U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)
☒ QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010

☐ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT
For the transition period from **N/A** to **N/A**

Commission File No. **333-137170**

Energy 1 Corporation.

(Name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Nevada
State of Incorporation

IRS Employer Identification No.

2000 Town Center, Suite 1900 Southfield, Michigan 48075
(Address of principal executive offices)
(248)351-2699
(Issuer's telephone number)

Common Stock, $0.001 par value per share
(Title of Class)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). 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 ☒
Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (check one): Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at August 23, 2010
Common stock, $0.001 par value	379,680,408

ENERGY 1 CORPORATION.
INDEX TO FORM 10-Q FILING
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 AND 2009

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Interim Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Interim Consolidated Financial Statements (SEE ATTACHED DOCUMENT)

General

The accompanying reviewed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q. Therefore, they do not include all information and footnotes necessary for a complete presentation of financial position, results of operations, cash flows, and stockholders' equity in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Except as disclosed herein, there has been no material change in the information disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations and financial position have been included and all such adjustments are of a normal recurring nature. Operating results for the six months ended June 30, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results that can be expected for the year ending December 31, 2010.

ENERGY 1 CORPORATION..
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 AND 2009

NOTE 1 - DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Energy 1 Corporation (the "Company") is a United States of America based Energy Research and Development Corporation, which is developing energy and emission solutions for the post carbon economy within the transportation industry.

Energy 1 Corporation, formerly Dairy Fresh Farms Inc., (the "Company" or "Energy 1 Corp") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on February 5, 2003. It is currently not a reporting issuer with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission.

Since the Company's inception, Energy 1 Corp has been a company specializing in the business of licensing and marketing of new clean energy, clean air and energy reducing technologies.

The Company intends to grow its portfolio of clean energy, clean air and energy reducing technologies through strategic acquisitions and joint ventures with national and international acclaimed companies and research organizations who want to commercialize their research in the industrial and consumer market place.

The Company changed its name from Dairy Fresh Farms Inc., to Energy 1 Corporation. A reverse stock split is not anticipated at this time.

On February 25th, 2009, the Company Dairy Fresh Farms Inc. at its board of directors meeting passed resolution to book the asset transfer of Dairy Fresh Farms IP into Great Elk Oil and Gas Corporation a Nevada Company and a company that is a 100% wholly owned subsidiary of Dairy Fresh Farms Inc.

On February 27, 2009, the Company Dairy Fresh Farms Inc. acquired Monarch energy Corporation, a private Nevada company ("Monarch Energy Corporation"), through a share exchange agreement dated February 27, 2009 (the "Share Exchange Agreement") making Monarch Energy Corporation its wholly owned subsidiary. The Company issued an aggregate of 260,000,000 shares of restricted common stock in exchange for each one (1) share of Monarch Energy Corporation. In aggregate, the company issued 260,000,000 Restricted Common Shares in exchange for all of the common shares of Monarch Energy Corporation (100%). An additional 13,000,000 shares of restricted stock were issued to Hilbroy Advisory for advising services in the transaction. On March 12, 2009 the State of Nevada approved the name change from Dairy Fresh Farms Inc. to Energy 1 Corporation. On April 27, 2009 FINRA received the necessary documentation to process the Change of Name and Reverse Merger for Dairy Fresh Farms Inc. The new trading symbol on that date forward will be EGOC.

The acquisition of Energy 1 Corporation was undertaken as a means of augmenting the business plans of the Company. The Company's mission is to be successful by effectively utilizing the philosophies of efficient marketing of its high quality products, advanced design techniques, and outstanding customer service.

In a subsequent event, January 28th, 2010 a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed with Vortex IP, Inc. a private Florida Company to license its clean exhaust technology in a Merger Agreement which was signed on March 5th, 2010.

Energy 1 Corporation trades under the symbol EGOC on the OTC:Pinksheet market.

NOTE 2 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Interim Financial Statements

The accompanying interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 8 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In our opinion, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the six month periods ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2010. While management of the Company believes that the disclosures presented herein and adequate and not misleading, these interim condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the footnotes thereto for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to our Form 10-K.

NOTE 3 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Significant accounting policies are as follows:

Principle of Consolidation

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Dairy Fresh Farms Inc., Energy 1 Corporation and its wholly owned Subsidiary Great Elk Brands Inc. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect (i) the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, (ii) the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities known to exist as of the date the financial statements are published, and (iii) the reported amount of net sales and expenses recognized during the periods presented. Adjustments made with respect to the use of estimates often relate to improved information not previously available. Uncertainties with respect to such estimates and assumptions are inherent in the preparation of financial statements; accordingly, actual results could differ from these estimates.

These estimates and assumptions also affect the reported amounts of revenues, costs and expenses during the reporting period. Management evaluates these estimates and assumptions on a regular basis. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue Recognition

The Company does not have any revenue at this time..

Accounts Receivable

The Company does not have any accounts receivable at this time.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The determination of collectability of the Company's accounts receivable requires management to make frequent judgments and estimates in order to determine the appropriate amount of allowance needed for doubtful accounts. The Company's allowance for doubtful accounts is estimated to cover the risk of loss related to accounts receivable. This allowance is maintained at a level we consider appropriate based on historical and other factors that affect collectability. These factors include historical trends of write-offs, recoveries and credit losses, the careful monitoring of customer credit quality, and projected economic and market conditions. Different assumptions or changes in economic circumstances could result in changes to the allowance.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At June 30, 2010, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and cash in the bank.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is recorded at cost and depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets using principally the straight-line method. When items are retired or otherwise disposed of, income is charged or credited for the difference between net book value and proceeds realized. Ordinary maintenance and repairs are charged to expense as incurred, and replacements and betterments are capitalized.

