of innovative and state of the art products, primarily in tools and hardware category, with particular focus on building and construction industry with the ultimate goal of making life easier and more productive for the contractors and workers alike.

ToughBuilt's current product line includes two major categories related to this field, with several additional categories in various stages of development, consisting of Soft Goods & Kneepads and Sawhorses & Work Products.

JOBS Act

On April 5, 2012, the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act of 2012, or the JOBS Act, was enacted. Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that an “emerging growth company” can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, an “emerging growth company” can delay the adoption of certain accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies.

We are in the process of evaluating the benefits of relying on other exemptions and reduced reporting requirements provided by the JOBS Act. Subject to certain conditions set forth in the JOBS Act, as an “emerging growth company,” we intend to rely on certain of these exemptions from, without limitation, (i) providing an auditor’s attestation report on our system of internal controls over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and (ii) complying with any requirement that may be adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor’s report providing additional information about the audit and the financial statements, known as the auditor discussion and analysis. We will remain an “emerging growth company” until the earliest of (a) the last day of our fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the IPO, (b) the last day of the first fiscal year in which our annual gross revenues exceed \$1.07 billion, (c) the last day of our fiscal year in which we are deemed to be a “large accelerated filer” as defined in Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or Exchange Act (which would occur if the market value of our equity securities that is held by non-affiliates exceeds \$700 million as of the last business day of our most recently completed second fiscal quarter), or (d) the date on which we have issued more than \$1 billion in nonconvertible debt during the preceding three-year period.

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

For the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2018

Revenues

Revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were \$5,022,471 and \$3,928,125, respectively, consisted of metal goods and soft goods sold to customers. Revenues increased in 2019 over 2018 by \$1,094,346, or 27.9%, primarily due to wide acceptance of our products in the tools industry, receipt of recurring sales orders for metal goods and soft goods from our existing customers and new customers, and introduction and sale of new soft goods products to our customers.

Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of goods sold for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 was \$3,844,757 and \$2,962,691, respectively. Cost of goods sold increased in 2019 over 2018 by \$882,066 or 29.8%, primarily due to the increase in revenues, increase in materials cost of steel and plastics polyester to manufacture metal goods and soft goods and increase in labor cost in China. Cost of goods sold as a percentage of revenues in 2019 was 76.6% as compared to cost of goods sold as a percentage of revenues in 2018 of 75.4%. We expect to reverse the trend and reduce our cost of goods sold as a percentage of revenue as we achieve operational efficiencies in production and work with automated state of the art factories to manufacture our product lines.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses consist of selling, general and administrative expenses and research and development costs. Selling, general and administrative expenses (the “SG&A Expenses”) for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were \$2,729,542 and \$1,329,065, respectively. SG&A Expenses increased in 2019 over 2018 by \$1,400,477 or 105.4%, primarily due to hiring additional employees, independent contractors and consultants to grow our existing business and continue our expansion. SG&A expense in 2019 as a percentage of revenues was 54.3% as compared to SG&A expense in 2018 as a percentage of revenues was 33.8%. We expect our SG&A expense will continue to increase as the Company plans to recruit additional sales and operational staff, expend cash to raise capital for new products development, and acquire a new warehouse/storage facility to expand its operations and maintain finished products inventory on hand.

Research and development costs (the “R&D”) for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018 were \$463,595 and \$385,417, respectively. R&D costs increased in 2019 over 2018 by \$78,178 or 20.3%, primarily due to the costs incurred in developing new tools, a ruggedized mobile device, software applications to run on the mobile device related to construction industry, and stock-based compensation expense and bonuses to R&D management team. We expect R&D costs to continue to increase as the Company embarks on developing new tools for the construction industry.

