

Optex Systems Holdings Inc  
Form S-1/A  
October 25, 2010

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 25, 2010

Registration Statement No.  
333-159334

---

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

AMENDMENT NO. 9 TO REGISTRATION STATEMENT  
ON FORM S-1 UNDER  
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

OPTEX SYSTEMS HOLDINGS, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

33-143215  
(I.R.S. Identification Number)

3795  
(Primary Standard Industrial  
Classification Code Number)

1420 Presidential Drive  
Richardson, TX 75081-2439  
Telephone (972) 644-0722

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including  
area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Stanley A. Hirschman  
1420 Presidential Drive  
Richardson, TX 75081-2439  
Telephone (972) 644-0722

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number,  
including area code, of agent for service)

Copies to:  
Jolie G. Kahn, Esq.  
61 Broadway  
Suite 2820  
New York, NY 10006  
Telephone (212) 422-4910

Approximate Date of Commencement of Proposed Sale to the Public: At such time or times after the effective date of this registration statement as the selling stockholders shall determine.

If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to

Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box.  x

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.  "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.  "

---

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

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

Large accelerated filer "  Accelerated filer "   
 Non-accelerated filer " (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)  Smaller reporting company

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered	Proposed Maximum Offering Price per unit(1)	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price	Amount of Registration Fee
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share	11,784,177	\$ 0.375	\$ 4,419,066	\$ 246.58

(1) Estimated for the purpose of determining the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(c), based on the average of the high and low price as of May 11, 2009.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act or until this registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in the prospectus is not complete and may be changed. The selling stockholders may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to Completion, dated October 25, 2010

PROSPECTUS

OPTEX SYSTEMS HOLDINGS, INC.

11,784,177 Shares of Common Stock

This prospectus relates to the offer and sale of up to 11,784,177 shares of common stock of Optex Systems Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation, issued to certain selling stockholders identified in this prospectus pursuant to subscription agreements between the selling stockholders and Optex Systems, Inc., a subsidiary of Optex Systems Holdings, Inc., and that may be offered and sold from time to time by the selling stockholders.

The selling stockholders may offer their shares from time to time directly or through one or more underwriters, broker-dealers or agents, in the over-the-counter market at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, in one or more negotiated transactions at prices acceptable to the selling stockholders, or otherwise.

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares by the selling stockholders. In connection with any sales of the common stock offered hereunder, the selling stockholders, any underwriters, agents, brokers or dealers participating in such sales may be deemed to be “underwriters” within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

We will pay the expenses related to the registration of the shares covered by this prospectus. The selling stockholders will pay any commissions and selling expenses they may incur.

On May 1, 2009, our common stock received a symbol change from FINRA and now trades on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board under the symbol “OPXS.OB”. The closing sale price on the OTC Bulletin Board on September 20, 2010, was \$0.03 per share.

Investing in the common stock offered by this prospectus is speculative and involves a high degree of risk. See “Risk Factors” commencing on p. 7 in this prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is October 25, 2010

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY	5
RISK FACTORS	7
USE OF PROCEEDS	17
MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS	17
MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS	18
BUSINESS	37
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS	49
MANAGEMENT	49
EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION	53
SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT	58
CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS	60
THE SELLING STOCKHOLDERS AND PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION	63
DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES	67
LEGAL MATTERS	69
EXPERTS	69
WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION	70
OPTEX SYTEMS HOLDINGS INC. INDEX TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF JUNE 27, 2010 AND JUNE 28, 2009	F-1
OPTEX SYTEMS HOLDINGS INC. INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF SEPTEMBER 27, 2009 AND SEPTEMBER 28, 2008	F-20
REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM	F-21
OTHER EXPENSES	71
INDEMNIFICATION OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS	71
RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES	71

EXHIBITS	73
UNDERTAKINGS	74
SIGNATURES	76

## ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission using the Commission's registration rules for a delayed or continuous offering and sale of securities. Under the registration rules, using this prospectus and, if required, one or more prospectus supplements, the selling stockholders named herein may distribute the shares of common stock covered by this prospectus. This prospectus also covers any shares of common stock that may become issuable as a result of stock splits, stock dividends or similar transactions.

A prospectus supplement may add, update or change information contained in this prospectus. We recommend that you read carefully this entire prospectus, especially the section entitled "Risk Factors" and any supplements before making a decision to invest in our common stock.

## PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights important information about this offering and our business. It does not include all information you should consider before investing in our common stock. Please review this prospectus in its entirety, including the risk factors and our financial statements and the related notes, before you decide to invest.

### Our Company

#### Organizational History

On March 30, 2009, Optex Systems Holdings, Inc. (formerly known as Sustut Exploration, Inc.), a Delaware corporation, along with Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware), which was a privately held Delaware corporation that has since become Optex Systems Holdings' wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into a reorganization agreement and plan of reorganization, pursuant to which Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) was acquired by Optex Systems Holdings in a share exchange transaction. At the closing of the reorganization, the registrant changed its name from Sustut Exploration Inc. to Optex Systems Holdings, Inc. and its year end from December 31 to a fiscal year ending on the Sunday nearest September 30. Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) has remained a wholly-owned subsidiary of Optex Systems Holdings, and Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware)'s shareholders are now shareholders of Optex Systems Holdings.

Immediately prior to the closing under this reorganization agreement and plan of reorganization, as of March 30, 2009, Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) accepted subscriptions from accredited investors for a total of \$1,219,750 in gross proceeds and \$874,529 in net proceeds.

Previously, on October 14, 2008, in a transaction that was consummated via public auction, Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) purchased all of the assets of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) in exchange for \$15 million of Irvine Sensors Corporation debt and the assumption of approximately \$3.8 million of certain liabilities of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas). Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) was formed by the Longview Fund, LP and Alpha Capital Antstalt, former secured creditors of Irvine Sensors Corporation, to consummate the October 2008 transaction, and subsequently, on February 20, 2009, Longview Fund conveyed its ownership interest in Optex Systems Holdings to Sileas Corporation, an entity owned by three of Optex Systems Holdings' officers (one of whom is also one of Optex Systems Holdings' three directors).

### Our Business

Optex Systems Holdings manufactures optical sighting systems and assemblies primarily for United States Department of Defense applications. Optical sighting systems are used to enable a soldier to have improved vision and in some cases, protected vision. One type of system would be a binocular which would have a special optical

filter applied to the external lens which would block long wave length light (from a laser) from reaching the soldier's eyes. Another type of system would be a periscope where the soldier inside an armored vehicle needs to view the external environment outside of the tank. In this case, the visual path is reflected at two 90 degree angles enabling the soldier to be at a different plane than that of the external lens.



The following table describes the approximate percentage of revenue represented by the types of systems mentioned in the third and fourth sentences of the above paragraph. The table below reflects approximate product revenues for the nine months ending June 27, 2010 and is a balanced overview of our business based on the percentages.

	% of Revenue
Howitzer Programs	24.0%
Periscope Programs	51.0%
Sighting Systems	7.0%
All Other	18.0%
Total	100.0%

Optex Systems Holdings' products consist primarily of build-to-customer print products that are delivered both directly to the armed services and to other defense prime contractors. Build-to-customer print products are those devices where the customer completes the design of the product and then brings these drawings to the supplier for production. In this case, the supplier would procure the piece parts from suppliers, build the final assembly, and then supply this product back to the original customer who designed it.

Our products are installed on various types of U.S. military land vehicles, such as the Abrams and Bradley fighting vehicles, light armored and armored security vehicles and have been selected for installation on the Stryker family of vehicles. Optex Systems Holdings also manufactures and delivers numerous periscope configurations, rifle and surveillance sights and night vision optical assemblies. Approximately 44% of our current revenue (for the nine months ended June 27, 2010) is in support of Abrams vehicles, 12% in support of Stryker vehicles, and 3% in support of Bradley vehicles. The products that we produce can be used on other vehicles; however, they were originally designed for the Abrams, the Bradley, and the Stryker vehicles. In addition, some of the periscopes that we produce can be used on both the Bradley and the Stryker vehicle. Finally, some customers combine their volumes for new vehicles with those requirements for replacement parts for vehicles coming back from the field. At this time, no vehicle generates more revenues than the Stryker vehicle other than the Abrams and Bradley vehicles.

Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware), and its predecessor, Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas), have been in business since 1987. Optex Systems Holdings is located in Richardson, TX and is ISO 9001:2008 certified.

#### The Offering

Common stock offered by the selling stockholders:	11,784,177 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share.
Offering prices:	The shares offered by this prospectus may be offered and sold at prevailing market prices or such other prices as the selling stockholders may determine.
Common stock outstanding:	139,444,940 shares as of September 20, 2010.
Dividend policy:	Dividends on our common stock may be declared and paid when and as determined by our board of directors. We have not paid and do not expect to pay dividends on our common stock.
OTCBB symbol:	OPXS.OB



Use of proceeds:

We are not selling any of the shares of common stock being offered by this prospectus and will receive no proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholders. All of the proceeds from the sale of common stock offered by this prospectus will go to the selling stockholders at the time they sell their shares.

Risk Factors

See “Risk Factors” for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in our common stock.

Our Address

Our principal executive offices are located at 1420 Presidential Drive, Richardson, TX 75081-2439.

## RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Prospective investors should carefully consider the risks described below, together with all of the other information included or referred to in this prospectus, before purchasing shares of our common stock. There are numerous and varied risks, known and unknown, that may prevent us from achieving our goals. The risks described below are not the only risks we will face. If any of these risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be materially adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and investors in our common stock could lose all or part of their investment. The risks and uncertainties described below are not exclusive and are intended to reflect the material risks that are specific to us, material risks related to our industry and material risks related to companies that undertake a public offering or seek to maintain a class of securities that is registered or traded on any exchange or over-the-counter market.

Risks Related to our Business

We expect that we will need to raise additional capital in the future; additional funds may not be available on terms that are acceptable to us, or at all.

We anticipate we will have to raise additional capital in the future to service our debt and to finance our future working capital needs. We cannot assure you that any additional capital will be available on a timely basis, on acceptable terms, or at all. Future equity or debt financings may be difficult to obtain. If we are not able to obtain additional capital as may be required, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We anticipate that our capital requirements will depend on many factors, including:

.. our ability to fulfill backlog;

.. our ability to procure additional production contracts;

.. our ability to control costs;

..

the timing of payments and reimbursements from government and other contracts, including but not limited to changes in federal government military spending and the federal government procurement process;

.. increased sales and marketing expenses;

- .. technological advancements and competitors' response to our products;
  - .. capital improvements to new and existing facilities;
  - .. our relationships with customers and suppliers; and
- .. general economic conditions including the effects of future economic slowdowns, acts of war or terrorism and the current international conflicts.

Even if available, financings may involve significant costs and expenses, such as legal and accounting fees, diversion of management's time and efforts, and substantial transaction costs. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, or at all, we may be unable to finance our operations, develop or enhance our products, expand our sales and marketing programs, take advantage of future opportunities or respond to competitive pressures.

Current economic conditions may adversely affect our ability to continue operations.

Current economic conditions may cause a decline in business and consumer spending and capital market performance, which could adversely affect our business and financial performance. Our ability to raise funds, upon which we are fully dependent to continue to expand our operations, may be adversely affected by current and future economic conditions, such as a reduction in the availability of credit, financial market volatility and economic recession.

Our ability to fulfill our backlog may have an effect on our long term ability to procure contracts and fulfill current contracts.

Our ability to fulfill our backlog may be limited by our ability to devote sufficient financial and human capital resources and limited by available material supplies. If we do not fulfill our backlog in a timely manner, we may experience delays in product delivery which would postpone receipt of revenue from those delayed deliveries. Additionally, if we are consistently unable to fulfill our backlog, this may be a disincentive to customers to award large contracts to us in the future until they are comfortable that we can effectively manage our backlog.

Our historical operations depend on government contracts and subcontracts. We face risks related to contracting with the federal government, including federal budget issues and fixed price contracts.

Future general political and economic conditions, which cannot be accurately predicted, may directly and indirectly affect the quantity and allocation of expenditures by federal agencies. Even the timing of incremental funding commitments to existing, but partially funded, contracts can be affected by these factors. Therefore, cutbacks or re-allocations in the federal budget could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations. Obtaining government contracts may also involve long purchase and payment cycles, competitive bidding, qualification requirements, delays or changes in funding, budgetary constraints, political agendas, extensive specification development, price negotiations and milestone requirements. In addition, our government contracts are primarily fixed price contracts, which may prevent us from recovering costs incurred in excess of budgeted costs. Fixed price contracts require us to estimate the total project cost based on preliminary projections of the project's requirements. The financial viability of any given project depends in large part on our ability to estimate such costs accurately and complete the project on a timely basis. Some of those contracts are for products that are new to our business and are thus subject to unanticipated impacts to manufacturing costs. Given the current economic conditions, it is also possible that even if our estimates are reasonable at the time made, that prices of materials are subject to unanticipated adverse fluctuation. In the event our actual costs exceed fixed contractual costs of our product contracts, we will not be able to recover the excess costs which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. We examine these contracts on a regular basis and accrue for anticipated losses on these contracts, if

necessary. As of July 27, 2010, we had approximately \$1.3 million of loss provision accrued for these fixed price contracts.

Approximately 95% of our contracts contain contract termination clauses for convenience. In the event these clauses should be invoked by our customers, future revenues against these contracts could be affected, however these clauses allow for a full recovery of any incurred contract cost plus a reasonable fee up through and as a result of the contract termination. We are currently unaware of any pending terminations on our existing contracts. In some cases, contract awards may be issued that are subject to renegotiation at a date (up to 180 days) subsequent to the initial award date. Generally, these subsequent negotiations have had an immaterial impact (zero to 5%) on the contract price of the affected contracts. Currently, none of our awarded contracts are subject to renegotiation.

If we fail to scale our operations appropriately in response to growth and changes in demand, we may be unable to meet competitive challenges or exploit potential market opportunities, and our business could be materially and adversely affected.

Our past growth has placed, and any future growth in our historical business is expected to continue to place, a significant strain on our management personnel, infrastructure and resources. To implement our current business and product plans, we will need to continue to expand, train, manage and motivate our workforce, and expand our operational and financial systems, as well as our manufacturing and service capabilities. All of these endeavors will require substantial management effort and additional capital. If we are unable to effectively manage our expanding operations, we may be unable to scale our business quickly enough to meet competitive challenges or exploit potential market opportunities, and our current or future business could be materially and adversely affected.

We do not have long-term employment agreements with our key personnel, other than our Chief Operating Officer. If we are not able to retain our key personnel or attract additional key personnel as required, we may not be able to implement our business plan and our results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

We depend to a large extent on the abilities and continued participation of our executive officers and other key employees. The loss of any key employee could have a material adverse effect on our business. We currently have only one employment agreement, with our Chief Operating Officer, and we do not presently maintain "key man" insurance on any key employees. We believe that as our activities increase and change in character, additional, experienced personnel will be required to implement our business plan. Competition for such personnel is intense, and we cannot assure you that they will be available when required, or that we will have the ability to attract and retain them. In addition, we do not presently have depth of staffing in our executive, operational and financial management areas. Until additional key personnel can be successfully integrated into our operations, the timing or success of which we cannot currently predict, our results of operations and ultimate success will be vulnerable to challenges associated with recruiting additional key personnel and difficulties associated with the loss of any key personnel in the future.

Our intangible assets or goodwill may suffer impairment in the future.