The range of estimated useful lives used to calculated depreciation for principal items of property and equipment are as follow:

Asset Category	Depreciation/ Amortization Period
Furniture and Fixture	20%
Office equipment	30%
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of useful life or remaining lease term.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 350 *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, effective July 1, 2002. In accordance with ("ASC Topic 350") "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," goodwill, which represents the excess of the purchase price and related costs over the value assigned to net tangible and identifiable intangible assets of businesses acquired and accounted for under the purchase method, acquired in business combinations is assigned to reporting units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination as of the acquisition date. Under this standard, goodwill and intangibles with indefinite useful lives are no longer amortized. The Company assesses goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually during the fourth quarter, or more frequently if events and circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred in accordance with ASC Topic 350. If the carrying value of a reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, the Company records an impairment loss equal to the difference. ASC Topic 350 also requires that the fair value of indefinite-lived purchased intangible assets be estimated and compared to the carrying value. The Company recognizes an impairment loss when the estimated fair value of the indefinite-lived purchased intangible assets is less than the carrying value.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In accordance with ASC Topic 3605, *long-lived assets*, such as property, plant, and equipment, and purchased intangibles, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Goodwill and other intangible assets are tested for impairment. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. There were no events or changes in circumstances that necessitated an impairment of long lived assets.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are provided based on the provisions of ASC Topic 740, "*Accounting for Income Taxes*", to reflect the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48; "Accounting For Uncertainty In Income Taxes-An Interpretation Of ASC Topic 740 ("FIN 48"). FIN 48 contains a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions. The first step is to evaluate the tax position for recognition by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates it is more likely than not, that the position will be sustained on audit, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. The second step is to measure the tax benefit as the largest amount, which is more than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. The Company considers many factors when evaluating and estimating the Company's tax positions and tax benefits, which may require periodic adjustments. At March 31, 2010, the Company did not record any liabilities for uncertain tax positions.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains its operating cash balances in banks located in Nebraska, California and Texas. The Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insures accounts at each institution up to $250,000.

Earnings Per Share

Basic income (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if stock options, warrants, and other commitments to issue common stock were exercised or equity awards vest resulting in the issuance of common stock that could share in the earnings of the Company. Diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share, because the effects of the additional securities, a result of the net loss would be anti-dilutive.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties other than in a forced sale or liquidation.

The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, income tax payable and related party payable, if any, approximate fair value.

Reclassification

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recent accounting pronouncements that the Company has adopted or that will be required to adopt in the future are summarized below.

In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued guidance to amend the disclosure requirements related to recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements. The guidance requires new disclosures on the transfers of assets and liabilities between Level 1 (quoted prices in active market for identical assets or liabilities) and Level 2 (significant other observable inputs) of the fair value measurement hierarchy, including the reasons and the timing of the transfers. Additionally, the guidance requires a roll forward of activities on purchases, sales, issuance, and settlements of the assets and liabilities measured using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3 fair value measurements). The guidance became effective for us with the reporting period beginning January 1, 2010, except for the disclosure on the roll forward activities for Level 3 fair value measurements, which will become effective for us with the reporting period beginning July 1, 2011. Other than requiring additional disclosures, adoption of this new guidance did not have a material impact on our financial statements. See Note 6 – Fair Value Measurements.

On July 1, 2009, we adopted guidance issued by the FASB on business combinations. The guidance retains the fundamental requirements that the acquisition method of accounting (previously referred to as the purchase method of accounting) be used for all business combinations, but requires a number of changes, including changes in the way assets and liabilities are recognized and measured as a result of business combinations. It also requires the capitalization of in-process research and development at fair value and requires the expensing of acquisition-related costs as incurred. We have applied this guidance to business combinations completed since July 1, 2009.

On July 1, 2009, we adopted guidance issued by the FASB that changes the accounting and reporting for non-controlling interests. Non-controlling interests are to be reported as a component of equity separate from the parent's equity, and purchases or sales of equity interests that do not result in a change in control are to be accounted for as equity transactions. In addition, net income attributable to a non-controlling interest is to be included in net income and, upon a loss of control, the interest sold, as well as any interest retained, is to be recorded at fair value with any gain or loss recognized in net income. Adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

On July 1, 2009, we adopted guidance on fair value measurement for nonfinancial assets and liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). Adoption of the new guidance did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

Recent Accounting Guidance Not Yet Adopted

In October 2009, the FASB issued guidance on revenue recognition that will become effective for us beginning July 1, 2010, with earlier adoption permitted. Under the new guidance on arrangements that include software elements, tangible products that have software components that are essential to the functionality of the tangible product will no longer be within the scope of the software revenue recognition guidance, and software-enabled products will now be subject to other relevant revenue recognition guidance. Additionally, the FASB issued guidance on revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables that are outside the scope of the software revenue recognition guidance. Under the new guidance, when vendor specific objective evidence or third party evidence for deliverables in an arrangement cannot be determined, a best estimate of the selling price is required to

separate deliverables and allocate arrangement consideration using the relative selling price method. The new guidance includes new disclosure requirements on how the application of the relative selling price method affects the timing and amount of revenue recognition. We believe adoption of this new guidance will not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance on the consolidation of variable interest entities, which is effective for us beginning July 1, 2010. The new guidance requires revised evaluations of whether entities represent variable interest entities, ongoing assessments of control over such entities, and additional disclosures for variable interests. We believe adoption of this new guidance will not have a material impact on our financial statements.

NOTE 5 - PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The Company has fixed assets as of December 31, 2009 and June 30, 2010. as follows:

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Equipment	$ 5,232	$ 5,918
Total	$ 5,232	$ 5,918

Depreciation Expense is $686.00 June 30, 2010 compared to $484.00 for June 30, 2009.

NOTE 6 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company has entered into various consulting agreements with outside consultants. However, certain of these agreements included additional compensation on the basis of performance. The consulting agreements are with key shareholders and advisers that are instrumental to the success of the Company and its development of its products.

NOTE 7 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company did not have any affiliated note receivables or other related party transactions as of June 30, 2010.

NOTE 8 - NET LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing net loss attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 is the same as basic loss per share. For the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, the following potential shares of common stock that would have been issuable have been excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share because the effects, as a result of our net loss, would be anti-dilutive.

The following table represents the computation of basic and diluted losses per share at June 30, 2010 and 2009.

	June 30,	
	2010	2009
Losses available for common shareholders	(673,567)	(307,836)

Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	379,680,408	329,953,478
Basic and diluted loss per share	$(0.01)	$(0.01)

Net loss per share is based upon the weighted average shares of common stock outstanding.

NOTE 9- EQUITY

Common and Preferred Stock

The Company is authorized to issue 400,000,000 shares of common stock, at $0.001 par value, of which 379,680,408 common shares were issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2010.

Options

As of June 30, 2010, no options to purchase common stock of the Company were issued and outstanding.

Warrants

As of June 30, 2010, no warrants to purchase common stock of the Company were issued and outstanding, additional information on which is included in the following table:

Private Placements, Other Issuances and Cancellations

The Company periodically issues shares of its common stock to purchase shares of common stock to investors in connection with private placement transactions, as well as, to advisors and consultants for the fair value of services rendered. Absent an arm's length transaction with an independent third-party, the value of any such issued shares is based on the trading value of the stock at the date on which such transactions or agreements are consummated. The Company expenses the fair value of all such issuances in the period incurred.