Other Expense

Other expense for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, consisted of change in the fair value of warrant derivative and interest expense. On January 24, 2019, the Company entered into an exchange agreement and induced two institutional investors to exercise their Series A Warrants to purchase common stock of the Company. The Company recognized an inducement cost of \$2,137,190 and \$0 for the Series A Warrants conversion for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, as an offset against stockholders' equity. The inducement cost was calculated as being the difference between the fair value of equity instruments surrendered versus equity instruments issued pursuant to the terms of the exchange agreement. The Company also recorded a gain of \$2,597,899 and \$0, for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively, attributed to the change in the fair value associated with our Series B warrant derivative. The Company recorded financing fees as interest expense totaling \$82,263 and \$92,659 incurred for the purchase orders financed by the factoring company for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. Interest expense for the three months ended March 31, 2018 also included amortization of debt discount upon issuance of 126,000 Class B convertible preferred shares to debenture holders to modify the principal balance of note payable totaling \$420,725 and recording interest expense of \$150,254 on the convertible debenture.

Net Income

Due to factors set forth above, we recorded net income of \$500,213 for the three months ended March 31, 2019 as compared to a net loss of \$1,412,686 for the three months ended March 31, 2018.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have recently reversed our historical liquidity shortages.

On November 14, 2018, the Company consummated its IPO whereby it sold a total of 2,670,000 Class A Units, each Unit consisting of one share of common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, and a Series A Warrant to purchase one share of common stock and a Series B Warrant to purchase one share of common stock, on an offer price of \$5.00 for each unit of a share and a Series A Warrant and a Series B Warrant ("Class A Unit"). The Company received net proceeds from the IPO of \$12,415,500 after deducting underwriting discounts and commission of \$934,500. The Company incurred \$743,765 in expenses related to the IPO.

On December 17, 2018, pursuant to the Underwriting Agreement dated November 8, 2018, by and between the Company and the underwriters named therein (the "Representative"), the Representative, on behalf of the underwriters, agreed to partially exercise the over-allotment option to purchase an additional 25,000 shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.0001, at a price of \$4.98 per share, 400,500 Series A Warrants, at a price of \$0.01 per warrant and 400,500 Series B Warrants, at a price of \$0.01 per warrant. The Company received net proceeds from the exercise of over-allotment option of \$121,909 after deducting commission and expenses of \$10,601.

On January 24, 2019, the Company entered into exchange agreements with two institutional investors pursuant to which these investors exercised Series A Warrants to purchase 424,116 shares of its common stock, for total cash proceeds to the Company of \$2,172,680 net of costs of \$159,958. Those investors also exchanged Series A Warrants to purchase 508,940 shares of its common stock into 508,940 shares of its common stock and received new warrants to purchase an aggregate of 933,056 shares of its common stock. These new warrants have terms substantially similar to the terms of the Company's Series A Warrants, except that the per share exercise price of the new warrants is \$3.67, and the warrants are not exercisable until the six-month anniversary of the date of issuance thereof.

Although our sales increased by 27.9% during the three months ended March 31, 2019 compared to the same period in 2018, we are continuing to focus our efforts on increased marketing campaigns, and distribution programs to strengthen the demand for our products globally. Management anticipates that our capital resources will improve and our products gain wider market recognition and acceptance resulting in increased product sales.

We had \$2,446,029 in cash at March 31, 2019 as compared to \$5,459,884 at December 31, 2018.

As of March 31, 2019, the Company's principal sources of liquidity consisted of approximately \$2.45 million of cash and future cash generated from operations. The Company believes its current cash balances coupled with anticipated cash flow from operating activities will be sufficient to meet its working capital requirements for at least one year from the date of the issuance of the accompanying interim condensed financial statements. The Company continues to control its cash expenses as a percentage of expected revenue on an annual basis and thus may use its cash balances in the short-term to invest in revenue growth. Based on current internal projections, the Company believes it has and/or will generate sufficient cash for its operational needs, including any required debt payments, for at least one year from the date of issuance of the accompanying interim condensed financial statements. Management is focused on growing the Company's existing product offering, as well as its customer base, to increase its revenues. The Company cannot give assurance that it can increase its cash balances or limit its cash consumption and thus maintain sufficient cash balances for its planned operations or future acquisitions. Future business demands may lead to cash utilization at levels greater than recently experienced. The Company may need to raise additional capital in the future. However, the Company cannot assure that it will be able to raise additional capital on acceptable terms, or at all. Subject to the foregoing, management believes that the Company has sufficient capital and liquidity to fund its operations for at least one year from the date of issuance of the accompanying condensed unaudited financial statements.