Goodwill represents the cost of acquired businesses in excess of fair value of the related net assets at acquisition. Valuation of intangible assets, such as goodwill, requires us to make significant estimates and assumptions including, but not limited to, estimating future cash flows from product sales, developing appropriate discount rates, maintaining customer relationships and renewing customer contracts, and approximating the useful lives of the intangible assets acquired. To the extent actual results differ from these estimates, our intangible assets or goodwill may suffer impairment in the future that will impact our results of operations. We reviewed the fair market value of our goodwill and intangible assets as of March 28, 2010, and determined that no impairment of goodwill had occurred. There have been no material changes to our assumptions or estimates that would result in impairment. However, we intend to continue to monitor the value of our intangible assets and goodwill in order to identify any impairment that may occur in the future.





Certain of our products are dependent on specialized sources of supply that are potentially subject to disruption which could have a material, adverse impact on our business.

Optex Systems Holdings has selectively single-sourced some of our material components in order to mitigate excess procurement costs associated with significant tooling and startup costs. Furthermore, because of the nature of government contracts, we are often required to purchase selected items from U.S. government approved suppliers, which may further limit our ability to utilize multiple supply sources for these key components.

To the extent any of these single sourced or government approved suppliers should have disruptions in deliveries due to production, quality, or other issues, Optex Systems Holdings may also experience related production delays or unfavorable cost increases associated with retooling and qualifying alternate suppliers. The impact of delays resulting from disruptions in supply for these items could negatively impact our revenue, our customer reputation, and our results of operations. In addition, significant price increases from single-source suppliers could have a negative impact on our profitability to the extent that we are unable to recover these cost increases on our fixed price contracts.

Each contract has a specific quantity of material which needs to be purchased, assembled, and finally shipped. Prior to bidding a contract, Optex Systems Holdings contacts potential sources of material and receives qualified quotations for this material. In some cases, the entire volume is given to a single supplier and in other cases, the volume might be split between several suppliers. If a contract has a single source supplier and that supplier fails to meet their obligations (e.g., quality, delivery), then Optex Systems Holdings would find an alternate supplier and bring this information back to the final customer. Contractual deliverables would then be re-negotiated (e.g., specifications, delivery, price). Currently, approximately 15% of our total material requirements are single-sourced across 14 suppliers representing approximately 17% of our active supplier base. Single-sourced component requirements span across all of our major product lines. The vast majority of these single-sourced components could be provided by another supplier with minimal interruption in schedule (supply delay of 3 months or less) or increased costs. We do not believe these single sourced materials to pose any significant risk to Optex Systems Holdings as other suppliers are capable of satisfying the purchase requirements in a reasonable time period with minimal increases in cost. Of these single sourced components, we have contracts (purchase orders) with firm pricing and delivery schedules in place with each of the suppliers to supply parts in satisfaction of our current contractual needs.

We consider only those specialized single source suppliers where a disruption in the supply chain would result in a period of three months or longer for Optex Systems Holdings to identify and qualify a suitable replacement to present a material financial or schedule risk. In the table below we identify only those specialized single source suppliers and the product lines supported by those materials.

Product Line	Supplier	Supply Item	Risk	Purchase Orders
Periscopes	TSP, Inc.	Window used on all glass & plastic periscopes	Proprietary coatings would take in excess of 6 months to identify and qualify an alternative source	Current firm fixed price & quantity purchase orders are in place with the supplier to meet all contractual requirements. Supplier is on schedule.
Periscopes	Spartec Polycast	Acrylic raw material used on plastic periscope assemblies	This material has quality characteristics which would take in excess of 6 months to identify and qualify an alternative source.	Current firm fixed price & quantity purchase orders are in place with the supplier to meet all contractual requirements. Supplier is on schedule.

Howitzers

Edgar Filing: Optex Systems Holdings Inc - Form S-1/A

Danaher Controls	Counter Assembly for M137 & M187 Howitzer programs	Critical assembly would take in excess of 6 months to identify and qualify an alternative source. Currently, the only U.S. government approved supplier.	Current firm fixed price & quantity purchase orders are in place with the supplier to meet all contractual requirements. Supplier is on schedule.
Other	SWS Trimac	Subcontracted Electron Beam Welding	Subcontracted welder that is the only qualified supplier for General Dynamics Land Systems muzzle reference system collimator assemblies. This operation would take in excess of 6 months to identify and qualify an alternative supplier.
			Current firm fixed price & quantity purchase orders are in place with the supplier to meet all contractual requirements. Supplier is on schedule.

The defense technology supply industry is subject to technological change and if we are not able to keep up with our competitors and/or they develop advanced technology as response to our products, we may be at a competitive disadvantage.

The market for our products is generally characterized by technological developments, evolving industry standards, changes in customer requirements, frequent new product introductions and enhancements, short product life cycles and severe price competition. Our competitors could also develop new, more advanced technologies in reaction to our products. Currently accepted industry standards may change. Our success depends substantially on our ability, on a cost-effective and timely basis, to continue to enhance our existing products and to develop and introduce new products that take advantage of technological advances and adhere to evolving industry standards. An unexpected change in one or more of the technologies related to our products, in market demand for products based on a particular technology or of accepted industry standards could materially and adversely affect our business. We may or may not be able to develop new products in a timely and satisfactory manner to address new industry standards and technological changes, or to respond to new product announcements by others. In addition, new products may or may not achieve market acceptance.

Unexpected warranty and product liability claims could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

The possibility of future product failures could cause us to incur substantial expense to repair or replace defective products. Some of our customers require that we warrant the quality of our products to meet customer requirements and be free of defects for up to fifteen months subsequent to delivery. Approximately 50% of our current contract deliveries are covered by these warranty clauses. We establish reserves for warranty claims based on our historical rate of less than one percent of returned shipments against these contracts. There can be no assurance that this reserve will be sufficient if we were to experience an unexpectedly high incidence of problems with our products. Significant increases in the incidence of such claims may adversely affect our sales and our reputation with consumers. Costs associated with warranty and product liability claims could materially affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We derive almost all of our revenue from three customers and the loss of either customer or both customers could have a material adverse effect on our revenues.

For the nine months ended June 27, 2010, we derived approximately 90% of the gross business revenue from three customers, with 50% from General Dynamics Land Systems Divisions, 32% from Tank-automotive and Armaments Command and 8% from NorcaTec LLC. Procuring new customers and contracts may partially mitigate this risk.

A decision by either General Dynamics Land System Division or Tank-automotive and Armaments Command to cease issuing contracts could have a significant material impact on our business and results of operations. There can be no assurance that we could replace these customers on a timely basis or at all.

We have approximately 90 discrete contracts with General Dynamics Land System Division and Tank-automotive and Armaments Command. If they choose to terminate these contracts, Optex Systems Holdings is entitled to fully recover all contractual costs and reasonable profits incurred up to or as a result of the terminated contract.

We do not possess any patents and rely solely on trade secrets to protect our intellectual property.

We utilize several highly specialized and unique processes in the manufacture of our products, for which we rely solely on trade secrets to protect our innovations. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain the confidentiality of our trade secrets or that our non-disclosure agreements will provide meaningful protection of our trade secrets, know-how or other proprietary information in the event of any unauthorized use, misappropriation or other disclosure. The confidentiality agreements that are designed to protect our trade secrets could be breached, and we might not have adequate remedies for the breach.

It is also possible that our trade secrets will otherwise become known or independently developed by our competitors, many of which have substantially greater resources, and these competitors may have applied for or obtained, or may in the future apply for or obtain, patents that will prevent, limit or interfere with our ability to make and sell some of our products. Although based upon our general knowledge (and we have not conducted exhaustive patent searches), we believe that our products do not infringe on the patents or other proprietary rights of third parties; however, we cannot assure you that third parties will not assert infringement claims against us or that such claims will not be successful.

In the future, we may look to acquire other businesses in our industry and the acquisitions will require us to use substantial resources, among other things.