NOTE 10 – NOTE PAYABLES

Notes payable consist of the following as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

	2010	2009
Secured Promissory Note A. dated January 9, 2009, matures on or before January 9, 2011 at an interest rate of 12% per annum.	$ 496,099	$ 496,099
Secured Promissory Note B dated June 2, 2009, matures on or before June 2, 2011 at an interest rate of 12% per annum.	176,912	176,912
Total of Notes Payable and advances	176,912	672,978

Less Current Portion	(176,912)	(672,978)
Long-Term Portion	$ 176,912-	$ -

NOTE 11 - INCOME TAXES

The provision (benefit) for income taxes from continued operations for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 consist of the following:

		June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
Current:			
Federal	$	-	-
State			
Deferred:			
Federal	$		
State			
Benefit from the operating loss carryforward		(176,025)	(638,956)
(Benefit) provision for income taxes, net	$	-	-

The difference between income tax expense computed by applying the federal statutory corporate tax rate and actual income tax expense is as follows:

	June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
Statutory federal income tax rate	34.0%	34.0%
State income taxes and other	9.0%	9.0%
Valuation Allowance	(43.0%)	(43.0%)
Effective tax rate	-	-

Deferred income taxes result from temporary differences in the recognition of income and expenses for the financial reporting purposes and for tax purposes. The tax effect of these temporary differences representing deferred tax asset and liabilities result principally from the following:

		June 30, 2010	June 30, 2009
Net operating loss carryforward			
Valuation allowance		(176,025)	(638,956)
Deferred income tax asset	$	-	-

The Company has a net operating loss carryforward of approximately $6,987,080 available to offset future taxable income through 2030.

The Company anticipates it will continue to record a valuation allowance against the losses of certain jurisdictions, primarily federal and state, until such time as we are able to determine it is "more-likely-than-not" the deferred tax asset will be realized. Such position is dependent on whether there will be sufficient future taxable income to realize such deferred tax assets The Company's effective tax rate may vary from period to period based on changes in estimated taxable income or loss by jurisdiction, changes to the valuation allowance, changes to federal, state or foreign tax laws, future expansion into areas with varying country, state, and local income tax rates, deductibility of certain costs and expenses by jurisdiction.

NOTE 12 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In March of 2010, the Company converted a promissory note dated January 2009 for 34, 726,930 shares of common stock.

As a further subsequent event the Company entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization by and among Energy 1 Corporation and Vortex IP, Inc.

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In this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, "Company," "our company," "us," "Energy 1"" and "our" refer to Energy 1 Corporation. and our subsidiaries, unless the context requires otherwise.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis contains various "forward looking statements" within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, regarding future events or the future financial performance of the Company that involve risks and uncertainties. Certain statements included in this Form 10-Q, including, without limitation, statements related to anticipated cash flow sources and uses, and words including but not limited to "anticipates", "believes", "plans", "expects", "future" and similar statements or expressions, identify forward looking statements. Any forward-looking statements herein are subject to certain risks and uncertainties in the Company's business, including but not limited to, reliance on key customers and competition in its markets, market demand, product performance, technological developments, maintenance of relationships with key suppliers, difficulties of hiring or retaining key personnel and any changes in current accounting rules, all of which may be beyond the control of the Company. The Company adopted at management's discretion, the most conservative recognition of revenue based on the most astringent guidelines of the SEC in terms of recognition of software licenses and recurring revenue. Management will elect additional changes to revenue recognition to comply with the most conservative SEC recognition on a forward going accrual basis as the model is replicated with other similar markets (i.e. SBDC). The Company's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth therein.

Forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Factors and risks that could affect our results and achievements and cause them to materially differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements include those identified in the section titled "Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual audited financial statement for the year ended December 31, 2009, as well as other factors that we are currently unable to identify or quantify, but that may exist in the future.

In addition, the foregoing factors may affect generally our business, results of operations and financial position. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date the statement was made. We do not undertake and specifically decline any obligation to update any forward-looking statements.

Overview

Energy 1 Corporation is a US based Energy Research and Development Corporation, which is developing energy and emission solutions for the post carbon economy for the transportation industry. The Company is a provider of innovative and proprietary apparatus with products that remove intake and exhaust gas particle matter. The Company is targeting the long haul trucking market, to start, which has trans-State-boarder trucking routes.

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada on February 5, 2003. Great Elk Brands, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, booked the asset transfer of Dairy Fresh Farms IP. In March 2010, we merged with Vortex IP a private Florida corporation, and licensed there Patent Pending products into EGOC. We believe our operating subsidiaries are led by a team of highly experienced sales and marketing executives with considerable expertise in the development, launch and distribution of branded products in the energy and emissions solutions industry for the post carbon economy sector. Energy 1 Corporation is headquartered in Southfield, Michigan and maintains a sales office in Boca Raton, Florida.

The Company has made a change in control with the introduction of a new President and Chairman announced June 10, 2010 and effectively adding two experienced businessmen at the helm. Their collective goal is to focus on the successful development of the Company and the creation of sustainable shareholder value.

The primary asset of the Company is its license with Vortex IP for its "ExhasTex and IonTek" technologies, both patent pending, emission control and fuel economy devices respectively.

The manufacture will be selected shortly by management. They are currently evaluating prospective companies for the project.

In the short term there are two main target markets. The first is the Inter State trucking industry and the second is the large road and infrastructure construction operations. Management believes that these two markets offer the Company the quickest and most widely followed markets for new emission and fuel economy technologies with the tightening of the emission standards set by the EPA.

For more information on our company, please go tohttp://www.energy1corp.com. Energy 1 Corporation trades under the symbol OTC: EGOC on the OTC:PINKSHEET market.

Energy 1 Corporation.

Energy 1 Corporation is focused on the development, production and distribution of unique and differentiable functional energy and emission solutions for the transportation industry. Current products include:

- ExhausTec worlds first cold plasma emission system,, and
- IonTec world leader in boosting fuel efficiency.

<u>ExhausTec Cold Plasma Emission System:</u>

Management believes that ExhausTec™ is the first ever cold plasma emission system with a proprietary patent pending that lowers particulate material emissions that cause air pollution.. Management contends that we are a leading innovator in the industry and seeks to leverage our strong "first to market" position to drive the rapid adoption of ExhausTec™, as well as to facilitate the introduction of other high-quality proprietary functional emission products to the market.

<u>IonTec World Leader in Boosting Fuel Efficiency:</u>

Energy 1 Corporation has developed an exclusive portfolio of energy products, and emission products including IonTec the world leader in boosting fuel efficiency which is targeted at prevailing consumer trends and needs.