CASH FLOWS

Net cash flows used in operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2019 was \$4,988,962, attributable to a net income of \$500,213, offset by depreciation expense of \$36,297, change in the fair value of warrant derivative of \$2,597,899, stock-based compensation expense of \$105,642, and net increase in operating assets of \$2,533,095, and net decrease in operating liabilities of \$500,120. Net cash flows used in operating activities for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$1,030,464, attributable to net loss of \$1,412,686, offset by depreciation expense of \$31,008, amortization of original issuance of debt discount and debt issuance cost of \$410,862, stock-based compensation expense of \$28,054, and net increase in operating assets of \$1,004,301, and net increase in operating liabilities of \$916,599.

Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2019 was \$115,948 attributed to the purchase of property and equipment. Net cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$0.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2019 was \$2,091,055, primarily attributable to the net cash proceeds of \$2,172,680 received from the exercise of Series A Warrants, cash proceeds of \$16,818 received from the exercise of placement agent warrants, and net cash payments of \$98,443 of factor loans payable. Net cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2018 was \$994,080, primarily due to cash received from sale of convertible preferred stock of \$613,200, cash payment of \$25,000 for debt modification, and cash proceeds of \$405,880 received from loans payable to factor.

As a result of the activities described above, we recorded a net decrease in cash of \$3,013,855 and \$36,384 for the three months ended March 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Recent Financings

Sale of Debenture

On January 16, 2018, the holders of the convertible debentures and the Company agreed to amend the terms of their securities purchase agreement originally executed in October 2016. We agreed to issue and deliver to (i) Hillair Capital an amended and restated debenture in the principal amount of \$4,182,709 with an interest rate increased to 10% per annum and an additional 41,826 shares of Class B Convertible Preferred Stock, and to (ii) HSPL Holdings, LLC an amended and restated debenture in the principal amount of \$2,117,501 with an interest rate increased to 10% per annum and an additional 21,174 shares of Class B Convertible Preferred Stock. The amended debentures are comprised of the original debentures principal balance and all accrued but unpaid interest as of the date of the amendment. The original redemption dates have been removed under the amendment, with the entire principal and accrued interest balances being due on September 1, 2018. On August 22, 2018, the holders of the convertible debentures originally issued in October 2016 and the Company agreed to further extend the maturity date of the debentures until October 15, 2018, and then, the earlier of the date of closing of the Company's initial public offering and November 15, 2018, in exchange for consideration for issuance of 37,500 shares of the Company's Class B Convertible Preferred Stock.

March 2018 Private Placement

On January 8, 2018, the Company conducted a private placement of its securities in which the Company offered to sell a minimum of 160,000 units and a maximum of 300,000 units to certain accredited investors, with each such unit consisting of (i) one half of a share of the Company's Class B Convertible Preferred Stock, par value of \$0.0001 per share, and (ii) one half of a warrant to purchase one half share of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share. Each unit will be sold at a price of \$5.00 per unit. Each warrant has an initial exercise price of \$12.00 per share, subject to adjustment, and is exercisable for a period of five years from the date of issuance. The Company sold 162,000 units at a price of \$5.00 per unit for gross proceeds of \$810,000, and received on March 14, 2018, cash proceeds of \$613,200, net of commissions of \$64,800 earned by the placement agent on capital raise, \$128,000 in legal fees, and \$4,000 in escrow fees. Each of the units contained one half of a share of Class B Convertible Preferred Stock and one half of a Class B Warrant to purchase a share of our common stock for an aggregate of 81,000 shares of Class B Convertible Preferred Stock and 81,000 Class B Warrants. The placement agent received warrants to purchase up to 4,050 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$12.00 per share.

