

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2008
OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 000-53238
CENTREX, INC.

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

30-0399914
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

19 Engineers Lane,
Farmingdale, New York 11735
(Address, including zip code, of principal executive offices)

631-756-9116
(Issuer's telephone number)

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 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 "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: As of January 31, 2008, the issuer had one class of common stock, with a par value of \$0.001, of which 34,327,862 shares were issued and outstanding.

CENTREX, INC.

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Part I. Financial Information**Item 1. Financial Statements**

CEMTREX, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(UNAUDITED)
(IN US\$)

	December 31,	September 30,
	2008	2008
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash & Equivalents	\$ 257,271	\$ 60,610
Accounts Receivable	735,967	1,528,231
Inventory	477,543	456,567
Prepaid Expenses & Other Assets	5,375	8,100
Total Current Assets	<u>1,476,156</u>	<u>2,053,508</u>
Property & Equipment, Net	173,013	180,519
Other	<u>234,225</u>	<u>4,225</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 1,883,394</u>	<u>\$ 2,238,252</u>
Liabilities & Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,010,064	\$ 940,071
Accrued Expenses	838,575	906,259
Customer Deposits	-	-
Notes Payable-Shareholder	<u>-</u>	<u>467,171</u>
Total Current Liabilities	1,848,639	2,313,501
Convertible Debenture	<u>1,300,000</u>	<u>1,300,000</u>
Total Liabilities	3,148,639	3,613,501
Commitments & Contingencies	-	-
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)		
Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding	\$ -	\$ -
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value, 60,000,000 shares authorized; 34,327,862 shares issued and outstanding, respectively.	34,328	34,328
Additional Paid-in Capital	(1,259,524)	(1,259,524)
Accumulated Deficit	<u>(40,049)</u>	<u>(150,053)</u>
Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	<u>(1,265,245)</u>	<u>(1,375,249)</u>
Total Liabilities & Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	<u>\$ 1,883,394</u>	<u>\$ 2,238,252</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

CEMTREX, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)
(IN US\$)

	For the three months ended December 31,,	
	2008	2007 (restated)
Revenues	\$ 2,220,961	\$ 1,238,435
Cost of Goods Sold	<u>1,315,518</u>	<u>560,219</u>
Gross Profit	905,443	678,216
Operating Expenses	<u>765,693</u>	<u>539,522</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>139,750</u>	<u>138,694</u>
Other Income (Expense)		
Other Income		570
Interest Expense	<u>(29,745)</u>	<u>(31,636)</u>
Total Other Income (Expense)	(29,745)	(31,065)
Net Income (Loss) Before Income Taxes	110,005	107,629
Provision for Income Taxes	(42,901)	(41,975)
Extraordinary Item: Carryback Provision	42,901	41,975
Net Income (Loss)	<u>\$ 110,005</u>	<u>\$ 107,629</u>
Income (Loss) Per Share-Basic	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>
Weighted Average Number of Shares	<u>34,327,862</u>	<u>34,327,862</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

CENTREX, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows (Unaudited)
(IN US\$)

	For the Three months Ended December 31,,	
	2008	2007
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 110,005	\$ 107,629
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation & Amortization	8,604	1,907
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts Receivable	792,264	(116,864)
Inventory	(20,976)	(62,494)
Prepaid Expenses & Other Assets	(227,275)	-
Other Assets	-	(1,310)
Accounts Payable	69,992	75,005
Accrued Expenses	(67,684)	(417,005)
Customer Deposits	-	8,520
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	664,930	(404,612)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Sale (Purchase) of Property and Equipment	(1,098)	
Cash Paid for Purchase of Griffin Filters	-	
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(1,098)	
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Net Loans from Shareholders	(467,171)	394,643
Common Stock Issued for Cash	-	
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	(467,171)	394,643
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash	196,661	(9,969)
Cash Beginning of Period	60,610	143,830
Cash End of Year	\$ 257,271	\$ 133,861
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Cash Paid during the period for interest	\$ -	\$ -
Cash Paid during the period for income taxes	-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

CEMTREX, INC. AND SUBSIDIARY
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Unaudited)

Note 1 – Organization, Business & Operations

Cemtrex, Inc. and its Subsidiary, is engaged in manufacturing and selling the most advanced instruments for emission monitoring of particulate, opacity, mercury, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, etc. Cemtrex also provides turnkey services for carbon creation projects from abatement of greenhouse gases pursuant to Kyoto protocol and assists project owners in selling of carbon credits globally. The Company's products are sold to power plants, refineries, chemical plants, cement plants & other industries including federal and state Governmental agencies. Through its wholly-owned subsidiary Griffin Filters, the Company designs, manufactures and sells air filtration equipment and systems to control particulate emissions from a variety of industries.

Cemtrex, Inc. was incorporated as Diversified American Holding, Inc. on April 27, 1998. On December 16, 2004 the Company changed its name to Cemtrex, Inc. On April 30, 2007, Cemtrex, Inc. purchased, through a business combination, Griffin Filters, LLC (see Note 6 Business Combination and Related party Transactions).

Note 2 - Going Concern and Management's Plans

The Company's primary source of operating funds since inception has been provided through note and equity financing. The company intends to raise additional capital through private debt and equity investors. At December 31., 2008, the Company had a stockholders' deficit of \$1,265,245 and a working capital deficit of \$373,483.

Management has taken steps to improve the Company's liquidity by raising funds and seeking revenue sources through the development of products through which the Company may generate revenue. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in these endeavors and therefore may have to consider other alternatives.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. However, the above matters raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recovery of the recorded assets or the classification of the liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Note 3 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Cemtrex, Inc. and its wholly subsidiary Griffin Filters, LLC (collectively the "Company"). All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The acquisition of Griffin Filters, LLC by Cemtrex, Inc. was treated as a business combination due to the fact that the acquired entity and purchased entity were owned by the same individual. Therefore, these consolidated financial statements have been retrospectively adjusted for all periods presented.

Use of Estimates

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Concentrations of Credit Risk - Cash

The Company maintains its cash with various financial institutions, which may exceed federally insured limits throughout the period.

Marketable Securities Available for Sale

The Company evaluates its investment policies and the appropriate classification of securities at the time of purchase consistent with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities," at each balance sheet date and determined that all of its investment securities are to be classified as available-for-sale. Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value, with the unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, reported in stockholders' deficiency under the caption "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss". Realized gains and losses and declines in value judged to be other than temporary on available-for-sale securities are included in net gain on sale of marketable securities. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method.

Inventories

Inventories are comprised of replacement parts, system components and finished systems, which are stated at lower of cost or market. Cost is determined on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, generally five to seven years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the useful life or the remaining lease term. Upon retirement or other disposition of these assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and the resulting gains or losses are reflected in operations. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Renewals and betterments are capitalized.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Effective January 1, 2002, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets" ("SFAS 144"), which addresses financial accounting and reporting for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets and supersedes SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of," and the accounting and reporting provisions of APB Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations for a Disposal of a Segment of a Business." The Company periodically evaluates the carrying value of long-lived assets to be held and used in accordance with SFAS 144. SFAS 144 requires impairment losses to be recorded on long-lived assets used in operations when indicators of impairment are present and the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the assets' carrying amounts. In that event, a loss is recognized based on the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the fair market value of the long-lived assets. Loss on long-lived assets to be disposed of is determined in a similar manner, except that fair market values are reduced for the cost of disposal.