Competition

Management anticipates that we will encounter competition in each market that we enter. Patent and trademark applications that cover new embodiments of technology will be pursued whenever possible. While we cannot assure that such measures will block competitive products, we believe our continued emphasis on innovation and new product development targeted at the needs of the consumer will enable the Company to effectively compete in the marketplace.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

You are advised to read this Form 10-Q in conjunction with other reports and documents that we file from time to time with the SEC, OTC:PINKSHEETS and Newswire releases. In particular, please read our Audited Year End Financials and Quarterly. You may obtain copies of these reports directly from us or from the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F. Street, N.E. Washington, D.C. 20549, and you may obtain information about obtaining access to the Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains information for electronic filers at its website http://www.sec.gov.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We do not hold any derivative instruments and do not engage in any hedging activities. Most of our activity is the development of energy and emission products.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. Our disclosure controls and procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the controls and procedures would meet their objectives. As required by SEC Rule 13a-15(b), our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, management has conducted an assessment, including testing, using the criteria in Internal Control — Integrated Framework, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Our system of internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Management has used the framework set forth in the report entitled Internal Control-Integrated Framework published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, known as COSO, to evaluate the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Based on this assessment, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of March 31, 2010. This Quarterly Report does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control over financial reporting was not subject to attestation by our independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the SEC that permit us to provide

only management's report in this Quarterly Report. There has been no change in our internal controls over financial reporting during our most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Changes in Internal Controls

There have been no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting or in other factors that could materially affect, or are reasonably likely to affect, our internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended June 30, 2010. There have not been any significant changes in the Company's critical accounting policies identified since the Company filed its Form 10-K as of December 31, 2010

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are currently not involved in any litigation except noted below that we believe could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. Other than described below, there is no action, suit, proceeding, inquiry or investigation before or by any court, public board, government agency, self-regulatory organization or body pending or, to the knowledge of the executive officers of our company or any of our subsidiaries, threatened against or affecting our company, our common stock, any of our subsidiaries or of our company's or our company's subsidiaries' officers or directors in their capacities as such, in which an adverse decision could have a material adverse effect.

ITEM 1A - Risk Factors

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the following information about these risks, together with the other information contained in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, before investing in our common stock. If any of the events anticipated by the risks described below occur, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected which could result in a decline in the market price of our common stock, causing you to lose all or part of your investment. We have updated the risk factors previously disclosed in our information statement on Form 15C-211, filed March 14, 2010 (the "Form 15C-211") and in our Annual Audited financials for the year ended December 31, 2009, which was filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 9, 2010 (the "Fiscal 2009 "). We believe there are no changes that constitute material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in the Fiscal 2009 Audited Financials and the Form 15C-211 including but not limited, to the following:

Our Common Stock Is Subject To Penny Stock Regulation

Our shares are subject to the provisions of Section 15(g) and Rule 15g-9 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), commonly referred to as the "penny stock" rule. Section 15(g) sets forth certain requirements for transactions in penny stocks and Rule 15g-9(d)(1) incorporates the definition of penny stock as that used in Rule 3a51-1 of the Exchange Act. The Commission generally defines penny stock to

be any equity security that has a market price less than $5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Rule 3a51-1 provides that any equity security is considered to be penny stock unless that security is: registered and traded on a national securities exchange meeting specified criteria set by the Commission; authorized for quotation on the NASDAQ Stock Market; issued by a registered investment company; excluded from the definition on the basis of price (at least $5.00 per share) or the registrant's net tangible assets; or exempted from the definition by the Commission. Since our shares are deemed to be "penny stock", trading in the shares will be subject to additional sales practice requirements on broker/dealers who sell penny stock to persons other than established customers and accredited investors.

FINRA Sales Practice Requirements May Also Limit A Stockholder's Ability To Buy And Sell Our Stock.

In addition to the "penny stock" rules described above, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, FINRA believes that there is a high probability that speculative low priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. FINRA requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common stock, which may limit your ability to buy and sell our stock and have an adverse effect on the market for our shares.

Operating History and Lack of Profits Which Could Lead To Wide Fluctuations In Our Share Price. The Price At Which You Purchase Our Common Shares May Not Be Indicative Of The Price That Will Prevail In The Trading Market. You May Be Unable To Sell Your Common Shares At Or Above Your Purchase Price, Which May Result In Substantial Losses To You. The Market Price For Our Common Shares Is Particularly Volatile Given Our Status As A Relatively Unknown Company With A Small And Thinly Traded Public Float, Limited

The market for our common shares is characterized by significant price volatility when compared to seasoned issuers, and we expect that our share price will continue to be more volatile than a seasoned issuer for the indefinite future. The volatility in our share price is attributable to a number of factors. First, as noted above, our common shares are sporadically and thinly traded. As a consequence of this lack of liquidity, the trading of relatively small quantities of shares by our shareholders may disproportionately influence the price of those shares in either direction. The price for our shares could, for example, decline precipitously in the event that a large number of our common shares are sold on the market without commensurate demand, as compared to a seasoned issuer which could better absorb those sales without adverse impact on its share price. Secondly, we are a speculative or "risky" investment due to our limited operating history and lack of profits to date, and uncertainty of future market acceptance for our potential products. As a consequence of this enhanced risk, more risk-adverse investors may, under the fear of losing all or most of their investment in the event of negative news or lack of progress, be more inclined to sell their shares on the market more quickly and at greater discounts than would be the case with the stock of a seasoned issuer. Many of these factors are beyond our control and may decrease the market price of our common shares, regardless of our operating performance. We cannot make any predictions or projections as to what the prevailing market price for our common shares will be at any time, including as to whether our common shares will sustain their current market prices, or as to what effect that the sale of shares or the availability of common shares for sale at any time will have on the prevailing market price.

Shareholders should be aware that, according to SEC Release No. 34-29093, the market for penny stocks has suffered in recent years from patterns of fraud and abuse. Such patterns include (1) control of the market for the security by one or a few broker-dealers that are often related to the promoter or issuer; (2) manipulation of

prices through prearranged matching of purchases and sales and false and misleading press releases; (3) boiler room practices involving high-pressure sales tactics and unrealistic price projections by inexperienced sales persons; (4) excessive and undisclosed bid-ask differential and markups by selling broker-dealers; and (5) the wholesale dumping of the same securities by promoters and broker-dealers after prices have been manipulated to a desired level, along with the resulting inevitable collapse of those prices and with consequent investor losses. Our management is aware of the abuses that have occurred historically in the penny stock market. Although we do not expect to be in a position to dictate the behavior of the market or of broker-dealers who participate in the market, management will strive within the confines of practical limitations to prevent the described patterns from being established with respect to our securities. The occurrence of these patterns or practices could increase the volatility of our share price.