May 2018 Private Placement

On May 2, 2018, the Company conducted a confidential private placement of its securities in which the Company offered to sell a maximum 140,000 units to certain accredited investors, with each such unit consisting of (i) one half of a share of the Company's Class B Convertible Preferred Stock, par value of \$0.0001 per share, and (ii) one half of a warrant to purchase one half of a share of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share. Each unit will be sold at a price of \$5.00 per unit. Each warrant has an initial exercise price of \$12.00 per share, subject to adjustment, and is exercisable for a period of five years from the date of issuance. The Company sold all 140,000 units for gross proceeds of \$700,000, and received cash proceeds of \$587,957 on May 15, 2018, net of commissions and fees of \$74,574 earned by the placement agent on capital raise, \$33,469 in legal fees, and \$4,000 in escrow fees. The Company issued to the underwriter 3,500 Placement Agent Warrants at their fair value of \$12,527.

August 2018 Financing

Pursuant to the terms of August 2018 financing, the Company executed six (6) promissory notes, unsecured, with original issuance debt discount of 15%, for a cumulative principal sum of \$862,500 on September 4, 2018. The Company promised to pay the note holders the principal sum of \$862,500 on earlier of (i) the third trading day after the closing of the Company's initial public offering, and (ii) November 30, 2018 or such earlier date as these promissory notes are required or permitted to be repaid. On closing of this offering, on September 5, 2018, the Company received cash proceeds of \$652,579, net of commission and fees of \$62,850 earned by the placement agent on capital raise, \$30,571 in legal fees, and \$4,000 in escrow fees. In addition, the Company issued to the six note holders 18,750 shares of Class B Convertible Preferred Stock valued at \$120,394, and 7,500 warrants to the placement agent, valued at their fair value of \$26,843. On October 19, 2018, the holders of these notes agreed to convert all amounts due to them into unregistered Class A Units at a per Unit conversion price equal to 80% of the per Unit purchase price of a Class A Unit in the Company's initial public offering.

Initial Public Offering

On November 14, 2018, the Company consummated its IPO whereby it sold a total of 2,670,000 Class A Units, each Unit consisting of one share of common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, and a Series A Warrant to purchase one share of common stock and a Series B Warrant to purchase one share of common stock, on an offer price of \$5.00 for each unit of a share and a Series A Warrant and a Series B Warrant ("Class A Unit"). The Company received net proceeds from the IPO of \$12,415,500 after deducting underwriting discounts and commission of \$934,500. The Company incurred \$743,765 in expenses related to the IPO. \$3,657,507 of the proceeds were allocated to warrant derivative on our balance sheet as a result of our Series B Warrant issuance which were deemed to be a derivative liability.

November 2018 Private Transactions

Concurrent with the closing of the IPO on November 14, 2018, the following private transactions were consummated in accordance with the related agreements (see Notes 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the financial statements), all in transactions exempt from registration under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended:

- (a) 1,366,768 unregistered Class A Units were issued upon the conversion of outstanding shares of Class B Convertible Preferred Stock at a conversion price of \$3.50 per Class A Unit.
- (b) 42,105 unregistered shares of common stock were issued upon conversion of the \$200,000 principal amount of a promissory note due to an officer at a conversion price of \$4.75 per share.
- (c) 1,726,678 unregistered Class A Units were issued upon conversion of outstanding convertible debt instruments (consisting of all principal amounts and accrued and unpaid interest through the date of the IPO) at a conversion price of \$5.00 per Unit.
- (d) 136,863 unregistered shares of common stock were issued upon conversion of \$650,100 of accrued and unpaid salaries to officers and directors at a conversion price of \$4.75 per share.
- (e) 215,625 unregistered Class A Units issued upon the conversion of outstanding principal amount of unsecured promissory notes at a conversion price of \$4.00 per Unit.