Basic and Diluted Net Income per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period without consideration of the dilutive effect of stock warrants and convertible notes. Diluted earnings per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period after consideration of the dilutive effect of stock warrants and convertible notes.

Revenue recognition

Sales of products and related costs of products sold are recognized when (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) delivery has occurred, (iii) the price is fixed or determinable and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured. These terms are typically met upon shipment of finished goods to the customer.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

We provide an allowance for estimated uncollectible accounts receivable balances based on historical experience and the aging of the related accounts receivable. As of September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007 the Company has reserved \$200,000 for doubtful accounts.

Advertising

The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred. There were no advertising costs for the periods ended September 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." Deferred taxes are provided on the liability method whereby deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment.

Guarantee Expense

In accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 45 ("Fin 45"), the Company recognizes, at the inception of a guarantee, the cost of the fair value of the obligation undertaken in issuing the guarantee.

Research and development costs

Expenditures for research & development are expensed as incurred. Such costs are required to be expensed until the point that technological feasibility is established. The Company incurred no research and development costs for the periods ended September 30, 2008 and September 30, 2007.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The reported amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate their fair value due to their short maturities. The carrying amounts of debt approximate fair value since the debt agreements provide for interest rates that approximate market.

Stock-based compensation

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment. This pronouncement amends SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees. SFAS No. 123(R) requires that companies account for awards of equity instruments issued to employees under the fair value method of accounting and recognize such amounts in their statements of operations. Under SFAS No. 123(R), we are required to measure compensation cost for all stock-based awards at fair value on the date of grant and recognize compensation expense in our consolidated statements of operations over the service period that the awards are expected to vest.

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation issued to non-employees and consultants in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123(R) and the Emerging Issues Task Force consensus in Issue No. 96-18 ("EITF 96-18"), "Accounting for Equity Instruments that are Issued to Other Than Employees for Acquiring or in Conjunction with Selling, Goods or Services". Common stock issued to non-employees in exchange for services is accounted for based on the fair value of the services received.

Reclassifications

Certain items in the prior year financial statements have been reclassified for comparative purposes to conform to the presentation in the current period's presentation. These reclassifications have no effect on the previously reported income (loss).

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), Business Combinations (FAS 141(R)). This statement provides greater consistency in the accounting and financial reporting of business combinations. It requires the acquiring entity in a business combination to recognize all assets acquired and liabilities assumed in the transaction, establishes the acquisition-date fair value as the measurement objective for all assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and requires the acquirer to disclose the nature and financial effect of the business combination. FAS 141(R) is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. We will adopt FAS 141(R) no later than the first quarter of fiscal 2010 and are currently assessing the impact the adoption will have on our financial position and results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements (FAS 160). This Statement amends Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, Consolidated Financial Statements, to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. FAS 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. We will adopt FAS 160 no later than the first quarter of fiscal 2010 and are currently assessing the impact the adoption will have on our financial position and results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, which permits entities to choose to measure at fair value eligible financial instruments and certain other items that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. This statement requires that unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected be reported in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS No. 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We will adopt SFAS No. 159 no later than the first quarter of fiscal 2009. We are currently assessing the impact the adoption of SFAS No. 159 will have on our financial position and results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R). SFAS No. 158 requires company plan sponsors to display the net over or under-funded position of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability, with any unrecognized prior service costs, transition obligations or actuarial gains/losses reported as a component of other comprehensive income in shareholders' equity. SFAS No. 158 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2006. We adopted the recognition provisions of SFAS No. 158 as of the end of fiscal 2007. The adoption of SFAS No. 158 did not have an effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. SFAS No. 157 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, clarifies the definition of fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 does not require any new fair value measurements. However, the application of SFAS No. 157 may change current practice for some entities. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years. We will adopt SFAS No. 157 in the first quarter of fiscal 2009. We are currently assessing the impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 157 will have on our financial position and results of operations.

In July 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes — an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48). This interpretation clarifies the application of SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, by defining a criterion that an individual tax position must meet for any part of the benefit of that position to be recognized in an enterprise's financial statements and also provides guidance on measurement, derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, but earlier adoption is permitted. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the application of the Interpretation to its financial statements.

Note 4 - Inventory

The Company values its inventory under the FIFO method of costing under the lower of cost or market pricing module. The Company reviews its product for old and or obsolete items and adjusts accordingly. The Company's inventory consists of finished and raw material product.

Note 5 - Property and Equipment

At December 31, 2008 property and equipment are comprised of the following:

	<u>2008</u>	
Furniture and Office Equipment	\$ 97,611	
Computer Software	4,550	
Machinery and Equipment	151,939	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(81,087)</u>	
Net Property & Equipment	<u>\$ 173,013</u>	

Depreciation for the period ended September 30, 2008 was \$8,604.

Note 6 – Business Combination and Related Party Transactions

On April 30, 2007, the Company purchased, though a business combination, all of the issued and outstanding membership interests of Griffin Filters LLC, (“Griffin”) a company established since 1971 and engaged in the design, engineering & supplying of industrial air filtration equipment from its President. Aron Govil, the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Treasurer and President of the Company, was the owner of 100% of the issued and outstanding membership interests of Griffin. The Company purchased 100% ownership in Griffin for a purchase price of \$ 2,750,000.00. The Company completed the Griffin purchase by (i) paying cash of \$700,000.00, (ii) issuing 20,000,000 shares of common stock valued at \$750,000.00 and (iii) issuing a four year convertible debenture in the amount of \$1,300,000.00, paying interest of 8.0% per year and convertible into 30,000,000 shares of common stock. Griffin had sales and net income of \$3,297,409 and \$145,981 respectively for fiscal year ended September 30, 2006. Griffin is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

The Company recorded the combination of Griffin Filters, LLC as a “As is Pooling” because of the related party interest as follows:

Accounts Receivable	\$ 530,506
Inventory	49,668
Property & Equipment, Net	67,018
Other Assets	4,225
Accounts Payable	(600,348)
Additional Paid-in-Capital	2,698,931
Total	<u>\$ 2,750,000</u>

These consolidated financial statements have been retrospectively adjusted for all periods presented.

In addition the Company had the following related party transactions.

- A) Note payable to a shareholder at September 30, 2008 for \$467,171. Includable in Accrued Expenses is Accrued Interest of \$170,691.
- B) The Company, included in accounts receivable is an amount due from Ducon Technologies, for \$225,263 representing also the sales for the year. Ducon is a enterprise owned by the majority stockholder of the Company.
- C) The Company leases space from Ducon Technologies a related party on a month to month basis.

Note 7 – Customer Deposits

The Company accounts for payments received prior to shipment as a liability and recognizes revenue when the products are shipped.

Note 8 – Note Payable Shareholder

During thr quarter ended December 31, 2008 the Company repaid the shareholder loan of \$467,171.

Note 9 – Convertible Debenture-Related Party

On April 30, 2007, the Company issued a \$1,300,000 Convertible Debenture to an Officer of the Company in conjunction with the Purchase of Griffin Filters, Inc. The debenture carries an 8% annual interest rate with interest payable semiannually in arrears on the first business day of January and July each year. The debenture principle is due and payable on April 30, 2011. Total interest accrued is \$24,000 at December 31, 2008 and is included in accrued expenses.