At some time in the future, we may decide to pursue a consolidation strategy with other businesses in our industry. In order to successfully acquire other businesses, we would be forced to spend significant resources in both acquisition and transactional costs, which could divert substantial resources in terms of both financial and personnel capital from our current operations. Additionally, we might assume liabilities of the acquired business, and the repayment of those liabilities could have a material adverse impact on our cash flow. Furthermore, when a new business is integrated into our ongoing business, it is possible that there would be a period of integration and adjustment required which could divert resources from ongoing business operations.

Conversion of our Series A preferred stock could cause substantial dilution to our existing common stock holders, and certain other rights of the preferred stock holders present other risks to our existing common stock holders.

As of September 20, 2010, we had 139,444,940 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding, as well as 1,027 shares of our Series A preferred stock issued and outstanding. The Series A preferred stock is convertible into 41,080,000 shares of our common stock, and upon conversion, the Series A preferred stock would represent 21.7% of our outstanding common stock. This would greatly dilute the holdings of our existing common stockholders. In addition, the preferred shareholders vote on a one-to-one basis with our common shareholders on an as converted basis.

Furthermore, in the event of a liquidation, the holders of our Series A preferred stock would receive priority liquidation payments before payments to common shareholders equal to the amount of the stated value of the preferred stock before any distributions would be made to our common shareholders. The total stated value of our preferred stock is \$6,162,000, so the preferred shareholders would be entitled to receive that amount before any distributions could be made to common shareholders. Our assets with liquidation value are exceeded by our liabilities on our balance sheet; therefore, upon a liquidation, there would be no assets remaining for distribution to common shareholders.



Lastly, the preferred shareholders have the right, by majority vote of the shares of preferred stock, to generally approve any issuances by us of equity and/or indebtedness, which is not ordinary course trade indebtedness. Therefore, the preferred shareholders can effectively bar us from entering into a transaction which they feel is not in their best interests even if the transaction would otherwise be in the best interests of Optex Systems Holdings and its common shareholders.

If resales of our stock by the selling shareholders listed in our original SB-2 were held to be in violation of the Securities Act of 1933, we could experience significant negative consequences

We have attempted to determine whether the selling shareholders listed in our original Form SB-2, declared effective in May 2007, complied with the prospectus delivery requirements set forth in Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933. If the prospectus delivery requirements were not met by the selling shareholders, then we could also be liable for violating Section 5. As current management was not appointed until 2009, we have to rely on third parties to obtain information from 2007. We have contacted prior company counsel for historical information, but they were unable to supply specific details, thus we still have insufficient information to form a definitive opinion regarding this matter. If a section 5 violation was found by a court or other legal body to have occurred, and the alleged violation was not barred by the statute of limitations under Section 13 of the Securities Act of 1933, purchasers of the shares registered under the 2007 SB-2 could have a right of rescission or a claim for other damages, and the SEC could commence an enforcement action against us. Any of these actions could potentially have a material adverse effect on us and our stock price.

We have utilized various investor relations firms which have published materials regarding us; however, there may be materials published without our knowledge or consent. To the extent any of these materials describes our securities without disclosing the receipt of consideration by these investor relations firms, there may be liability under Section 17(b) of the Securities Act of 1933.

Section 17(b) of the Securities Act of 1933 states: "It shall be unlawful for any person, by the use of any means or instruments of transportation or communication in interstate commerce or by the use of the mails, to publish, give publicity to, or circulate any notice, circular, advertisement, newspaper, article, letter, investment service, or communication which, though not purporting to offer a security for sale, describes such security for a consideration received or to be received, directly or indirectly, from an issuer, underwriter, or dealer, without fully disclosing the receipt, whether past or prospective, of such consideration and the amount thereof." With regard to services provided by ECON Corporate Services, there may have been materials published, without our knowledge or consent, that contained a description of our securities without appropriate disclosure of consideration received or to be received directly or indirectly from us. This nondisclosure could give rise to liability under Section 17(b).

#### Risks Relating to the Reorganization

One of our directors, who is also one of our executive officers, beneficially owns a substantial percentage of Optex Systems Holdings' outstanding common stock, which gives him control over certain major decisions on which Optex Systems Holdings' stockholders may vote, which may discourage an acquisition of Optex Systems Holdings ..

As a result of the reorganization, Sileas Corp., which is owned by Optex Systems Holdings' three officers (one of whom is also one of Optex Systems Holdings' three directors), beneficially owns, in the aggregate, 73.52% of Optex Systems Holdings' outstanding common stock. One director who is also an executive officer, Stanley Hirschman, owns the majority equity interest in Sileas. The interests of Optex Systems Holdings' management may differ from the interests of other stockholders. As Optex Systems Holdings' executive management has the right and ability to control virtually all corporate actions requiring stockholder approval, irrespective of how Optex Systems Holdings' other stockholders may vote, including the following actions:

- .. confirming or defeating the election of directors;
- .. amending or preventing amendment of Optex Systems Holdings' certificate of incorporation or bylaws;
- .. effecting or preventing a reorganization, sale of assets or other corporate transaction; and
- .. controlling the outcome of any other matter submitted to the stockholders for vote.

Optex Systems Holdings' management's beneficial stock ownership may discourage a potential acquirer from seeking to acquire shares of Optex Systems Holdings' common stock or otherwise attempting to obtain control of Optex Systems Holdings, which in turn could reduce the stock price or prevent Optex Systems Holdings' stockholders from realizing a premium over Optex Systems Holdings' stock price.

If Sileas is unable to meet its obligations under the purchase money note to the party from which it purchased its stock holdings in Optex Systems Holdings, there could be a change in control in Optex Systems Holdings.

On February 20, 2009, Sileas purchased 100% of the equity and debt interest held by Longview Fund, L.P., representing 90% of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware), in a private transaction. The purchase price for the acquisition of Longview's position was \$13,524,405, and the consideration was paid in the form of a promissory note. The obligations of Sileas under the promissory note are secured by a security interest in Optex Systems Holdings' common

and preferred stock owned by Sileas. As Sileas has no operations or business activities other than holding the purchased assets, Sileas is depending upon the value of its common stock and preferred stock holdings in Optex Systems Holdings to increase over time in order to pay its obligations under the promissory note. If the value of the holdings does not sufficiently increase, and Sileas is unable to meet its payment obligations, Longview could exercise its remedies with respect to its security interest and take control of the pledged stock, and thus there would be a change in control of Optex Systems Holdings, as Sileas is currently the majority owner of Optex Systems Holdings. There can be no guarantee that the investment objectives of Longview will be the same as those of Sileas or our other shareholders. In the event that control shifts to Longview from Sileas, Longview may vote its shares differently than Sileas would have voted under similar circumstances. Merrick Okamoto, a director of Optex Systems Holdings, is a control person of Viking Asset Management, which controls Longview Fund.



Public company compliance may make it more difficult to attract and retain officers and directors ..

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and new rules subsequently implemented by the SEC have required changes in corporate governance practices of public companies. As a public entity, Optex Systems Holdings expects these new rules and regulations to increase compliance costs in 2010 and beyond and to make certain activities more time consuming and costly. As a public entity, Optex Systems Holdings also expects that these new rules and regulations may make it more difficult and expensive for Optex Systems Holdings to obtain director and officer liability insurance in the future and it may be required to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. As a result, it may be more difficult for Optex Systems Holdings to attract and retain qualified persons to serve as directors or as executive officers.

We did not give separate notice by mailing to then current shareholders of Sustut of the written consent by Andrey Oks as the majority shareholder of the reorganization.

Section 228(e) of the Delaware General Corporation Law requires "[p]rompt notice of the taking of the corporate action without a meeting by less than unanimous written consent shall be given to those stockholders . . . who have not consented in writing." Prior management of Sustut did not give notice to the other then existing shareholders of Sustut of the written consent of Andrey Oks in lieu of a meeting of stockholders approving the reorganization on March 26, 2009 in compliance with Section 228(e). On April 3, 2009, current management filed a Form 8-K which detailed the transaction although it did not specifically mention approval of the transaction by Andrey Oks as the majority shareholder of Sustut. Potential ramifications of this lack of compliance with Section 228(e) could include possible inquiry or litigation from then existing shareholders of Sustut for failure of being made aware of the consent. To the knowledge of current management of Optex Systems Holdings, there have been no claims or inquiries made and/or any litigation filed by then current shareholders of Sustut for failure to receive notice under Section 228(e) of the Delaware General Corporation Law.