Note 2 of Our Unaudited Financial Statements for the quarter Ended June 30, 2010 Contains Explanatory Language That Substantial Doubt Exists About Our Ability To Continue As A Going Concern

Note 2 of Our Unaudited Financial Statements for the quarter Ended June 30, 2010 contains explanatory language that substantial doubt exists about our ability to continue as a going concern. The report states that we depend on the continued contributions of our executive officers to work effectively as a team, to execute our business strategy and to manage our business. The loss of key personnel, or their failure to work effectively, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. If we are unable to obtain sufficient financing in the near term or achieve profitability, then we would, in all likelihood, experience severe liquidity problems and may have to curtail our operations. If we curtail our operations, we may be placed into bankruptcy or undergo liquidation, the result of which will adversely affect the value of our common shares.

Because We Are Quoted On The OTC:PINKSHEETS Instead Of An Exchange Or National Quotation System, Our Investors May Have A Tougher Time Selling Their Stock Or Experience Negative Volatility On The Market Price Of Our Stock.

Our common stock is traded on the OTC:PINKSHEETS. The OTC:PINKSHEETS is often highly illiquid, in part because it does not have a national quotation system by which potential investors can follow the market price of shares except through information received and generated by a limited number of broker-dealers that make markets in particular stocks. There is a greater chance of volatility for securities that trade on the OTC:PINKSHEETS as compared to a national exchange or quotation system. This volatility may be caused by a variety of factors, including the lack of readily available price quotations, the absence of consistent administrative supervision of bid and ask quotations, lower trading volume, and market conditions. Investors in our common stock may experience high fluctuations in the market price and volume of the trading market for our securities. These fluctuations, when they occur, have a negative effect on the market price for our securities. Accordingly, our stockholders may not be able to realize a fair price from their shares when they determine to sell them or may have to hold them for a substantial period of time until the market for our common stock improves.

Volatility in our common share price may subject us to securities litigation, thereby diverting our resources that may have a material effect on our profitability and results of operations.

As discussed in the preceding risk factors, the market for our common shares is characterized by significant price volatility when compared to seasoned issuers, and we expect that our share price will continue to be more volatile than a seasoned issuer for the indefinite future. In the past, plaintiffs have often initiated securities class action litigation against a company following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. We may

in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and liabilities and could divert management's attention and resources.

Failure To Achieve And Maintain Effective Internal Controls In Accordance With Section 404 Of The Sarbanes-Oxley Act Could Have A Material Adverse Effect On Our Business And Operating Results.

It may be time consuming, difficult and costly for us to develop and implement the additional internal controls, processes and reporting procedures required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. We may need to hire additional financial reporting, internal auditing and other finance staff in order to develop and implement appropriate additional internal controls, processes and reporting procedures. If we are unable to comply with these requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we may not be able to obtain the independent accountant certifications that the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires of publicly traded companies.

If we fail to comply in a timely manner with the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act regarding internal control over financial reporting or to remedy any material weaknesses in our internal controls that we may identify, such failure could result in material misstatements in our financial statements, cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information and have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and current SEC regulations, beginning with our annual report on Form 10-K for our fiscal period ending December 31, 2009, we will be required to prepare assessments regarding internal controls over financial reporting and beginning with our annual report on Form 10-K for our fiscal period ending December 31, 2009, furnish a report by our management on our internal control over financial reporting. We have begun the process of documenting and testing our internal control procedures in order to satisfy these requirements, which is likely to result in increased general and administrative expenses and may shift management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. While our management is expending significant resources in an effort to complete this important project, there can be no assurance that we will be able to achieve our objective on a timely basis. There also can be no assurance that our auditors will be able to issue an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Failure to achieve and maintain an effective internal control environment or complete our Section 404 certifications could have a material adverse effect on our stock price.

In addition, in connection with our on-going assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, we may discover "material weaknesses" in our internal controls as defined in standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, or the PCAOB. A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected. The PCAOB defines "significant deficiency" as a deficiency that results in more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected.

In the event that a material weakness is identified, we will employ qualified personnel and adopt and implement policies and procedures to address any material weaknesses that we identify. However, the process of designing and implementing effective internal controls is a continuous effort that requires us to anticipate and react to changes in our business and the economic and regulatory environments and to expend significant resources to maintain a system of internal controls that is adequate to satisfy our reporting obligations as a public company. We cannot assure you that the measures we will take will remediate any material weaknesses that we may identify or that we will implement and maintain adequate controls over our financial process and reporting in the future.

Any failure to complete our assessment of our internal control over financial reporting, to remediate any material weaknesses that we may identify or to implement new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered

in their implementation, could harm our operating results, cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations or result in material misstatements in our financial statements. Any such failure could also adversely affect the results of the periodic management evaluations of our internal controls and, in the case of a failure to remediate any material weaknesses that we may identify, would adversely affect the annual auditor attestation reports regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting that are required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Inadequate internal controls could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our common stock.

We May Not Have Access To Sufficient Capital To Pursue Our Business And Therefore Would Be Unable To Achieve Our Planned Future Growth.

We intend to pursue a growth strategy that includes development of the Company business. Currently we have limited capital which is insufficient to pursue our plans for development and growth. Our ability to implement our growth plans will depend primarily on our ability to obtain additional private or public equity or debt financing. We are currently seeking additional capital. Such financing may not be available at all, or we may be unable to locate and secure additional capital on terms and conditions that are acceptable to us. Our failure to obtain additional capital will have a material adverse effect on our business.

Nevada Law And Our Articles Of Incorporation Protect Our Directors From Certain Types Of Lawsuits, Which Could Make It Difficult For Us To Recover Damages From Them In The Event Of A Lawsuit.

Nevada law provides that our directors will not be liable to our company or to our stockholders for monetary damages for all but certain types of conduct as directors. Our Articles of Incorporation require us to indemnify our directors and officers against all damages incurred in connection with our business to the fullest extent provided or allowed by law. The exculpation provisions may have the effect of preventing stockholders from recovering damages against our directors caused by their negligence, poor judgment or other circumstances. The indemnification provisions may require our company to use our assets to defend our directors and officers against claims, including claims arising out of their negligence, poor judgment, or other circumstances.

The energy and emissions industry is intensely competitive. We have many well-established competitors with substantially greater financial and other resources than it. These factors may make it more difficult for us to successfully implement its business plan and may adversely affect its results of operations.