The debenture has the right of conversion into non-assessable shares of common stock of the Company at the market price of common stock at time of conversion.. Conversion is not exercisable prior to December 31, 2008. Commencing December 31, 2008 and continuing to April 30, 2011, the Debenture Holder shall have the right of conversion subject o the terms and conditions of the debenture. In the event the face amount of the debenture is not fully converted on or before April 30, 2011, the conversion rights will lapse.

Note 10 – Stockholders' Equity

Preferred Stock

The Company is authorized to issue 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$0.001 par value. As of December 31, 2008 and 2007, there were no shares issued and outstanding.

Common Stock

The Company is authorized to issue 60,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value. As of December 31, 2008 there were 34,327,862 shares issued and outstanding.

Note 11 – Commitments & Contingencies

Lease Obligations

The Company leases its principal office at Farmingdale, New York, 4000 square feet of office and warehouse/shop space in a single story commercial structure on a month to month lease from Ducon Technologies Inc., at a monthly rental of 2,157.

The Company's subsidiary Griffin Filters LLC leases approx. 10,000 sq. ft. of office and warehouse space in Liverpool, New York from a third party in a five year lease at a monthly rent of \$4,225 expiring on March 30, 2012.

Legal Proceedings

The Company is not currently involved in any lawsuits or litigation.

Note 12- Income Taxes

In 2008 the Company has a provision for income taxes equal to 39% which has been reduced in full by net operating loss carry forwards resulting in a zero tax provision.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended December 31, 2008, includes certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of that term in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including, among others, those statements preceded by, following or including the words "believe," "expect," "intend," "anticipate" or similar expressions. These forward-looking statements are based largely on the current expectations of management and are subject to a number of assumptions, risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from these forward-looking statements. Important factors to consider in evaluating such forward-looking statements include those discussed in "Risk Factors" as well as:

- the shortage of reliable market data regarding the emission monitoring & air filtration market,
- changes in external competitive market factors or in our internal budgeting process which might impact trends in our results of operations,
- anticipated working capital or other cash requirements,
- changes in our business strategy or an inability to execute our strategy due to unanticipated changes in the market,
- product obsolescence due to the development of new technologies, and
- Various competitive factors that may prevent us from competing successfully in the marketplace.

In light of these risks and uncertainties, there can be no assurance that the events contemplated by the forward-looking statements contained in this Form 10QSB will in fact occur.

General Overview

Cemtrex Inc. ("Cemtrex" or the "Company") is a Delaware corporation that designs, engineers, assembles and sells emission monitoring equipment and instruments to the chemicals, pulp and paper, steel, power, coal and petrochemical industries, as well as to municipalities, hospitals, and state and federal governments. Cemtrex also markets technologies for controlling of green house gases to generate carbon credits pursuant to Kyoto protocol. Company has also recently launched a new line of energy efficiency products named Green DCV for commercial buildings.

The Company's current products include the following:

- (i) Emission Monitors:
 - o Opacity monitor: Compliance & non-compliance types
 - o Extractive Continuous Emission Monitors
 - o Ammonia Analyzer
 - o Mercury Analyzer
 - o Insitu Process Analyzers
- (ii) Energy Efficiency Products

Green Direct Controlled Ventilation (DCV) systems

(iii) Green House gas Technologies

Control of Ventilation Air methane

Control of Nitrous oxide

Control of carbon Dioxide

On April 27, 1998, the Company was incorporated in the state of Delaware under the name “Diversified American Holdings, Inc.” On November 13, 1998, the Company’s name was changed to “Strateginet, Inc.” The Company subsequently changed its name to “Cemtrex Inc.” on December 16, 2004.

On December 30, 2004, the Company purchased certain assets from Ducon Technologies, Inc., which related to a business engaged in designing, assembling, selling and maintaining emission monitors to utilities and industries. Ducon Technologies Inc. is owned Arun Govil, the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Treasurer and President of the Company. In consideration for the asset purchase, the Company issued to Ducon Technologies, Inc. 1,950,000 shares of its common stock. The shares were issued under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and/or Regulation D promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

On April 30, 2007, the Company purchased all of the issued and outstanding membership interests of Griffin Filters LLC, (“Griffin”) a company established since 1971 and engaged in the design, engineering & supplying of industrial air filtration equipment from its President. Arun Govil, the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Treasurer and President of the Company, was the owner of 100% of the issued and outstanding membership interests of Griffin. The Company purchased 100% ownership in Griffin for a purchase price of \$ 2,750,000.00. The Company completed the Griffin purchase by (i) paying cash of \$700,000.00, (ii) issuing 20,000,000 shares of common stock valued at \$750,000.00 and (iii) issuing a four year convertible debenture in the amount of \$1,300,000.00, paying interest of 8.0% per year and convertible into 30,000,000 shares of common stock. Griffin had sales and net income of \$3,297,409 and \$145, 981 respectively for fiscal year ended September 30, 2006. Griffin is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

The Company designs, engineers, assembles and sells emission monitoring equipment and instruments to the chemicals, pulp and paper, steel, power, coal and petrochemical industries, as well as to municipalities, hospitals, and state and federal governments. The Company’s emission monitoring systems are installed at the exhaust stacks of industrial facilities and are used to measure the outlet flue gas concentrations of regulated pollutants, such as sulfur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen sulfide, nitrous oxides, ammonia, nitrogen oxide, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide and other regulated pollutants. Through use of our equipment and instrumentation, our clients can monitor the exhausts to the atmosphere from their facilities and comply with Environmental Protection Agency and state and local emission regulations on dust, particulate, fumes, acid gases and other regulated pollutants into the atmosphere.

The Company also markets technologies and services for carbon credit projects through abatement of greenhouse gases such as Methane, Nitrous Oxide and carbon Dioxide, pursuant to the Kyoto protocol and assists project owners in the selling of carbon credits globally. Carbon Credits are emission offsets that are generated from greenhouse gases abatement, renewable energy such as solar & wind, and energy efficiency projects which displace carbon emissions from traditional fossil fuel sources like coal, oil or gas with the subsequent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Companies, agencies and governments buy, sell, bank and trade Carbon Credits called Certified Emission Reductions or CERs. Cemtrex provides consulting services for such projects and arranges for investment equity and the sales of CERs for its customers.

The Company has recently launched a line of energy efficiency products named Green DCV (Direct Control Ventilation) from commercial buildings. The direct ventilation control by Green DCV, achieves energy savings by precisely controlling the flow of outside air into a building based upon occupancy levels. This is done by continuous multiple parameter monitoring of carbon dioxide, non-human generated pollutants, and other comfort related factors simultaneously in several zones in a multiplexed commercial building. Green DCV incorporates economizers into its design as well to provide efficient energy consumption while reducing unnecessary expenses.

INDUSTRY BACKGROUND

The market for environmental control systems and technologies is directly dependent upon governmental regulations and their enforcement. During the past three decades, federal, state and local governments have realized the contaminated air poses significant threats to public health and safety, and, in response, have enacted legislation designed to curb emissions of a variety of air pollutants. Management believes that the existence of governmental regulations creates demand for the Company's emission monitoring equipment and environmental control systems.