#### Risks Relating to our Common Stock

Optex Systems Holdings' stock price may be volatile.

The market price of Optex Systems Holdings' common stock is likely to be highly volatile and could fluctuate widely in price in response to various factors, many of which are beyond Optex Systems Holdings' control, including the following:

.. additions or departures of key personnel;

.. limited "public float" following the reorganization, in the hands of a small number of persons whose sales or lack of sales could result in positive or negative pricing pressure on the market price for the common stock;

.. operating results that fall below expectations;

.. economic and other external factors, including but not limited to changes in federal government military spending and the federal government procurement process; and

.. period-to-period fluctuations in Optex Systems Holdings' financial results.

In addition, the securities markets have from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are unrelated to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also materially and adversely affect the market price of Optex Systems Holdings' common stock.



There is currently no liquid trading market for Optex Systems Holdings' common stock, and Optex Systems Holdings cannot ensure that one will ever develop or be sustained .

Our common stock is currently approved for quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board trading under the symbol OPXS.OB. However, there is limited trading activity and not currently a liquid trading market. There is no assurance as to when or whether a liquid trading market will develop, and if such a market does develop, there is no assurance that it will be maintained. Furthermore, for companies whose securities are quoted on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board maintained by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., it is more difficult (1) to obtain accurate quotations, (2) to obtain coverage for significant news events because major wire services generally do not publish press releases about such companies, and (3) to raise needed capital. As a result, purchasers of Optex Systems Holdings' common stock may have difficulty selling their shares in the public market, and the market price may be subject to significant volatility.

Offers or availability for sale of a substantial number of shares of Optex Systems Holdings' common stock may cause the price of Optex Systems Holdings' common stock to decline or could affect Optex Systems Holdings' ability to raise additional working capital.

There are currently 14,999,991 unrestricted shares of Optex Systems Holdings which were outstanding prior to the March 2009 reorganization. Additionally, through a combination of the shares available under this registration statement when it becomes effective, and Rule 144, additional shares will become available.

Under Rule 144(i)(2), Optex Systems Holdings' stockholders can avail themselves of Rule 144 and commence selling significant amounts of shares into the market one year after the filing of "Form 10" information with the SEC as long as the other requirements of Rule 144(i)(2) are met. While affiliates would be subject to volume limitations under Rule 144(e), which is one percent of the shares outstanding as shown by our then most recent report or statement published, nonaffiliates would then be able to sell their stock without volume limitations. If Optex Systems Holdings' current stockholders seek to sell substantial amounts of common stock in the public market either upon expiration of any required holding period under Rule 144 or pursuant to an effective registration statement, it could create a circumstance commonly referred to as "overhang," in anticipation of which the market price of Optex Systems Holdings' common stock could decrease substantially. The existence of an overhang, whether or not sales have occurred or are occurring, could also make it more difficult for Optex Systems Holdings to raise additional financing in the future through sale of securities at a time and price that Optex Systems Holdings deems acceptable.

The date on which current shareholders can sell a substantial amount of shares into the public market would be the earlier of the date on which the registration statement is effective and the one year anniversary of the date on which all Form 10 information is filed with the SEC (we have determined that September 28, 2009 is the date on which all Form 10 information was filed), which would then allow sales under Rule 144. The amount of shares then available would be 11,784,177 shares (all of those being registered for resale under this prospectus, when it becomes effective) and 8,131,667 shares (under Rule 144, which are the remaining shares of common stock underlying warrants purchased in the private placement which took place just prior to the reorganization). There are also 1,780,000 shares which were issued in transactions exempt from registration under Rule 144 since the date of the reorganization which became available under Rule 144 for legend removal in September 2010.

The shares to become available either through this prospectus upon effectiveness and under Rule 144 are set forth in the following table:

Prospectus	11,784,177
Shares from warrants issued in the reorganization	8,131,677
Shares issued since the reorganization, all with restrictive legends	1,780,000



The elimination of monetary liability against Optex Systems Holdings' directors, officers and employees under Delaware law and the existence of indemnification rights to Optex Systems Holdings' directors, officers and employees may result in substantial expenditures by Optex Systems Holdings and may discourage lawsuits against Optex Systems Holdings' directors, officers and employees.

Optex Systems Holdings provides indemnification to its directors and officers to the extent provided by Delaware law. The foregoing indemnification obligation could result in Optex Systems Holdings incurring substantial expenditures to cover the cost of settlement or damage awards against directors and officers, which Optex Systems Holdings may be unable to recoup. These provisions and resultant costs may also discourage Optex Systems Holdings from bringing a lawsuit against directors and officers for breaches of their fiduciary duties and may similarly discourage the filing of derivative litigation by Optex Systems Holdings' stockholders against Optex Systems Holdings' directors and officers even though such actions, if successful, might otherwise benefit Optex Systems Holdings and its stockholders.

#### USE OF PROCEEDS

We are not selling any of the shares of common stock being offered by this prospectus and will receive no proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholders. All of the proceeds from the sale of common stock offered by this prospectus will go to the selling stockholders at the time each offers and sells such shares.

#### MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

##### Market Information

Effective with the start of trading on May 1, 2009, our stock received a ticker symbol change from "SSTX" to "OPXS" from FINRA and commenced trading under the new symbol on the OTC Bulletin Board. Trading in our stock has historically been sporadic, trading volumes have been low, and the market price has been volatile.

The following table shows the range of high and low prices for our common stock as reported by the OTC Bulletin Board for each quarter since the fourth quarter of 2007, as adjusted. All prices through the date of the reorganization are as reported on Sustut's periodic filings, as adjusted for the 2.5:1 forward split of Sustut's common stock authorized on February 27, 2009. All prices since the reorganization are derived from market information as to OTCBB prices as reported through the AOL Finance look up system. The quotations reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail markup, markdown or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

Period	High	Low
Commencement of Trading through Fourth Quarter 2007	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50
First Quarter 2008	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50
Second Quarter 2008	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50
Third Quarter 2008	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50
Fourth Quarter 2008	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50
First Quarter 2009	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.50
Second Quarter 2009	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.14

Edgar Filing: Optex Systems Holdings Inc - Form S-1/A

Third Quarter 2009	\$	0.45	\$	0.08
Fourth Quarter 2009	\$	0.50	\$	0.17
First Quarter 2010	\$	0.50	\$	0.09
Second Quarter 2010	\$	0.15	\$	0.08
Third Quarter 2010	\$	0.09	\$	0.04

On September 20, 2010, the sale price for our common stock as reported on the OTCBB was \$0.03 per share.

#### Securities outstanding and holders of record

On September 20, 2010, there were approximately 86 record holders of our common stock and 139,444,940 shares of our common stock issued and outstanding.

#### Dividend Policy

We have not paid and do not expect to pay dividends on our common stock. Any future decision to pay dividends on our common stock will be at the discretion of our board and will depend upon, among other factors, our results of operations, financial condition and capital requirements.

#### Information respecting equity compensation plans

##### Summary Equity Compensation Plan Information

Optex Systems Holdings had no equity compensation plans as of September 30, 2008 and adopted its 2009 Stock Option Plan on March 26, 2009.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis and Results of Operations

This management's discussion and analysis reflects information known to management as at June 27, 2010 and through the date of this filing. This MD&A is intended to supplement and complement our audited financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended September 27, 2009 and the third quarter ended June 27, 2010, prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). You are encouraged to review our financial statements in conjunction with your review of this MD&A. The financial information in this MD&A has been prepared in accordance with GAAP, unless otherwise indicated. In addition, we use non-GAAP financial measures as supplemental indicators of our operating performance and financial position. We use these non-GAAP financial measures internally for comparing actual results from one period to another, as well as for planning purposes. We will also report non-GAAP financial results as supplemental information, as we believe their use provides more insight into our performance. When non-GAAP measures are used in this MD&A, they are clearly identified as a non-GAAP measure and reconciled to the most closely corresponding GAAP measure.