The energy and emissions industry is a large, highly fragmented and growing industry, with, to management's knowledge, no single industry participant accounting for more than 10% of total industry retail sales. Participants include specialty mechanical shops, mass merchants (wholesalers), multi-level marketing organizations, mail order companies and a variety of other smaller participants. The market is also highly sensitive to the introduction of new products. Increased competition from companies that distribute through retail or wholesale channels could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. We are a development stage business and the only revenues we have received from product sales since inception were nominal. Accordingly, we have not been operational long enough to experience any of the above problems. However, since we are a development stage business, most, if not all companies in our industry have greater financial and other resources available to them and possess manufacturing, distribution and marketing capabilities greater than ours. In addition, our competitors may be more effective and efficient in integrating new products. We may not be able to compete effectively and any of the factors listed above may cause price reductions, reduced margins and difficulties in gaining market share.

SHOULD ONE OR MORE OF THE FOREGOING RISKS OR UNCERTAINTIES MATERIALIZE, OR SHOULD THE UNDERLYING ASSUMPTIONS PROVE INCORRECT, ACTUAL RESULTS MAY DIFFER SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THOSE ANTICIPATED, BELIEVED, ESTIMATED, EXPECTED, INTENDED OR PLANNED.

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This filing contains forward-looking statements about our business, financial condition and prospects that reflect our management's assumptions and good faith beliefs based on information currently available. We can give no assurance that the expectations indicated by such forward-looking statements will be realized. If any of our assumptions should prove incorrect, or if any of the risks and uncertainties underlying such expectations should materialize, our actual results may differ materially from those indicated by the forward-looking statements.

The key factors that are not within our control and that may have a direct bearing on operating results include, but are not limited to, acceptance of our proposed services and the products we expect to market, our ability to establish a customer base, managements' ability to raise capital in the future, the retention of key employees and changes in the regulation of our industry.

There may be other risks and circumstances that management may be unable to predict. When used in this filing, words such as, "believes," "expects," "intends," "plans," "anticipates," "estimates" and similar expressions are intended to identify and qualify forward-looking statements, although there may be certain forward-looking statements not accompanied by such expressions.

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

During the six months ended June 30, 2010 the Company issued 15,000,000 shares of common stock to consultants for the fair value of services rendered and expensed. The offer and sale of such shares of our common stock were effected in reliance on the exemptions for sales of securities not involving a public offering, as set forth in Rule 506 promulgated under the Securities Act and in Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. A legend was placed on the certificates representing each such security stating that it was restricted and could only be transferred if subsequent registered under the Securities Act or transferred in a transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act.

The Offering of such shares of our common stock and common stock purchase warrants to the Investors was effected in reliance on the exemptions for sales of securities not involving a public offering, in reliance upon Regulation S of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") , based on the following: (a) the Investors confirmed to us that they were "accredited investors," as defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act and had such background, education and experience in financial and business matters as to be able to evaluate the merits and risks of an investment in the securities; (b) there was no public offering or general solicitation with respect to the offering; (c) the Investors were provided with certain disclosure materials and all other information requested with respect to our company; (d) the Investors acknowledged that all securities being issued were "restricted securities" for purposes of the Securities Act, and agreed to transfer such securities only in a transaction registered under the Securities Act or exempt from registration under the Securities Act; and (e) a legend was placed on the certificates representing each such

security stating that it was restricted and could only be transferred if subsequent registered under the Securities Act or transferred in a transaction exempt from registration under the Securities Act. The Investors, in conjunction with the issuance of common shares and common stock purchase warrants pursuant to Rule 903(a) and (b)(3) of Regulation S represented to us that they were not a "*U.S. Person*". We did not engage in a distribution of this offering in the United States. The Investors represented its intention to acquire the securities for investment only and not with a view towards distribution. Appropriate legends have been affixed to the stock certificate issued to the Investors in accordance with Regulation S.

For purposes of this disclosure, "*U.S. Person*" within the meaning of U.S. tax laws, means a citizen or resident of the United States, any former U.S. citizen subject to Section 877 of the Internal Revenue Code, any corporation, or partnership organized or existing under the laws of the United States of America or any state, jurisdiction, territory or possession thereof and any estate or trust the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax irrespective of its source, and within the meaning of U.S. securities laws, as defined in Rule 902(o) of Regulation S, means:

(i) any natural person resident in the United States; (ii) any partnership or corporation organized or incorporated under the laws of the United States; (iii) any estate of which any executor or administrator is a U.S. person; (iv) any trust of which any trustee is a U.S. person; (v) any agency or branch of a foreign entity located in the United States; (vi) any non-discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary for the benefit or account of a U.S. person; (vii) any discretionary account or similar account (other than an estate or trust) held by a dealer or other fiduciary organized, incorporated, or (if an individual) resident in the United States; and (viii) any partnership or corporation if organized under the laws of any foreign jurisdiction, and formed by a U.S. person principally for the purpose of investing in securities not registered under the Securities Act, unless it is organized or incorporated, and owned, by accredited investors (as defined in Rule 501(a)) who are not natural persons, estates or trusts.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

There were no defaults upon senior securities during the period ended June 30, 2010.

ITEM 4. REMOVED AND RESERVED.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

There is no information with respect to which information is not otherwise called for by this form.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

31.1	Certification of Principle Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
31.2	
32.2	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

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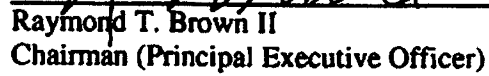
SIGNATURES

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

Registrant

Date: August 23, 2010

Energy 1 Corporation



Raymond T. Brown II

Chairman (Principal Executive Officer)

Exhibit 31.1

Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

I, Raymond T. Brown II, Chairman of the Company, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly report on Form 10Q of Energy 1 Corporation;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

   a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
   b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
   c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluations: 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 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.

Registrant
Date: August 23, 2010

Energy 1 Corporation

Raymond T. Brown II
Chairman (Principal Executive Officer.)

Exhibit 32.1

CERTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002 (18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350)

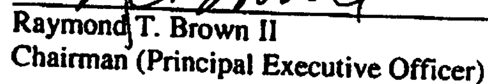
In connection with the Quarterly Report of Bond Laboratories, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ending June 30, 2010 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Raymond T. Brown II, Chairman of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

Registrant
Date: August 12, 2010

Energy 1 Corporation.



Raymond T. Brown II
Chairman (Principal Executive Officer)

ENERGY – 1 CORPORATION
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS
DAIRY FRESH FARMS INC.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

JUNE 30, 2010

La Posta & Associé Associate

ENERGY-1 CORPORATION (FORMERLY KNOWN AS DAIRY FRESH FARMS INC.)

JUNE 30, 2010

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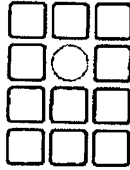


REVIEW ENGAGEMENT REPORT

To the Shareholders of
ENERGY – 1 CORPORATION
FORMERLY KNOWN AS
(DAIRY FRESH FARMS, INC.)