These governmental regulations affect nearly every industrial activity. The principal federal legislation that was created is the Clean Air Act of 1970, as amended (Clean Air Act). This legislation requires compliance with ambient air quality standards and empowers the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish and enforce limits on the emissions of various pollutants from specific types of facilities. The states have primary responsibility for implementing these standards and, in some cases, have adopted standards more stringent than those established by the EPA. In 1990, amendments to the Clean Air Act were adopted which address, among other things, the country acid rain problem by imposing strict control on the emissions of sulfur dioxide from power plants. During 1997, EPA approved regulations for ozone related emissions and in 1998 EPA issued regulations requiring utilities in 22 states to significantly reduce Nitrogen oxides emissions.

According to scientists, the Earth's surface has risen in temperature by about 1 degree Fahrenheit in the past century. There is increasing evidence that certain human activities are contributing to this change in temperature through activities that increase the levels of greenhouse gases, primarily carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide, in the atmosphere. Greenhouse gases trap heat that would normally escape back into the atmosphere, thus increasing the Earth's natural greenhouse effect and increasing temperature over time.

The Earth's climate is predicted to change because human activities are altering the chemical composition of the atmosphere through the buildup of greenhouse gases—primarily carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (NO_x). The heat-trapping property of these gases is undisputed. Although uncertainty exists about exactly how Earth's climate responds to these gases, global temperatures are rising.

EPA Clean Air market Programs

EPA's Clean air market programs include various market-based regulatory programs designed to improve air quality. Clean air markets include various market-based regulatory programs designed to improve air quality by reducing outdoor concentrations of fine particles, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, mercury, ozone and other significant air emissions. The most well-known of these programs are EPA's Acid Rain Program and the NO_x Trading Programs, which reduce emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x)—compounds produced by fossil fuel combustion.

Acid Rain Program

The goal of the Acid Rain Program is to achieve significant environmental and public health benefits through reductions in emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), the primary causes of acid rain. To achieve this goal at the lowest cost to society, the program employs both traditional and innovative, market-based approaches for controlling air pollution. In addition, the program encourages energy efficiency and pollution prevention.

"Acid rain" is a broad term referring to a mixture of wet and dry deposition (deposited material) from the atmosphere containing higher than normal amounts of nitric and sulfuric acids. The precursors, or chemical forerunners, of acid rain formation result from both natural sources, such as volcanoes and decaying vegetation, and man-made sources, primarily emissions of SO₂ and NO_x resulting from fossil fuel combustion. In the United States, roughly 2/3 of all SO₂ and 1/4 of all NO_x come from electric power generation that relies on burning fossil fuels, like coal. Acid rain occurs when these gases react in the atmosphere with water, oxygen, and other chemicals to form various acidic compounds. The result is a mild solution of sulfuric acid and nitric acid. When sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides are released from power plants and other sources, prevailing winds blow these compounds across state and national borders, sometimes over hundreds of miles.

NOx Trading Program

The goal of the NOx Trading Program is to reduce the transport of ground-level ozone across large distances. The Ozone Transport Commission (OTC) NO_x Budget Program was implemented from 1999 to 2002 and was replaced by the NO_x Budget Trading Program—also known as the “NO_x SIP Call”—in 2003. The NO_x SIP Call Program is a market-based cap and trade program created to reduce emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) from power plants and other large combustion sources in the eastern United States. NO_x is a prime ingredient in the formation of ground-level ozone (smog), a pervasive air pollution problem in many areas of the eastern United States. The NO_x Budget Trading Program was designed to reduce NO_x emissions during the warm summer months, referred to as the ozone season, when ground-level ozone concentrations are highest.

Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR)

On March 10, 2005, EPA issued the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR). This rule provides states with a solution to the problem of power plant pollution that drifts from one state to another. CAIR covers 28 eastern states and the District of Columbia. The rule uses a cap and trade system to reduce the target pollutants—sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x)—by 70 percent.

The goal of the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) is to permanently cap emissions of SO₂ and NO_x in the eastern U.S. States must achieve the required emission reductions using one of two compliance options: (1) meet the state’s emission budget by requiring power plants to participate in an EPA-administered interstate cap and trade system, or (2) meet an individual state emissions budget through measures of the state’s choosing.

Clean Air Mercury Rule (CAMR)

On March 15, 2005, EPA issued the Clean Air Mercury Rule (CAMR) to permanently cap and reduce mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants for the first time ever. This rule makes the United States the first country in the world to regulate mercury emissions from utilities.

The goal of the Clean Air Mercury Rule (CAMR) is to reduce mercury emissions from coal-fired power plants through “standards of performance” for new and existing utilities and a market-based cap and trade program.

CAMR establishes “standards of performance” limiting mercury emissions from new and existing coal-fired power plants, and creates a market-based cap and trade program that will reduce nationwide utility emissions of mercury in two distinct phases. The first phase cap is 38 tons and emissions will be reduced by taking advantage of “co-benefit” reductions—that is, mercury reductions achieved by reducing sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions under Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR). In the second phase, due in 2018, coal-fired power plants will be subject to a second cap, which will reduce emissions to 15 tons upon full implementation.

EPA Emission Monitoring Requirements

EPA’s emissions monitoring requirements are designed to ensure the compliance with its current regulations pursuant to various programs. The emission monitoring requirements ensure that the emissions data collected is of a known, consistent, and high quality, and that the mass emissions data from source to source are collected in an equitable manner. This is essential to support the Clean Air Markets Program’s mission of promoting market-based trading programs as a means for solving air quality problems

Continuous emissions monitoring (CEM) is instrumental in ensuring that the mandated reductions of SO₂, NO_x mercury and other pollutants are achieved. While traditional emissions limitation programs have required facilities to meet specific emissions rates, the current Program requires an accounting of each ton of emissions from each regulated unit. Compliance is then determined through a direct comparison of total annual emissions reported by CEM and allowances held for the unit.

CEM is the continuous measurement of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere in exhaust gases from combustion or industrial processes. EPA has established requirements for the continuous monitoring of SO₂, volumetric flow, NO_x, diluent gas, and opacity for units regulated under the Acid Rain Program. In addition, procedures for monitoring or estimating carbon dioxide (CO₂) are specified. The CEM rule also contains requirements for equipment performance specifications, certification procedures, and recordkeeping and reporting.

The Acid Rain Program uses a market-based approach to reduce SO₂ emissions in a cost-effective manner. (One allowance is an authorization to emit 1 ton of SO₂ during or after a specified calendar year; a utility may buy, sell, or hold allowances as part of its compliance strategy.) Complete and accurate emissions data are key to implementing this market-based approach.

An essential feature of smoothly operating markets is a method for measuring the commodity being traded. The CEM data supplies the gold standard to back up the paper currency of emissions allowances. The CEM requirements Management believes instills confidence in the market-based approach by verifying the existence and value of the traded allowance.

The owner or operator of a unit regulated under the Acid Rain Program must install CEM systems on the unit unless otherwise specified in the regulation. CEM systems include:

- An SO₂ pollutant concentration monitor.
- A NO_x pollutant concentration monitor.
- A volumetric flow monitor.
- An opacity monitor.
- A diluent gas (O₂ or CO₂) monitor.
- A computer-based data acquisition and handling system (DAHS) for recording and performing calculations with the data.