The following discussion highlights the principal factors that have affected our financial condition and results of operations as well as our liquidity and capital resources for the periods described. This discussion contains forward-looking statements. Please see "Special cautionary statement concerning forward-looking statements" and "Risk factors" for a discussion of the uncertainties, risks and assumptions associated with these forward-looking statements. The operating results for the periods presented were not significantly affected by inflation.

#### Background

On March 30, 2009, a reorganization was consummated pursuant to which the then existing shareholders of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) exchanged their shares of common stock for shares of common stock of Optex Systems Holdings as follows: (i) the outstanding 85,000,000 shares of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) common stock were exchanged by Optex Systems Holdings for 113,333,282 shares of Optex Systems Holdings common stock, (ii) the outstanding 1,027 shares of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) Series A preferred stock were exchanged by Optex Systems Holdings for 1,027 shares of Optex Systems Holdings Series A preferred stock, and (iii) the 8,131,667 shares of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) common stock purchased in the private placement were exchanged by Optex

Systems Holdings for 8,131,667 shares of Optex Systems Holdings common stock. Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) has remained a wholly-owned subsidiary of Optex Systems Holdings.



As a result of the reorganization, Optex Systems Holdings changed its name from Sustut Exploration Inc. to Optex Systems Holdings, Inc., and its year end from December 31 to a fiscal year ending on the Sunday nearest September 30.

Immediately prior to the closing under the reorganization agreement (and the exchange of shares referenced above), as of March 30, 2009, Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) accepted subscriptions from accredited investors for a total 27.1 units, at a purchase price of \$45,000 per unit, with each unit consisting of 300,000 shares of common stock, no par value, of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) and warrants to purchase 300,000 shares of common stock for \$0.45 per share for a period of five (5) years from the initial closing, which were issued by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) after the closing referenced above. Gross proceeds to Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) were \$1,219,750, and after deducting (i) a cash finder's fee of \$139,555, (ii) non-cash consideration of indebtedness owed to an investor of \$146,250, and (iii) stock issuance costs of \$59,416, the net proceeds were \$874,529. The finder also received five year warrants to purchase 2.39 units, at an exercise price of \$49,500 per unit.

Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) manufactures optical sighting systems and assemblies, primarily for Department of Defense applications. Its products are installed on various types of U.S. military land vehicles, such as the Abrams and Bradley fighting vehicles, light armored and armored security vehicles and have been selected for installation on the Stryker family of vehicles. Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) also manufactures and delivers numerous periscope configurations, rifle and surveillance sights and night vision optical assemblies. Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) products consist primarily of build-to-customer print products that are delivered both directly to the armed services and to other defense prime contractors. Less than 1% of today's revenue is related to the resale of products "substantially manufactured by others". In this case, the product would likely be a simple replacement part of a larger system previously produced by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware).

Many of our contracts allow for government contract financing in the form of contract progress payments pursuant to Federal Acquisition Regulation 52.232-16, "Progress Payments". As a small business, and subject to certain limitations, this clause provides for government payment of up to 90% of incurred program costs prior to product delivery. To the extent our contracts allow for progress payments, we intend to utilize this benefit, thereby minimizing the working capital impact on Optex Systems Holdings for materials and labor required to complete the contracts.

Optex Systems Holdings also anticipates the opportunity to integrate some of its night vision and optical sights products into commercial applications. Optex Systems Holdings plans to carry on the business of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) as its sole line of business, and all of Optex Systems Holdings' operations are expected to be conducted by and through Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware).

The business which is now carried on through Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) differs from the business of Irvine Sensors Corporation, which was the former owner of the assets through its subsidiary, Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas).

Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) delivers high volume products, under multi-year contracts, to large defense contractors. It has the reputation and credibility with those customers as a strategic supplier. Irvine Sensors Corporation is predominately a research and design company with capabilities enabling only prototype or low quantity volumes. Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) is predominately a high volume manufacturing company. Therefore the systems and processes needed to meet customer's needs are quite different. While both companies serve the military market, the customers within these markets are different. For example, two of the largest customers for Optex are General Dynamics Land Systems and U.S. Army Tank-armaments and Automotive Command. Irvine Sensors Corporation did not have any contracts or business relations with either of these two customers. Therefore, the separation has allowed Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) to focus on high volume manufacturing and the use of the six sigma manufacturing methodology. This shift in priorities has allowed Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) to improve delivery performance and reduce operational costs.



The successful completion of the separation from Irvine Sensors Corporation, which was accomplished by Optex Delaware's acquisition of all of the assets and assumption of certain liabilities of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas), eliminated the general and administrative costs allocated by Irvine Sensors Corporation. These costs represented services paid by Irvine Sensors Corporation for expenses incurred on Optex Texas' behalf such as legal, accounting and audit, consulting fees and insurance costs in addition to significant amounts of Irvine Sensors Corporation's general overhead allocated to Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas).

The estimated total general and administrative expenses assuming Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) was operated on a stand-alone basis during the 2008 fiscal year are:

Accounting and Auditing Fees	\$	250,000
Legal Fees		60,000
Consulting Fees		60,000
Workers Comp and General Insurance		70,000
Total	\$	440,000

As a result of the purchase of the assets of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) on October 14, 2008, these general and administrative costs are incurred and paid directly by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) and have been reflected in the 2009 and 2010 financial results to the extent incurred for the periods presented herein.

The liabilities of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) not assumed by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) relate to costs that would not have been incurred by Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) if they were operated on a stand-alone basis. Among those liabilities not assumed by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) was a note due to Tim Looney. The 2007 Looney promissory note had a principal amount of \$2,000,000 together with accrued interest unpaid aggregating to approximately \$2,300,000. The note was an amendment to Looney's earn-out agreement which was the consideration for Irvine Sensors Corporation's purchase of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas).

The 2007 Looney promissory note was not assumed by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) in the October 2008 transaction. The note and accrued interest was reported on the Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) financial statements as of September 28, 2008 as a result of push down accounting for the acquisition of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) by Irvine Sensors Corporation. These costs would not be incurred by Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) if operated as a stand-alone entity because it relates to Irvine Sensors Corporation's consideration for their purchase of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas). Since this was not an operating cost associated with Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) which would not incur these costs if operating as a stand-alone entity, we expect no impact to the future operating results or liquidity of Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware).

Additionally, as of September 28, 2008, Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) reported \$4.3 million of liabilities attributable to corporate expenses allocated to Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) through an intercompany payable account "Due to Parent". The outstanding "Due to Parent" balance was not acquired by Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) in the acquisition from Irvine Sensors Corporation.

To the extent that Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) has incurred these similar costs on an ongoing basis, these amounts have been funded from Optex Systems Inc. (Delaware)'s own operating cash flow.

#### Plan of Operation

Through a private placement offering completed prior to consummation of the reorganization agreement, Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware) raised \$1,219,750 (\$874,529, net of finders fees, issuance costs and non cash consideration resulting from satisfaction of indebtedness owed to an investor) to fund operations. The proceeds have been used as

follows:

20

---

Description	Offering
Additional Personnel	\$ 150,000
Legal and Accounting Fees	\$ 100,000
Investor Relations Fees	96,000
Working Capital	\$ 528,529
Totals:	\$ 874,529

While we have no current plans to acquire additional product lines or other businesses, we continue to explore complementary manufacturing opportunities that could utilize our expertise, as those opportunities are presented. Additionally, we desire to expand our existing product catalog by offering to be determined defense protection products which would derive benefit from our core competencies.