On December 17, 2018, pursuant to the Underwriting Agreement dated November 8, 2018, by and between the Company and the underwriters, the underwriters agreed to partially exercise the over-allotment option to purchase an additional 25,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.0001, at a price of \$4.98 per share, 400,500 Series A Warrants, at a price of \$0.01 per warrant and 400,500 Series B Warrants, at a price of \$0.01 per warrant. The Company received net proceeds from the exercise of over-allotment option \$121,909 after deducting commission and expenses of \$10,601.

January 2019 Warrant Exchange

On January 24, 2019, the Company entered into exchange agreements with two institutional investors pursuant to which these investors exercised Series A Warrants to purchase 424,116 shares of its common stock, for total cash proceeds to the Company of \$2,172,680, net of costs of \$159,958. Those investors also exchanged Series A Warrants to purchase 508,940 shares of its common stock into 508,940 shares of its common stock and received new warrants to purchase an aggregate of 933,056 shares of its common stock. These new warrants have terms substantially similar to the terms of the Company's Series A Warrants, except that the per share exercise price of the new warrants is \$3.67, and the warrants are not exercisable until the six-month anniversary of the date of issuance thereof.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

Seasonality

Our business is a seasonal business as a result of our China-based production. For the first calendar quarter, we are not able to ship our products from China due to the hiatus as a result of their New Year holidays. We make up the lost sales from the first calendar quarter in the subsequent quarters.

Significant Accounting Policies

See the footnotes to our unaudited financial statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2019, included with this quarterly report.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

As a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and in Item 10(f)(1) of Regulation S-K, we are electing scaled disclosure reporting obligations and therefore are not required to provide the information requested by this item.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report.

Based on such evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures are not effective in recording, processing, summarizing and reporting, on a timely basis, information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act and are effective in ensuring that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As of March 31, 2019, we did not maintain effective controls over the control environment, including our internal control over financial reporting due to the following material weaknesses. Because we are a small company with only two full time employees in our finance department, we lacked the ability to have adequate segregation of duties in the financial statement preparation process. In addition, lack of adequate review resulted in audit adjustments. Further, the Company did not maintain adequate documentation for review and approval of matters impacting financial reporting. Lastly, until November 14, 2018, our Board of Directors did not have any independent members or a director who qualified as an audit committee financial expert as defined in Item 407(d)(5)(ii) of Regulation S-K, there was no independent oversight until the last half of the fourth quarter of our 2018 fiscal year.

Plan for Remediation of Material Weaknesses

Since these entity level controls have a pervasive effect across the organization, management has determined that these circumstances constitute a material weakness.

We believe that, since the date that we were made aware of our material weakness, we have improved our internal control over financial reporting by taking certain corrective steps that we believe minimize the likelihood of a recurrence. We have designed a disclosure controls and procedures regime pursuant to which our management has, among other things:

- (a) identified the definition, objectives, application and scope of our internal control over financial reporting;
- (b) delineated the duties of each member of the group responsible for maintaining the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting. This group consists of:
 - (i) our Chief Executive Officer; and
 - (ii) our Chief Financial Officer who was engaged to prepare and assure compliance with both our internal control over financial reporting as well as our disclosure controls and procedures and review our disclosure controls and procedures on a regular basis, subject to our management's supervision.