All CEM systems must be in continuous operation and must be able to sample, analyze, and record data at least every 15 minutes. All emissions and flow data will be reduced to 1-hour averages. The rule specifies procedures for converting the hourly emissions data into the appropriate units of measure.

The following is a summary of monitoring method requirements and options:

- All existing coal-fired units serving a generator greater than 25 megawatts and all new coal units must use CEMs for SO₂, NO_x, flow, and opacity.
- Units burning natural gas may determine SO₂ mass emissions by: (1) measuring heat input with a gas flowmeter and using a default emission rate; or (2) sampling and analyzing gas daily for sulfur and using the volume of gas combusted; or (3) using CEMs.
- Units burning oil may monitor SO₂ mass emissions by one of the following methods:
 1. daily manual oil sampling and analysis plus oil flow meter (to continuously monitor oil usage)
 2. sampling and analysis of diesel fuel oil as-delivered plus oil flow meter
 3. automatic continuous oil sampling plus oil flow meter
 4. SO₂ and flow CEMs.
- Gas-fired and oil-fired base-loaded units must use NO_x CEMs.
- Gas-fired peaking units and oil-fired peaking units may either estimate NO_x emissions by using site-specific emission correlations and periodic stack testing to verify continued representativeness of the correlations, or use NO_x CEMS. The emission correlation method has been significantly streamlined in the revised rule.

- All gas-fired units using natural gas for at least 90 percent of their annual heat input and units burning diesel fuel oil are exempt from opacity monitoring.
- For CO₂ all units can use either (1) a mass balance estimation, or (2) CO₂ CEMs, or (3) O₂ CEMs in order to estimate CO₂ emissions.

PRODUCTS

The Company offers a range of products and systems, incorporating diverse technologies, to address the needs of a wide variety of industries and their environmental regulations. Management believes that the Company provides a single source responsibility for design, engineering, assembly, installation and maintenance of systems to its customers. The Company's products are designed to operate so as to allow its users to determine their compliance with the latest governmental emissions regulations. The Company's products measure the concentrations of various regulated pollutants in the flue gases discharging the exhaust stacks at various utilities and industries.

The Company's current products include the following:

Opacity monitor: Compliance & non-compliance types

Management believes that the Company's Laser Opacity monitor provides the highest accuracy and long-term reliability available for stack opacity and dust measurements. An EPA-compliant monitoring system, the monitor is a lightweight, efficient solution for determining opacity or dust concentration in stack gases. Proven in many installations worldwide, it advances the state of opacity monitoring with higher levels of accuracy, flexible installation and reduced long-term maintenance.

Extractive Continuous Emission Monitors (CEMS)

Cemtrex provides direct-extractive and dilution-extractive CEMS equipment & systems that are applicable for utilities, industrial boilers, FGD systems, SCR-NO_x control, furnaces, gas turbines, process heaters, incinerators, and process controls. In addition to traditional CEMS designed for maximum reliability and minimal maintenance in monitoring criteria pollutants, the Company can also accurately quantify other gaseous compounds through in-situ or extractive FTIR systems. The Company's Extractive CEMS can be configured to monitor for one or all of the following: • NO_x • SO₂ • CO₂ • O₂ • CO • THC • Mercury • H₂S • HCl & HF Acid • NH₃ • Particulate • Opacity • Volumetric Flow and Moisture.

Ammonia Analyzer

The flue gas stream which contain ammonia, nitrogen oxides and in some cases sulfur dioxide utilize Ultra Violet radiation techniques for measurements. All these components absorb UV radiation, and therefore can be monitored by process analyzers that utilize UV absorbance techniques for detection.

Mercury Analyzer

The EPA Clean Air Mercury rule requires that all coal fired power plants must provide continuous mercury monitoring by 2009. Management believes that Cemtrex's SM4 mercury monitor, a result of 10 years experience in mercury monitoring business, provides reliable online measurements at a much lower cost than any other competing model in the market. Cemtrex SM4 is the first instrument working on a thermo catalytic principle avoiding wet chemical sample treatment. As a consequence, the Company has found that maintenance demand has been drastically minimized. Management believes that it is the only monitor that required no maintenance at a coal fired utility wet stack, no carrier gases, no water and 95% data availability SM4 uses straight extractive Teflon sheathed Hastelloy probe with no plugging or corrosion.

Energy Efficiency Products

Green Direct Controlled Ventilation (DCV) systems

Green House gas Technologies
Control of Ventilation Air methane
Control of Nitrous oxide
Control of carbon Dioxide

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Company is currently developing a technology to economically control carbon dioxide gas from flue gases exhausting the stacks of power plants. Company has setup a pilot plant to test and verify its own proprietary concept to control carbon dioxide emissions from power plants.

The Company is not dependent on, nor expects to become dependent on, any one or a limited number of suppliers. The Company buys parts and components to assemble its equipment and products. The Company does not manufacture or fabricate its own products or systems. The Company relies on sub-suppliers and third party vendors to procure from or fabricate its components based on the Company's design, engineering and specifications. The Company also enters into subcontracts for field installation, which the Company supervises; and Company manages all technical, physical and commercial aspects of the performance of the Company contracts. To date, the Company has not experienced difficulties either in obtaining fabricated components and other materials and parts or in obtaining qualified subcontractors for installation work.

PARTS, REPAIR AND REFURBISHMENT SERVICES

The Company also provides replacement and spare parts and repair and refurbishment services for its emission monitoring systems following the expiration of its warranties which generally range up to 12 months. The Company has experienced only minimal costs from its warranties.

The Company's standard terms of sale disclaim any liability for consequential or indirect losses or damages stemming from any failure of the Company's products or systems or any component thereof. The Company seeks indemnification from its subcontractors for any loss, damage or claim arising from the subcontractors' failure to perform.

COMPETITION

The Company faces substantial competition in each of its principal markets. Most of its competitors are larger and have greater financial resources than the Company; several are divisions of multi-national companies. The Company competes on the basis of price, engineering and technological expertise, know-how and the quality of its products, systems and services. Additionally, the Company's management believes that the successful performance of the Company's installed products and systems is a key factor in gaining business as customers typically prefer to make significant purchases from a company with a solid performance history.

We obtain virtually all our contracts through competitive bidding. Although price is an important factor and may in some cases be the governing factor, it is not always determinative, and contracts are often awarded on the basis of the efficiency or reliability of products and the engineering and technical expertise of the bidder. Several companies market products that compete directly with our products. Other companies offer products that potential customers may consider to be acceptable alternatives to our products and services. We face direct competition from companies with far greater financial, technological, manufacturing and personnel resources, including Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., Tekran Instruments Corporation, Altech Environment USA, Shaw Group, and Horiba Instruments Inc. in the emissions monitoring business.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Over the years, the Company has developed proprietary technologies that give it an edge in competing with its competitors. Thus, the Company relies on a combination of trade secrets and know-how to protect its intellectual property. The Company has not filed any patents.