We have reviewed the condensed consolidated balance sheet of **ENERGY-1 CORPORATION FORMERLY KNOWN AS (DAIRY FRESH FARMS, INC.)** as at **June 30, 2010** for the period then ended. Our review was made in accordance with generally accepted standards in the United States of America for review engagements and accordingly consisted primarily of enquiry, analytical procedures and discussion related to information supplied to us by the Company.

A review does not constitute an audit and consequently we do not express an audit opinion on these condensed consolidated financial statements.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that these condensed consolidated financial statements are not, in all material respects, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

Chartered Accountant, Auditor
Montreal, Quebec,
August 18, 2010

8530 Champ D'eau, Suite 202
Montréal, Québec H1P 1Y3
Canada

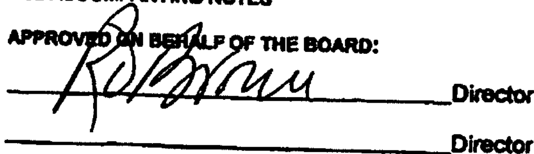
ENERGY – 1 CORPORATION
FORMERLY KNOWN AS
(DAIRY FRESH FARMS INC.)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(IN U.S. DOLLARS)
AS AT

	(UNAUDITED) JUNE 30, 2010 $	DECEMBER 31, 2009 $
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	-	2,592
	-	2,592
Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	5,232	5,918
Patents	260,000	-
	265,232	8,510
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts Payable and Accruals	900,315	1,128,198
Management Contracts Payable	333,985	340,042
Notes Payable	37,876	37,358
Loan Payable from Affiliates	1,293,467	1,222,218
	2,565,643	2,727,816
SHAREHOLDERS DEFICIENCY		
Common Stock, $0.001 par value, 400,000,000 authorized shares, 379,680,408 issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2010 and 329,953,478 December 31, 2009	379,680	329,953
Additional Paid-in Capital	4,980,556	4,400,141
Accumulated Comprehensive Loss	(673,567)	(638,345)
Accumulated Deficit	(6,987,080)	(6,811,055)
	(2,300,411)	(2,719,306)
	265,232	8,510

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



_______________________ Director

_______________________ Director

La Posta & Associé Associates

ENERGY – 1 CORPORATION
FORMERLY KNOWN AS
(DAIRY FRESH FARMS INC.)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(IN U.S. DOLLARS)

AS AT

	(UNAUDITED) SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2010 $	2009 $
Operating Expenses		
General and Administrative Expenses	**180,487**	529,695
Net Loss	**(180,487)**	(529,695)
Other Comprehensive Loss		
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	**4,462**	(109,261)
Comprehensive Loss	**(176,025)**	(638,956)
Net Loss Per Share:		
Basic and Diluted:	**(0.01)**	(0.01)
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding:		
Basic and Diluted:	**354,816,943**	193,418,478

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES

La Posta & Associé Associate

ENERGY – 1 CORPORATION
FORMERLY KNOWN AS
(DAIRY FRESH FARMS INC.)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(IN U.S. DOLLARS)

	(UNAUDITED) SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30,	
	2010	**2009**
	$	**$**
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net Loss	**(176,025)**	(638,956)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash Provide by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	**686**	484
Changes in working capital items		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(227,883)**	566,400
Management contracts payable	**(6,057)**	14,169
	(409,279)	(57,903)
Investing Activities		
Purchase of Patents	**(260,000)**	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	**-**	(731)
Issuance of common stock	**49,727**	273,070
Paid In Capital	**580,415**	(273,070)
Cash Flows used in investing activities	**370,142**	(731)
Financing Activities		
Loan Payable from Affiliates	**71,249**	52,569
Notes Payable	**518**	1,607
Cash flows provided by financing activities	**71,767**	54,176
Effect of Changes In Exchange Rates On Cash	**(35,222)**	4,566
Net Increase In Cash	**(2,592)**	108
Cash – Beginning of Period	**2,592**	2,214
Cash – End of Period	**-**	2,322

SEE ACCOMPANYING NOTES

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT
AS AT JUNE 30, 2010
Expressed In U.S. Dollars
(Unaudited)

I - GOVERNING STATUTES AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Dairy Fresh Farms Inc. ("the Company") was incorporated under the name of Northwest Horizon Corporation in the State of Nevada, United States of America on February 5, 2003. The name was changed to Dairy Fresh Farms Inc. on August 11, 2005 and further changed on March 12, 2009 to Energy – 1 Corporation. The Company includes the following subsidiaries.

Dairy Fresh Technologies Ltd.

Dairy Fresh Technologies Ltd. was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on May 14, 2002 to develop and exploit a unique patented dairy process in Canada This patent, "Dairy Fresh Farms Tm produces monounsaturated-enhanced dairy products.

Interim Financial Statement

The accompanying interim unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 8 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In our opinion, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three-month period ended June 30, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the *year* ending December 31, 2010 .For further information, refer to the financial statements and footnotes thereto included in our Form 10-KSB Report for the fiscal *year* ended December 31, 2009.

2- GOING CONCERN

The accompanying interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern.

As shown in the interim consolidate financial statements for the period ended June 30, 2010, the company incurred a net loss of $176,025 the six months period, and accumulated deficit of $6,987,080 since inception. The future of the company is dependant upon its ability to obtain financing, resume operations and achieve profitability. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amount of and classification of liabilities that might be necessary in the event that the Company cannot continue in existence.

The management of the Company is actively seeking new financing and has reduced expenses in order to preserve cash reserves.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT
AS AT JUNE 30, 2010
Expressed in U.S. Dollars
(Unaudited)

3 -ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

These interim financial statements have been prepared in U.S. dollars and in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that
affect the amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements. These estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions that the Company may undertake In the future. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Revenue Recognition

The Company also recorded its revenues in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAD) 104 which requires that four basic criteria must be met before revenue can be recognized: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (ii) delivery has occurred or service has been rendered; (iii) the fee is fixed and determinable; and (iv) collectibility is reasonably assured. The Company recognized revenue when the product was shipped from the supplier.

Loss Per Share

The Company has presented the basic loss per share computed on the basis of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Advertising

The Company expenses advertising costs as they are incurred.

Depreciation

Property and equipment are depreciated over their useful lives according to the following methods and annual rates:

	Method	Rate
Computer hardware	Declining balance	30%
Furniture and fixtures	Declining balance	20%
Leasehold improvements	Straight line	Shorter of useful life or remaining lease term

Income taxes

The Company uses the liability method in providing income taxes on all transactions that have been recognized in the financial statements. This method requires the adjustment of deferred taxes to reflect the tax rates at which future amounts will be settled or realized. The effects of tax rate changes on future deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax benefits, as well as other changes in income tax laws are recognized in net earnings in the period in which such changes are enacted. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amounts expected to be realized.

Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) includes net income (loss) and other comprehensive income ("OCI"). OCI refers to changes in net assets from transactions and other events and circumstances other than transactions with shareholders. These changes are recorded directly as a separate component of shareholders' equity (deficiency) and excluded from net income (loss). The only other comprehensive income (loss) item for the Company relates to foreign currency translation arising from the *translation of the financial statements from the functional currency into the reporting currency.*

Foreign currency translation

The Company's reporting currency is the U.S. dollar and the functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The translation of the Company's financial statements from the functional currency to its reporting currency is performed as follows:

All assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at the rate of exchange at the balance sheet date. Revenues, expenses and cash flow amounts are translated at the weighted average exchange rates for the period. The resulting translation adjustments are included in comprehensive income (loss) as a component of the stockholders' deficit.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company entered into the following related party transactions. These transactions were concluded in the normal course of operations at the exchange amount, which is the amount established and accepted by the parties.

(a) During the periods ended June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 the Company incurred management services to companies controlled by officers of the Company. The management fees payable are and $94,215 and $530,050 as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

CAPITAL STOCK

Authorized

400,000,000 Common shares

Issued and fully paid

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
379,680,408 Common Shares in June 30, 2010 And 329,953,478Common Shares in December 31, 2009	379,680	329,953

LOSS PER SHARE

For the purpose of the loss per share calculation, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding has been used. Had the treasury stock method been applied to the unexercised share warrants, the effect on the loss per share would be anti-dilutive.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of the short-term financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying amount given that they will mature shortly.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

FASB Interpretation 48

In June 2006, FASB Interpretation 48 "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" was issued which clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. This Interpretation prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. This Interpretation also provides guidance on *de—recognition, classification,* interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition.

This Interpretation is effective for fiscal *years* beginning after December 15, 2006, and earlier application of the provisions of this Interpretation is encouraged if the enterprise has not yet issued financial statements, including interim financial statements, in the period this Interpretation is adopted. The Company's adoption of FIN 48 has not had an impact on its consolidated financial statements.

SFAS No. 157

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, 'Fair Value Measurements', which establishes a framework for measuring fair value measurements and expands disclosures about such measurements. SFAS No. 157 does not require any new fair value measurements, but rather it creates a consistent method *for calculating fair value* measurements to address non-comparability of financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, The Company is evaluating the impact SFAS 157 will have on the consolidated financial statements.

SFAS No. 159

On February 15, 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, 'The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities : Including an amendment of *FASB NO.* 115' *to reduce earnings volatility caused by* related assets and liablities measured differently under GAAP. SFAS No. 159 allows all entities to make an irrevocable instrument-by-instrument election to measure eligible items at fair value in their entirety. In addition, unrealized gains and losses will be reported in earnings at each reporting date. SFAS No. 159 also

SFAS No. 159

establishes presentation and disclosure requirements that focus on providing information about the impact of electing the fair value option. SFAS No. 159 is effective as of the beginning of the first fiscal *year* that begins after November 15, 2007, concurrent with the adoption of SFAS No. 157. The Company does not anticipate that its adoption of SFAS No. 159 will have a significant impact on the consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

SFAS No 160

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements" ("SFAS No. 160"), which amends Accounting Research Bulletin 51, Consolidated Financial Statements, to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It also clarifies that anoncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. SFAS No. 160 also changes the *way* the consolidated income statement is presented by requiring consolidated net income to be reported at amounts that include the amounts attributable to both the parent and the noncontrolling interest. It also requires disclosure, on the face of the consolidated statement of income, of the amounts of consolidated net income attributable to the parent and to the noncontrolling interest. SFAS No. 160 requires that a parent recognize a gain or loss in net income when a subsidiary is deconsolidated and requires expanded disclosures in the consolidated financial statements that clearly identify and distinguish between the interests of the parent owners and the interests of the noncontrolling owners of a subsidiary. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal periods, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 160 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

SFAS No. 141(R)

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), "Business Combinations" (SFAS No. 141(R)). This Statement replaces SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations, and requires an acquirer to recognize the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, including those arising from contractual contingencies, any contingent consideration, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date, measured at their fair values as of that date, with limited exceptions specified in the statement. SFAS No. 141(R) also requires the acquirer in a business combination achieved in stages (sometimes referred to as a step acquisition) to recognize the identifiable assets and liabilities, as well as the noncontrolling interest in the acquiree, at the full amounts of their fair values (or other amounts determined in accordance with SFAS No. 141(R)). In addition, SFAS No. I41(R)'s requirement to measure the noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at fair value will result in recognizing the goodwill attributable to the noncontrolling interest in addition to that attributable to the acquirer.

SFAS No. 141(R) amends SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes, to require the acquirer to recognize changes in the amount of its deferred tax benefits that are recognizable because of a business combination either in income from continuing operations in the period of the combination or directly in contributed capital, depending on the circumstances. It also amends SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, to, among other things, provide guidance on the impairment testing of acquired research and development

SFAS No. 141(R)

intangible assets and assets that the acquirer intends not to use. SFAS No. 141(R) applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact that the adoption of SFAS No. 141(R) could have on its consolidated financial statements.

SAB No. 110

On December 21, 2007 the SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 110 ("SAB No. 110"), which, effective January 1, 2008, amends and replaces SAB No. 107, Share-Based Payment. SAB No. 110 expresses the views of the SEC staff regarding the use of a "simplified" method in developing an estimate of expected term of "plain vanilla" share options in accordance with FASB Statement No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment. Under the "simplified" method, the expected term is calculated as the midpoint between the vesting date and the end of the contractual term of the option. The use of the "simplified" method, which was first described in Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107, was scheduled to expire on December 31, 2007. SAB No. 110 extends the use of the "simplified" method for "plain vanilla" awards in certain situations. The SEC staff does not expect the "simplified" method to be used when sufficient information regarding exercise behavior, such as historical exercise data or exercise information from external sources, becomes available. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact that the adoption of SAB No. 110 could have on its consolidated financial statements.

Disclosure about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, " Disclosure about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities . " an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133, (SFAS 161). This statement requires that objectives for using derivative instruments be disclosed in terms of underlying risk and accounting designation. The Company is required to adopt SFAS 161 on January 1, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of SFAS No. 161 on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 142-3, "Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets,", which amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of intangible assets under FASB 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets'. The intent of this FSP is to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS 142 and the period of the expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under FASB 141 (revised 2007) "Business Combinations" and other U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of FSP FAS 142-3 on its consolidated financial statements.