### Results of Operations

During the quarter ended June 27, 2010, we experienced reductions in forecasted sales volume due to changes in incremental funding commitments by federal agencies. We are currently evaluating the impact that anticipated reductions in government defense spending budgets will have on Optex Systems Holdings. The 2011 Congressional budget has been delayed by Congress and is not expected to be ratified until the December 2010 timeframe. Until the Congressional budgets are approved, Optex and our major customers are unable to provide updated volume expectations for the coming year. Due to new periscope orders from non-traditional sources and an aggressive pursuit of increased market share for all of our existing product lines, we expect to mitigate some of the current decreased U.S. government requirements with other new business.

The table below summarizes our quarterly and year to date operating results in terms of both a GAAP net income measure and a non GAAP EBITDA measure. We use EBITDA as an additional measure for evaluating the performance of our business as “net income” includes the significant impact of noncash intangible amortization on our income performance. Consequently, in order to have a meaningful measure of our operating performance on a continuing basis, we need to evaluate an income measure which does not take into account this intangible amortization. We have summarized the quarterly revenue and margin below along with a reconciliation of the GAAP net loss to the non GAAP EBITDA calculation for comparative purposes below. We believe that including both measures allows the reader to have a “complete picture” of our overall performance.

Description	2010					2009				
	Successor - Qtr1 Successor - Qtr1 Successor - Qtr1 Successor - Qtr1 Successor - Qtr1	Successor - Qtr2 Successor - Qtr2 Successor - Qtr2 Successor - Qtr2 Successor - Qtr2	Successor - Qtr3 Successor - Qtr3 Successor - Qtr3 Successor - Qtr3 Successor - Qtr3	Successor - Qtr4 Successor - Qtr4 Successor - Qtr4 Successor - Qtr4 Successor - Qtr4	Successor - Qtr1 Successor - Qtr1 Successor - Qtr1 Successor - Qtr1 Successor - Qtr1	Successor - Qtr2 Successor - Qtr2 Successor - Qtr2 Successor - Qtr2 Successor - Qtr2	Successor - Qtr3 Successor - Qtr3 Successor - Qtr3 Successor - Qtr3 Successor - Qtr3	Successor - Qtr4 Successor - Qtr4 Successor - Qtr4 Successor - Qtr4 Successor - Qtr4	Successor - Qtr1 Successor - Qtr1 Successor - Qtr1 Successor - Qtr1 Successor - Qtr1	Successor - Qtr2 Successor - Qtr2 Successor - Qtr2 Successor - Qtr2 Successor - Qtr2
Net Loss	\$ -	\$ (0.1)	\$ (0.3)	\$ (0.4)	\$ (0.1)	\$ 0.1	\$ (0.3)	\$ (0.3)	\$ (0.3)	\$ (0.6)
Applicable to Common Shareholders - GAAP										
Add:										
Interest Expense	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2
Preferred Stock Dividend	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Federal Income Taxes (Benefit)	-	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.3)	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	0.4

Depreciation & Amortization	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	-	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.6
EBITDA - Non GAAP	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.2	\$ (0.1)	\$ 0.5	\$ (0.1)	\$ 1.0	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.3	\$ 1.6

Our EBITDA declined by \$1.1 million in the nine months ended June 27, 2010 as compared to the prior year performance for the same period. The EBITDA reduction for the period was primarily attributable to the lower sales revenue of \$2.8 million, lower gross margins related to the mix of product lines shipped, and higher general and administrative spending of \$0.1 million. We continue to pursue cost efficiencies in our production and general and administrative areas.

Product mix is dictated by customer contracted delivery dates and volume of each product to be delivered on such delivery dates. Shifts in gross margin from quarter to quarter are primarily attributable to the differing product mix recognized as revenues during each respective period. Certain periscope contracts were awarded January 2003, and due to significant material price increases subsequent to the contract award date, we are experiencing a loss on these contracts. We have fully reserved for future contract losses on this program, thus deliveries against these programs yield a gross margin of zero. During the three and nine months ended June 27, 2010, we recognized revenue of \$0.1 and \$1.2 million, respectively, from these legacy periscope programs, with a remaining backlog of \$0. We expect our gross margins on periscopes to continue improve in future quarters as the legacy loss or low margin programs have completed and will be replaced with new awards.

We are aggressively pursuing additional, potentially higher margin periscope business, and in May 2009, Optex Systems Holdings was awarded a multi-year Indefinite Delivery/Indefinite Quantity type contract accompanied by the first delivery order from U.S. Army Tank-armaments and Automotive Command. In June 2009, we received an additional \$3.4 million dollar award from General Dynamics Land Systems and in September 2009, we received an additional \$1.9 million award to provide product beginning with delivery starting in 2011 at the completion of our current production contract. The total orders recorded for all product lines in the nine months ended June 27, 2010 was \$9.8 million of which \$8.6 million related to periscope business from several customers. In July 2010, Optex received new orders totaling \$4.5 million of which \$2.5 consisted of an additional delivery order against our M137 Howitzer contract.

As a result of the October 14, 2008 acquisition of the assets of Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) (Predecessor), Optex Systems, Inc. (Delaware)'s amortizable intangible assets increased significantly in 2009 over prior years. We expect the intangible amortization expense to decline \$1.0 million in the year ended September 27, 2010 from \$2.0 million in the year ended September 27, 2009.

Backlog as of June 27, 2010 was \$18.1 million as compared to a backlog of \$31.7 million as of June 28, 2009. The following table depicts the current expected delivery by quarter of all contracts awarded as of June 27, 2010.

Program Backlog (millions)	FY2010		FY2011				FY2012			FY2013	
	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2	Qtr 3	Qtr 4	Qtr 1	Qtr 2
Howitzer Programs	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.5	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Periscope Programs	2.3	1.7	2.4	1.8	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Sighting Systems	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4.1</b>	<b>\$ 3.6</b>	<b>\$ 3.3</b>	<b>\$ 2.7</b>	<b>\$ 0.2</b>	<b>\$ 0.8</b>	<b>\$ 1.3</b>	<b>\$ 1.4</b>	<b>\$ 0.2</b>	<b>\$ 0.3</b>	<b>\$ 0.2</b>

Virtually all of our contracts are prime or subcontracted directly with the federal government and, as such, are subject to Federal Acquisition Regulation Subpart 49.5, “Contract Termination Clauses” and more specifically Federal Acquisition Regulation clauses 52.249-2 “Termination for Convenience of the Government Fixed-Price”, and 49.504 “Termination of fixed-price contracts for default”. These clauses are standard clauses on our prime military contracts and generally apply to us as subcontractors. It has been our experience that the termination for convenience is rarely invoked, except where it is mutually beneficial for both parties. We are currently not aware of any pending terminations for convenience or for default on our existing contracts.

By way of background, Federal Acquisition Regulation is the principal set of regulations that govern the acquisition process of government agencies and contracts with the federal government. In general, parts of the Federal Acquisition Regulation are incorporated into government solicitations and contracts by reference as terms and conditions affecting contract awards and pricing solicitations.

In the event a termination for convenience were to occur, Federal Acquisition Regulation clause 52.249-2 provides for full recovery of all contractual costs and profits reasonably incurred up to and as a result of the terminated contract. In the event a termination for default were to occur, we could be liable for any excess cost incurred by the government to acquire supplies from another supplier similar to those terminated from us. We would not be liable for any excess costs if the failure to perform the contract arises from causes beyond the control and without the fault or negligence of the company as defined by Federal Acquisition Regulation clause 52.249-8. In addition, the federal government may require us to transfer title and deliver to the federal government any completed supplies, partially completed supplies and materials, parts, tools, dies, jigs, fixtures, plans, drawings, information, and contract rights that we have specifically produced or acquired for the terminated portion of this contract. The federal government shall pay contract price for completed supplies delivered and accepted, and we would negotiate an agreed upon amount of payment for manufacturing materials delivered and accepted and for the protection and preservation of the property. Failure to agree on an amount for manufacturing materials is subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation Disputes clause 52.233-1.