MARKETING

The Company relies on manufacturing representatives, distributors, direct salespersons, magazine advertisements, internet advertising, trade shows, trade directories and catalogue listings to market our products and services. The Company uses more than eight manufacturing sales representatives in the United States backed by its senior management and technical professionals. The Company's arrangements with independent sales representatives accord each a defined territory within which to sell some or all of the Company's products and systems, provide for the payment of agreed-upon sales commissions and are terminable at will. The Company's sales representatives do not have authority to execute contracts on the Company's behalf.

The Company's sales representatives also serve as ongoing liaison function between us and our customers during the installation phase of our products and systems and address customers' questions or concerns arising thereafter. The Company selects representatives based upon industry reputation, prior sales performance including number of prospective leads generated and sales closure rates, and the breadth of territorial coverage, among other criteria.

Technical inquiries received from potential customers are referred to our engineering personnel. Thereafter, the Company's sales and engineering personnel jointly prepare a budget for future planning, a proposal, or a final bid. The period between initial customer contact and issuance of an order is generally between two and twelve months.

CUSTOMERS

The Company's principal customers are engaged in refining, power, chemical, mining and metallurgical processing. Historically, most of our customers have purchased individual products or systems which, in many instances, operate in conjunction with products and systems supplied by others. For several years, the Company has marketed its products as integrated custom engineered emission monitoring systems and environmental management solutions. No one single customer accounts for a large percentage of our annual sales.

On most projects, the Company is responsible to its customers for all phases of the design, assembly, supply and, if included, field installation of its products and systems. The successful completion of a project is generally determined by a successful operational test of the supplied equipment conducted by our field service technician in the presence of the customer.

TECHNOLOGY

The Company has developed a broad range of emission monitoring technological base. The Company's equipment and instruments are used: (i) to measure particulate, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, mercury and sulfur dioxide from coal-fired power plants, (ii) to measure particulate from cement plants, (iii) to measure hydrocarbons, particulate and sulfur dioxide from refineries, (iv) to measure hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide, ammonia, hydrocarbons and other regulated pollutants from chemical plants, steel plants, incinerators and other industrial exhausts. Our emission monitors are capable of meeting all current federal and local emission monitoring standards. The Company has not filed any patents with respect to its technology.

BONDING AND INSURANCE

While only a very few of our contracts require the Company to procure bid and performance bonds, such requirements are prevalent for large projects or projects partially or fully funded by federal, state or local governments. A bid bond guarantees that a bidder will execute a contract if it is awarded the job and a performance bond guarantees performance of the contract. The Company does not presently have a bank credit line to back bid or performance bonds. Thus, the Company cannot bid on certain contracts.

In certain cases, the Company is able to secure large contracts by accepting progress payments with retention provisions in lieu of bonds.

The Company currently maintains different types of insurance, including general liability and property coverage. The Company does not maintain product liability insurance with respect to its products and equipment. Management believes that the insurance coverage that it is adequate for our current business needs.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION

Significant environmental laws, particularly the Federal Clean Air Act, have been enacted in response to public concern about the environment. The Company believe that compliance with and enforcement of these laws and regulations create the demand for our products and systems and largely determine the level of expenditures that customers will make to monitor the emissions from their facilities. The Federal Clean Air Act, initially adopted in 1970 and extensively amended in 1990, requires compliance with ambient air quality standards and empowers the EPA to establish and enforce limits on the emission of various pollutants from specific types of industrial facilities. States have primary responsibility for implementing these standards, and, in some cases, have adopted more stringent standards.

The 1990 amendments to the Federal Clean Air Act require, among other matters, reductions in the emission of sulfur oxides, believed to be the cause of "acid rain," in the emission of 189 identified hazardous air pollutants and toxic substances and the installation of equipment and systems which will contain certain named toxic substances used in industrial processes in the event of sudden, accidental, high-volume releases. Such amendments also extend regulatory coverage to many facilities previously exempt due to their small size and require the EPA to identify those industries which will be required to install the mandated control technology for the industry to reduce the emission of hazardous air pollutants from their respective plants and facilities. The Montreal Protocol, adopted in 1987, as well as EPA regulations issued in 1992, call for the phase-out of CFCs. In addition, regulations promulgated by the EPA in 1993 further limit the concentration of pollutants, such as hydrogen chloride, sulfur dioxide, chlorine, heavy metals and hazardous solid substances in the form of extremely fine dust, from sewage sludge incinerators. Sewage sludge facilities are required to comply with these regulations. Compliance with all these regulations can only be achieved by first monitoring the pertinent emission levels.

EMPLOYEES

The Company employs 21 full time and three part time employees, consisting of one executive officer, five managers, ten technical engineers, and five clerical and administrative support persons. None of our employees are represented by a labor union. In addition, the Company utilizes commission sales personnel and contract design engineers, on an as needed basis. There are no employment agreements.

FACILITIES

The Company does not own any real estate.

The Company leases its principal office at Farmingdale, New York, 4000 square feet of office and warehouse/shop space in a single story commercial structure on a month to month lease from Ducon Technologies Inc., at a monthly rental of \$ 2,157.00. The Company's subsidiary Griffin Filters LLC leases approx. 10,000 sq. ft. of office and warehouse space in Liverpool, New York from a third party in a five year lease at a monthly rent of \$ 4,225.00 expiring on March 30, 2012. The Company has no plans to acquire any property in the immediate future. The Company believes that its current facilities are adequate for its needs through the next six months, and that, should it be needed, suitable additional space will be available to accommodate expansion of the Company's operations on commercially reasonable terms, although there can be no assurance in this regard. There are no written agreements

FINANCIAL CONDITION

The following table sets forth selected historical consolidated financial data from our consolidated financial statements and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements including the related notes and this “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” section hereof.

	Three Months Ended Dec. 31,	
	2008	2007
Revenues	\$ 2,220,961	\$ 1,238,435
Operating Expenses	\$ 765,693	\$ 539,522
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 110,005	\$ 107,629
Net Income Per Common Share, Basic and Diluted	\$ 0.000	\$ 0.00
Weighted Average Number of Shares	34,327,862	34,327,862
Current Assets	\$ 1,476,156	\$ 2,053,508
Total Assets	\$ 1,883,394	\$ 2,238,252
Total Liabilities	\$ 3,148,639	\$ 3,613,501
Total Stockholders' Equity	\$ (1,265,245)	\$ (1,375,249)

The following discussion and analysis is based upon our consolidated financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of our financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses, and assets and liabilities during the periods reported. Estimates are used when accounting for certain items such as revenues, allowances for returns, early payment discounts, customer discounts, doubtful accounts, employee compensation programs, depreciation and amortization periods, taxes, inventory values, and valuations of investments, goodwill, other intangible assets and long-lived assets. We base our estimates on historical experience, where applicable and other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from our estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We believe that the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates used in preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. We base our estimates on the aging of our accounts receivable balances and our historical write-off experience, net of recoveries.

We value our inventories at the lower of cost or market. We write down inventory balances for estimated obsolescence or unmarketable inventory equal to the difference between the cost of the inventory and the estimated market value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions.

Goodwill is reviewed for possible impairment at least annually or more frequently upon the occurrence of an event or when circumstances indicate that the Company's carrying amount is greater than the fair value. In accordance with SFAS 142, the Company examined goodwill for impairment and determined that the Company's carrying amount did not exceed the fair value, thus, there was no impairment.