We have also acknowledged that as a result of our IPO and the complex financial instruments involved, we do not have adequate inhouse expertise or manpower to manage all aspects of financial reporting internally. As a result, we have determined to hire outside consultants to assist in this process as needed. In November 2018, we consummated our initial public offering, and are now completing our first full quarter as a fully reporting company. We continue to work with our structure in which we have a chief financial officer and will have a full time controller, in order to continue implementation of required key controls, the necessary steps required for procedures to ensure the appropriate communication and review of inputs necessary for the financial statement closing process, as well as for the appropriate presentation of disclosures within the financial statements. With material, complex and non-routine transactions, management continues to seek guidance from third-party experts and/or consultants to gain a thorough understanding of these transactions and assure proper reporting. The remediation steps taken are subject to the Audit Committee oversight. While management believes there have been significant improvements of internal controls over financial reporting during the year ended December 31, 2018 and quarter ended March 31, 2019, management anticipates that further continuing efforts will be needed to effectively remediate the material deficiencies relating to segregation of duties which existed as of December 31, 2018 and March 31, 2019, and to assure that complex transactions are properly recorded as the business continues to grow. Our management has been actively engaged in planning for, designing and implementing the corrective steps described above to enhance the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as well as our internal control over financial reporting. Our management, together with the Audit Committee, is committed to achieving and maintaining a strong control environment, high ethical standards, and financial reporting integrity, and will take further steps to ensure that personnel are adequate in terms of sophistication and quantity to adequately assure that the financial reporting process is efficient and operated with the sufficient level of integrity to meet and surpass all regulatory standards.

While management is implementing corrective steps to remediate its internal control deficiencies, we cannot assure you that they will be sufficient enough to be free of a material weakness. If we should in the future conclude that our internal control over financial reporting suffers from a material weakness, we will be required to expend additional resources to improve it. Any additional instances of material deficiencies could require a restatement of our financial statements. If such restatements are required, there could be a material adverse effect on our investors' confidence that our financial statements fairly present our financial condition and results of operations, which in turn could materially and adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Other than the remediation activities undertaken by us as disclosed above, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2019 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, claims are made against us in the ordinary course of business, which could result in litigation. Claims and associated litigation are subject to inherent uncertainties and unfavorable outcomes could occur, such as monetary damages, fines, penalties or injunctions prohibiting us from selling one or more products or engaging in other activities.

The occurrence of an unfavorable outcome in any specific period could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for that period or future periods. Other than as described in this Item 1., we are not presently a party to any pending or threatened legal proceedings.

On August 16, 2016, Edwin Minassian filed a complaint against the Company and Michael Panosian, our CEO, in the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles. The complaint alleges breach of oral contracts to pay Mr. Minassian for consulting and finder's fees, and to hire him as an employee. The complaint further alleges, among other things, fraud and misrepresentation relating to the alleged tender of \$100,000 to the Company in exchange for "a 2% stake in ToughBuilt" of which only \$20,000 was delivered. The complaint seeks unspecified monetary damages, declaratory relief concerning the plaintiff's contention that he has an unresolved 9% ownership stake in ToughBuilt and other relief according to proof.

On April 12, 2018, the Court entered judgments against the Company and Mr. Panosian in the amounts of \$7,080 and \$235,542, plus awarding Mr. Minassian a 7% ownership interest in the Company (the "Judgments"). Mr. Minassian served notice of entry of the judgments on April 17, 2018 and the Company and Mr. Panosian received notice of the entry of the default judgments on April 19, 2018.

On April 25, 2018, the Company and Mr. Panosian filed a motion to have the April 12, 2018 default judgment on Plaintiff's Complaint, the February 13, 2018 defaults, and April 14, 2017 Order for terminating sanctions striking Defendants' Answer set aside on the basis of their former attorney's declaration that his negligence resulted in the default judgment, default, and terminating sanctions being entered against the Company and Mr. Panosian. The motion was denied on August 29, 2018 as a result of a court hearing held on August 3, 2018. On September 13, 2018, the Company and Mr. Panosian satisfied the Judgments by payment of \$252,924.69 (which includes \$10,303.48 post judgment interest) to Mr. Minassian and by issuing him shares reflecting a 7% ownership stake in the Company from management-owned shares. On October 18, 2018, the Company and Mr. Panosian filed a Notice of Appeal in the Superior Court of the State of California, Los Angeles County, with respect to the Order denying their motion for relief from the above-referenced judgment. The appeal is still pending.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

As a smaller reporting company as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act and in Item 10(f)(1) of Regulation S-K, we are electing scaled disclosure reporting obligations and therefore are not required to provide the information requested by this item.