In some cases, we may receive an “undefinitized” (i.e., price, specifications and terms are not agreed upon before performance commenced) contract award for contracts that exceed the \$650,000, which is the federal government simplified acquisition threshold. These contracts are considered firm contracts at an undefinitized, but not to exceed specified limits threshold. Cost Accounting Standards Board covered contracts are subject to the Truth in Negotiations Act disclosure requirements and downward only price negotiation. As of June 27, 2010, none of our outstanding backlog fell under this criterion.

Three Months Ended June 27, 2010 (Successor) Compared to the Three Months Ended June 28, 2009 (Successor)

Revenues. In the three months ended June 27, 2010, revenues decreased by 15.7% from the respective prior period in 2009:

Product Line	Three months ended		Change
	6/27/2010 (Successor)	6/28/2009 (Combined)	
Howitzer Programs	\$ 1.7	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.8
Periscope Programs	2.9	3.0	(0.1)
Sighting Systems	0.2	1.4	(1.2)
All Other	1.1	1.7	(0.6)
Total	\$ 5.9	\$ 7.0	\$ (1.1)
Percent increase (decrease)			-15.7%



Periscope revenues decreased (\$0.1) million or 3.3% during the three months ended June 27, 2010 as compared to the three months ended June 28, 2009. Based on our current backlog demand and a recent decline of new federal government orders deliverable in the remaining quarter of fiscal 2010, we expect the periscope product line deliveries to decline by an additional 20% in the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2010 as compared to revenues for the same period in 2009. We continue to quote and receive awards for additional periscopes from multiple customers and are aggressively pursuing increased market share in the periscope market by drawing business away from our competitors; however, we cannot yet determine if we will be successful in gaining sufficient new additional periscope business to offset the downturn caused by the decline in new federal government orders. In order to preserve gross margins and mitigate the impact of the reduced periscope revenues in the last quarter of 2010, Optex concluded a reduction in force of approximately 24% as of June 24, 2010.

Revenues from the Howitzer programs increased \$0.8 million or 88.9% over the same quarter in the prior year. During the third quarter of 2009, we worked aggressively with the federal government to resolve technical field issues related to two of our Howitzer programs and completed the First Article Testing and Acceptance requirements on a third program, for which government acceptance approval was obtained on August 25, 2009. These issues were resolved through internal engineering change proposals and customer changes to the statement of work, and contract schedules modified accordingly to implement the required changes. With the successful implementation of these changes in place, and the additional delivery order of \$2.5 million awarded in July 2010, we are in full scale production on these units and expect deliveries on these programs to continue at the higher production rates until the third fiscal quarter of 2011 when production rates will begin to wind down with anticipated completion during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2011.

Sighting systems revenues decreased \$1.2 million or 85.7% over the three months ended June 28, 2009 as our federal government delivery order on back up sighting units was completed in the last fiscal quarter of 2009. We currently do not have a follow-on delivery order for additional sighting units; however, the primary contract ordering period does not expire until December 31, 2012. We continue to ship sighting systems pursuant to other contracts to both U.S. federal government and non-U.S. government customers and continue to pursue business on several substantial programs for commander weapon sighting systems and M36 thermal sighting units, which if successfully consummated, would yield deliveries in fiscal year 2011.

Decreases in the other product line of (\$0.6) million or 35.3% for the three months ending June 27, 2010 are primarily a result of decreased sales in Big Eye Binoculars for a Navy contract that completed in June 2009 and lower revenues in Collimator assemblies sold directly to the U.S. government over the same period in 2009. The decline in U.S. government spending on Collimator assemblies was partially mitigated by increased deliveries for Collimators to other prime government contractors.

Currently, we are experiencing losses on our Howitzer programs as a result of unanticipated manufacturing costs due to design and technical data package issues impacting the product manufacturability. These issues have resulted in increased labor and material costs due to higher scrap and extensive engineering costs incurred during the start up phase of the programs. In addition some of our older "legacy" periscope programs which are complete as of the three months ended June 27, 2010, experienced losses due to significant material price increases since the initial five year contract award in 2004. As of June 27, 2010, Optex Systems Holdings has reserved \$1.3 million in contract loss reserves on these programs with a remaining backlog of \$4.2 million. We are expecting to ship \$1.3 million of the existing loss contract backlog in fiscal year 2010, with the remaining \$2.9 million expected to ship by the third quarter of fiscal year 2011. Loss reserves against these programs increased by \$0.2 million in the quarter ended June 27, 2010 to cover increased estimated completion costs as a result of higher production labor and material scrap rates, primarily related to the Aiming Circle Program. As these losses have been previously recognized to the extent identified, future margins on these revenues are expected to be zero.

Cost of Goods Sold. During the quarter ended June 27, 2010, we recorded cost of goods sold of \$5.5 million as opposed to \$6.4 million during the quarter ended June 28, 2009 (Combined Predecessor and Successor), a decrease of \$0.9 million or 14.1%. This decrease in cost of goods sold was primarily associated with decreased revenue sighting systems from the prior year quarter, in addition to decreased intangible amortization in the third quarter of fiscal 2010 as compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2009 associated with the Optex Systems, Inc. (Texas) acquisition on October 14, 2008. The gross margin during the quarter ended June 27, 2010 was 6.9% of revenues as compared to a gross margin of 8.1% for the quarter ended June 28, 2009. The change in gross margin is primarily due to a shift in revenue mix toward less profitable Howitzer contracts and increased contract losses realized on those programs during the quarter. These impacts are partially offset by a favorable reduction to cost of goods sold related to intangible amortization of \$0.2 million, and lower reserves for valuations and warranties of \$0.2 million as compared to the prior year quarter. Amortization of intangibles and inventory reserve adjustments accounted for 1.0% of cost of goods sold in the quarter ended June 27, 2010 as compared to 7.9% in quarter ended June 28, 2009.

G&A Expenses. During the three months ended June 27, 2010, we recorded operating expenses of \$0.8 million as opposed to \$0.8 million during the three months ended June 28, 2009. We expect our operating expenses to decline in the fourth fiscal quarter as a result of the completion of an investor relations contract and reductions in force of approximately 24 full time employees and 2 full time contract employees, which occurred in two stages in April 2010 and June 2010.

Operating Income (Loss). During the three months ended June 27, 2010, we recorded an operating loss of \$0.35 million, as compared to an operating loss of \$0.19 million during the three months ended June 28, 2009. The operating loss is higher in the quarter ended June 27, 2010 as compared to the prior year quarter due to increased revenues the Howitzer program combined with additional contract loss reserves realized against these programs in the third fiscal quarter of 2010.

Net Income (Loss) applicable to common shareholders. During the three months ended June 27, 2010, we recorded a net loss of \$0.3 million, as compared to a net loss of \$0.3 million for three months ended June 28, 2009. In the third fiscal quarter of 2010 we recognized a tax benefit of \$0.1 million as compared to a \$0.2 tax expense in the same quarter of fiscal year 2009. The tax benefit primarily attributable to a tax loss in the fiscal third quarter of 2010 as compared to a taxable income the same quarter in 2009 after the considering the effect of temporary and permanent timing differences related to intangible amortization and changes in reserve balances. The intangible amortization expense is amortized over 5 years for book purposes and over 15 years for income tax purposes.

Nine Months Ended June 27, 2010 (Successor) Compared to the Nine Months Ended June 28, 2009 (Combined Predecessor and Successor)

Revenues. In the nine months ended June 27, 2010, revenues decreased by 13.8% from the respective prior period in 2009:

Product Line	Nine months ended		Change
	6/27/2010 (Successor)	6/28/2009 (Combined)	
Howitzer Programs	\$ 4.3	\$ 1.6	\$ 2.7
Periscope Programs	9.2	12.1	(2.9)
Sighting Systems	1.2	3.6	(2.4)
All Other	3.4		