Generally, sales are recognized when shipments are made to customers. Rebates, allowances for damaged goods and other advertising and marketing program rebates are accrued pursuant to contractual provisions and included in accrued expenses. Certain amount of our revenues fall under the percentage-of-completion method of accounting used for long-term contracts. Under this method, sales and gross profit are recognized as work is performed based on the relationship between actual costs incurred and total estimated costs at completion. Sales and gross profit are adjusted prospectively for revisions in estimated total contract costs and contract values. Estimated losses are recorded when identified.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Net Sales: Net sales for three months ended December 31, 2008 increased by \$982,526 or 79.3%, to \$2,220,961 from \$1,238,435 for the three months ended December 31, 2007. Sales growth increased during the period primarily due to increased orders in the environmental control technology segment of the Company's business. The overall market demand for our existing business increased during the current period.

Gross Profit: Gross profit for the three months ended December 31, 2008 increased \$227,227 or 33.5%, to \$905,443 which made up 40.8% of net sales, from \$678,216 for the three months ended December 31, 2007, which made up 54.8% of net sales. The higher gross margin in the three months ended December 31, 2007 was a direct result of the high gross margin monitoring instruments product mix sold during this period.

Operating Expenses: Operating expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2008 increased \$226,171, or 41.9%, to \$765,693 from \$539,522 for the three month period ended December 31, 2007. Operating expenses as a percentage of sales decreased in the three month period ended December 31, 2008 to 34.5% from 43.6% in the three month period ended December 31, 2007. The decrease in operating expenses percentage was primarily due to higher sales level during the three month period as compared to last year.

Net Income/Loss: The Company had net income of \$110,005 which was 5.0% of net sales, for the three month period ended December 31, 2008 as compared to a net income of \$107,629, which was 8.7% of net sales, for the three month period ended December 31, 2007. The lower net income percentage in the current quarter as compared to the previous quarter a year ago was a result of lower gross margin and higher operating expenses during

Provision for Income Taxes: Our effective state and federal tax rate, adjusted for the effect of certain credits and adjustments, was approximately 38% and 38% for 2008 and 2007, respectively.

EFFECTS OF INFLATION

The Company's business and operations have not been materially affected by inflation during the periods for which financial information is presented.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Working capital was (\$372,483) at December 31, 2008, compared to (\$75,249) at September 30, 2008. This included cash and cash equivalents of \$257,271 at December 31, 2008 and \$60,610 at September 30, 2008, respectively. The reason for the decrease in working capital was due to lower profitability of operations.

Trade receivables decreased \$792,264 or 51.8% at December 31, 2008 to \$735,967 at December 31, 2008 from \$1,528,231 at September 30, 2008. The decrease in accounts receivable is attributable to timing of order shipments and receipt of payments from customers.

Inventories increased \$20,976 or 4.6% to \$477,543 at December 31, 2008 from \$456,567 at September 30, 2008. The increase inventory was due to timing of order shipment and receipt of fresh inventories.

Continuing operations generated \$664,930 of cash for the three months ended December 31, 2008, compared to use of \$404,612 of cash for the three months ended December 31, 2007. The increase in cash flows was primarily related to payments of account payable and collection of account receivables timing. ... Investing activities for continuing operations used \$1,098 of cash during the three months ended December 31, 2008, compared to no activity during the three months ended December 31, 2007. The use of cash by investing activities was primarily attributable to the purchase of equipment by griffin filters. The financing activities during the three months ended December 31, 2008 used up \$467,171 in cash from repayment of loans to shareholder and provided \$394,643 in cash for the three month period ended December 31, 2007 from loan proceeds..

We believe that our cash on hand, cash generated by operations, is sufficient to meet the capital demands of our current operations during the 2008 fiscal year. Any major increases in sales, particularly in new products, may require substantial capital investment. Failure to obtain sufficient capital could materially adversely impact our growth potential.

Outlook

We anticipate that the outlook for our products and services remains quite strong and we are positioned well to take advantage of it.

We believe there is currently a gradually increasing public awareness of the issues surrounding air quality and that this trend will continue for the next several years. We also believe there is an increase in public concern regarding the effects of air quality on society and future generations, as well as an increase in interest by standards-making bodies in creating specifications and techniques for detecting, defining and solving air quality problems. As a result, we believe there will be an increase in interest in our mercury monitors, opacity monitors, carbon credits and air filtration products of subsidiary Griffin Filters.

Item 3. Quantitative & Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks

Not applicable.

Item 4(T). Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure and Procedures

We carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of December 31, 2008. This evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of our President (Chief Executive Officer), Arun Govil and our Vice President of Finance, Renato Dela Rama. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Vice President of Finance concluded that, as of December 31, 2008, our disclosure controls and procedures were and concluded that it is effective as of such date. Any internal control system, no matter how well designed, will have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act are recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Vice President of Finance, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls over financial reporting

There have been no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during our last fiscal quarter, which has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II Other Information

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The Company is not currently a party to any threatened or pending legal proceedings, other than incidental litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 1A Risk Factors

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

o We are substantially dependent upon the success and market acceptance of our technology. The failure of the emissions monitoring and controls market to develop as we anticipate, would adversely affect our business.

The Company's success is largely dependent on increased market acceptance of our emission monitoring equipment and control systems. If acceptance of emissions monitoring equipment does not continue to grow, then the Company's revenues may be significantly reduced.

o If we are unable to develop new products, our competitors may develop and market products with better features that may reduce demand for our potential products.

The Company may not be able to introduce any new products or any enhancements to its existing products on a timely basis, or at all. In addition, the introduction by the Company of any new products could adversely affect the sales of certain of its existing products. If the Company's competitors develop innovative emissions testing technology that are superior to the Company's products or if the Company fails to accurately anticipate market trends and respond on a timely basis with its own innovations, the Company may not achieve sufficient growth in its revenues to attain profitability.

o We have incurred losses for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007 and for the fiscal quarter ending December 31, 2008, and we may incur losses for the foreseeable future.

We had net loss of \$123,565 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2007. These losses have resulted principally from expenses incurred in the extensive demonstration testing of its new SM4 compliance mercury monitors at various utility sites and the low gross margin product line of Griffin Filters. We may continue to incur significant expenditures related to research and development, selling and marketing and general and administrative activities as well as capital expenditures and anticipate that our expenses and losses may increase in the foreseeable future as we expand our business, however, for the year ended September 30, 2008, we generated a net income of \$118,078, and for the three months ended December 31, 2008, we generated a net income of \$110,005. Further, as a public company we will also incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. To achieve profitability, we will need to generate significant additional revenues with significantly improved gross margins. It is uncertain when, if ever, we will return to profitability. Even if we were to become profitable, we might not be able to sustain or increase profitability on a quarterly or annual basis.

o The Company faces constant changes in governmental standards by which our products are evaluated.

The Company believes that, due to the constant focus on the environment and clean air standards throughout the world, a requirement in the future to adhere to new and more stringent regulations both domestically and abroad is possible as governmental agencies seek to improve standards required for certification of products intended to promote clean air. In the event our products fail to meet these ever-changing standards, some or all of our products may become obsolete.

o The future growth of our business depends, in part, on enforcement of existing emissions-related environmental regulations and further tightening of emission standards worldwide.