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

During the three months ended March 31, 2019 and subsequent thereto through the date of filing this report, we conducted the following transactions, all exempt from registration under Section 4(a)(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

On January 24, 2019, the Company entered into exchange agreements with two institutional investors pursuant to which these investors exercised Series A Warrants to purchase 424,116 shares of its common stock, for total cash proceeds to the Company of \$2,172,680, net of costs of \$159,958. Those investors also exchanged Series A Warrants to purchase 508,940 shares of its common stock into 508,940 shares of its common stock and received new warrants to purchase an aggregate of 933,056 shares of its common stock. These new warrants have terms substantially similar to the terms of the Company's Series A Warrants, except that the per share exercise price of the new warrants is \$3.67, and the warrants are not exercisable until the six-month anniversary of the date of issuance thereof.

On April 11, 2019, an investor exchanged its Series A Warrant to purchase up to 1,189,560 shares of common stock of the Company and a Series B Warrant to purchase up to 1,005,760 shares of common stock, which Series B Warrants are subject to certain anti-dilution provisions embedded in such Series B Warrants for 4,268 shares of Company's Series C Convertible Preferred Stock having the rights, preferences and privileges set forth in the Certificate of Designation, filed by the Company with the Secretary of State of Nevada. The shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock are convertible into 4,268,000 shares of the Company's common stock, and rights to convert into common stock are subject to limitations on ownership at any one time of Company common stock up to 9.9% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of the Company; otherwise, the Series C Convertible Preferred Stock has no rights not awarded to holders of common stock of the Company.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES.

We have no disclosure applicable to this item.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

We have no disclosure applicable to this item.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION.

We have no disclosure applicable to this item.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS.

(a) Exhibits. The following documents are filed as part of this report:

- 31.1 [Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act rules 13a- 14\(a\) and 15d-14\(a\) as adopted pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002](#)
- 31.2 [Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Securities Exchange Act rules 13a- 14\(a\) and 15d-14\(a\) as adopted pursuant to section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002](#)
- 32.1 [Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002](#)
- 32.2 [Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as adopted pursuant to section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002](#)
- 101 Interactive Data Files
 - 101.INS XBRL Instance Document
 - 101.SCH XBRL Schema Document
 - 101.CAL XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
 - 101.DEF XBRL Definition Linkbase Document
 - 101.LAB XBRL Label Linkbase Document
 - 101.PRE XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements 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.

TOUGHBUILT INDUSTRIES, INC.

Date: May 13, 2019

By: /s/ Michael Panosian

MICHAEL PANOSIAN
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHAIRMAN
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), AS ADOPTED
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Michael Panosian, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of ToughBuilt Industries, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 13, 2019

/s/ Michael Panosian

MICHAEL PANOSIAN
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHAIRMAN
(PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a), AS ADOPTED
PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Manu Ohri, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of ToughBuilt Industries, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 13, 2019

/s/ Manu Ohri

MANU OHRI
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
(PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of ToughBuilt Industries, Inc. (the "Registrant") on Form 10-Q for the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof, I, Michael Panosian, Chief Executive Officer of the Registrant, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and
2. The information contained in such Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of ToughBuilt Industries, Inc.

Dated: May 13, 2019

/s/ Michael Panosian

Michael Panosian
Chief Executive Officer
ToughBuilt Industries, Inc.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to ToughBuilt Industries, Inc. and will be retained by ToughBuilt Industries, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of ToughBuilt Industries, Inc. (the "Registrant") on Form 10-Q for the three-month period ended March 31, 2019 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof, I, Manu Ohri, Chief Financial Officer of the Registrant, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and
2. The information contained in such Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of ToughBuilt Industries, Inc.

Dated: May 13, 2019

/s/ Manu Ohri

Manu Ohri
Chief Financial Officer
ToughBuilt Industries, Inc.

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906, or other document authenticating, acknowledging, or otherwise adopting the signature that appears in typed form within the electronic version of this written statement required by Section 906, has been provided to ToughBuilt Industries, Inc. and will be retained by ToughBuilt Industries, Inc. and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.