The Company expects that the future business growth will be driven, in part, by the enforcement of existing emissions-related environmental regulations and tightening of emissions standards worldwide. If such standards do not continue to become stricter or are loosened or are not enforced by governmental authorities, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results, financial condition and long-term prospects.

o We may incur substantial costs enforcing our proprietary information, defending against third-party patents, invalidating third-party patents or licensing third-party intellectual property, as a result of litigation or other proceedings relating to patent and other intellectual property rights.

The Company considers its technology and procedures proprietary. In particular, the Company depends substantially on its flexibility to develop custom engineered solutions for various applications and be responsive to customer needs. The Company has not filed for any patents for its technologies.

The Company may be notified of claims that it has infringed a third party's intellectual property. Even if such claims are not valid, they could subject the Company to significant costs. In addition, it may be necessary in the future to enforce the Company's intellectual property rights to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. Litigation may also be necessary to defend against claims of infringement or invalidity by others. An adverse outcome in litigation or any similar proceedings could force the Company to take actions that could harm its business. These include: (i) ceasing to sell products that contain allegedly infringing property; (ii) obtaining licenses to the relevant intellectual property which the Company may not be able to obtain on terms that are acceptable, or at all; (iii) indemnifying certain customers or strategic partners if it is determined that the Company has infringed upon or misappropriated another party's intellectual property; and (iv) redesigning products that embody allegedly infringing intellectual property. Any of these results could adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the cost of defending or asserting any intellectual property claim, both in legal fees and expenses, and the diversion of management resources, regardless of whether the claim is valid, could be significant.

o Product defects could cause the Company to incur significant product liability, warranty, repair and support costs and damage its reputation which would have a material adverse effect on its business.

Although the Company rigorously tests its products, defects may be discovered in future or existing products. These defects could cause the Company to incur significant warranty, support and repair costs and divert the attention of its research and development personnel. It could also significantly damage the Company's reputation and relationship with its distributors and customers which would adversely affect its business. In addition, such defects could result in personal injury or financial or other damages to customers who may seek damages with respect to such losses. A product liability claim against the Company, even if unsuccessful, would likely be time consuming and costly to defend.

o The markets in which we operate are highly competitive, and many of our competitors have significantly greater resources than we do.

There is significant competition among companies that provide emissions monitoring systems. Several companies market products that compete directly with our products. Other companies offer products that potential customers may consider to be acceptable alternatives to our products and services. We face direct competition from companies with far greater financial, technological, manufacturing and personnel resources, including Thermo Fisher Scientific Inc., Tekran Instruments Corporation, Altech Environment USA, Shaw Group, and Horiba Instruments Inc. in the emissions monitoring business. Newly developed products could be more effective and cost efficient than our current or future products. Many of the current and potential future competitors have substantially more engineering, sales and marketing capabilities and broader product lines than we have.

- o The Company's results may fluctuate due to certain regulatory, marketing and competitive factors over which we have little or no control.

The factors listed below, some of which we cannot control, may cause our revenue and results of operations to fluctuate significantly:

- the existence and enforcement of government environmental regulations. If these regulations are not maintained or enforced then the market for Company's products could deteriorate;
- Retaining and keeping qualified employees and management personnel;
- Ability to upgrade our products to keep up with the changing market place requirements;
- Ability to keep up with our competitors who have much higher resources than us;
- Ability to find sub-suppliers and sub-contractors to assemble and install our products;
- General economic conditions of the industry and the ability of potential customers to spend money on setting up new industries that require our products;
- Ability to maintain or raise adequate working capital required for the operations and future growth; and
- Ability to retain our CEO and other senior key personnel.

- o The loss of our senior management and failure to attract and retain qualified personnel in a competitive labor market could limit our ability to execute our growth strategy, resulting a slower rate of growth.

We depend on the continued service of our senior management. Due to the nature of our business, we may have difficulty locating and hiring qualified personnel and retaining such personnel once hired. The loss of the services of any of our key personnel, or our failure to attract and retain other qualified and experienced personnel on acceptable terms, could limit our ability to execute our growth strategy resulting in a slower rate of growth.

- o General economic downturns in general would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results and financial condition.

The Company's operations may in the future experience substantial fluctuations from period to period as a consequence of general economic conditions affecting consumer spending. Therefore, any economic downturns in general would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results and financial condition. The Company has not been materially affected by the economic downturn, however, if the current downturn continues or worsens, the Company business, operating results and financial condition may be materially effected.

- o A demand for payment of the outstanding loan or the conversion into non-assessable share of common stock of the Company may have an adverse effect on the Company.

On April 30, 2007, the Company issued a \$1,300,000 Convertible Debenture to Arun Govil, the Company's Chairman, CEO, President and Treasurer, in conjunction with the purchase of Griffin Filters, Inc. pursuant to the Agreement and Assignment of Membership Interests between Arun Govil and Centrex, Inc. The debenture carries an 8% annual interest rate with interest payable semiannually in arrears on the first business day of January and July each year. The debenture principle is due and payable on April 30, 2011.

The debenture has the right of conversion into 30,000,000 non-assessable shares of common stock of the Company at \$0.001 (par value) per share. Conversion was not exercisable prior to December 31, 2007. Commencing December 31, 2007 and continuing to April 30, 2011, the Debenture Holder shall have the right of conversion subject o the terms and conditions of the debenture. In the event the face amount of the debenture is not fully converted on or before April 30, 2011, the conversion rights will lapse.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds:

None.

Item 3. Defaults upon Senior Securities:

None

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders:

None

Item 5. Other Information:

None

Item 6. Exhibits

- 31.1 (2) Certification of Chief Executive Officer as required by Rule 13a-14 or 15d-14 of the Exchange Act, as adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 (2) Certification of Vice President of Finance and Principal Financial Officer as required by Rule 13a-14 or 15d-14 of the Exchange Act, as adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1(2) Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 (2) Certification of Vice President of Finance and Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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 hereunto duly authorized.

CEMTREX, INC.

(Registrant)

Dated: February 17, 2009

By /s/ Arun Govil

Arun Govil, Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: February 17, 2009

By /s/ Renato Dela Rama

Renato Dela Rama, Vice President of Finance (Principal Financial Officer)

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, I, Arun Govil, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-Q of Cemtrex, Inc., for the quarterly period ended December 31, 2008;
 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 and I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15)) for the registrant's 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's, including its consolidated subsidiary, 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 principals;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures 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 small business issuer'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 small business issuer'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: February 17, 2009

/s/ Arun Govil

Arun Govil

Chief Executive Officer, Principle Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION OF PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER

Pursuant to Section 302 Of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, I, Renato Dela Rama certify that:

1. I have reviewed this report on Form 10-Q of Cemtrex, Inc., for the quarterly period ended December 31, 2008;
 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 and I am responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15)) for the small business issuer 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 small business issuer, including its consolidated subsidiary, 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 principals;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures 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: February 17, 2009

/s/

Renato Dela Rama
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 Cemtrex, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2008, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Arun Govil, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ Arun Govil

Arun Govil
Chief Executive Officer
and principal executive officer
February 17, 2009

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 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company 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 annual report of Centrex, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 31, 2008, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Renato Dela Rama, principal financial officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of my knowledge and belief:

- (1) the Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ Renato Dela Rama

Renato Dela Rama
principal financial officer
February 17, 2009

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 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.
