

NUTRACEA
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PROSPECTUS

NutraCea

30,478,872 Shares of Common Stock

This prospectus relates to the disposition of up to 30,478,872 shares of NutraCea common stock or interests therein by the shareholders named in this prospectus under the heading "Selling Security Holders". We will not receive any of the proceeds from the disposition of the shares covered hereby or interests therein, although we will receive the proceeds from the cash exercise of warrants to acquire certain of these shares.

Our common stock is quoted on the Over-the-Counter ("OTC") Bulletin Board under the symbol "NTRZ". On March 31, 2006, the last sale price of our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board was \$1.18 per share.

Our principal executive offices are located at 1261 Hawk's Flight Court, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762, and our telephone number is (916) 558-6000.

INVESTING IN THE COMMON STOCK OFFERED HEREIN INVOLVES A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK. YOU SHOULD PURCHASE SHARES ONLY IF YOU CAN AFFORD A COMPLETE LOSS OF YOUR INVESTMENT. YOU SHOULD CONSIDER CAREFULLY THE "RISK FACTORS" CONTAINED IN THIS PROSPECTUS BEGINNING ON PAGE 4.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR DETERMINED IF THIS PROSPECTUS IS TRUTHFUL OR COMPLETE. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The date of this prospectus is May 4, 2006.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

We have not authorized anyone to provide information different from that contained in this prospectus. This prospectus is not an offer to sell nor is it seeking an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where such offer or sale is not permitted. The information contained in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or of any sale of the common stock. In this prospectus, references to “NutraCea”, the “Company”, “we”, “us” and “our” refer to NutraCea, a California corporation.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements in this prospectus and in any prospectus supplement we may file constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements relate to future events concerning our business and to our future revenues, operating results, and financial condition. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “may,” “will,” “could,” “would,” “should,” “expect,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “believe,” “estimate,” “forecast,” “potential,” or “continue” or the negative of those terms or other comparable terminology.

Any forward looking statements contained in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement are only estimates or predictions of future events based on information currently available to our management and management’s current beliefs about the potential outcome of future events. Whether these future events will occur as management anticipates, whether we will achieve our business objectives, and whether our revenues, operating results, or financial condition will improve in future periods are subject to numerous risks. The section of this prospectus captioned “Risk Factors,” beginning on page 4, provides a summary of the various risks that could cause our actual results or future financial condition to differ materially from forward-looking statements made in this prospectus. The factors discussed in this section are not intended to represent a complete list of all the factors that could adversely affect our business, revenues, operating results, or financial condition. Other factors that we have not considered may also have an adverse effect on our business, revenues, operating results, or financial condition, and the factors we have identified could affect us to a greater extent than we currently anticipate. Before making any investment in our securities, we encourage you to carefully read the information contained under the caption “Risk Factors,” as well the other information contained in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement we may file.

“TheraFoods,” “NutraCea,” “NutraBeauticals,” “RiSolubles,” “RiceMucil,” “RiceMucille,” “StaBran,” “SolublesS,” “ZymeBoost,” “NutraHGH,” “Equineceuticals,” “FiberSolutions,” “NutraBreathe,” “LiverBoost,” “RiceLean,” “VetC,” “PetCeuticals,” Caduceus logo, “HiFiSolubles,” “Therafeed,” “Via-Bran,” “Proventics,” “SuperSolubles,” “Nourishing The B Health,” “Proceuticals,” “Cea100,” “DiaBoost” and “NutraBalance” are registered trademarks of NutraCea.

RiceX® and RiceX Solubles® are registered trade names of The RiceX Company, NutraCea’s wholly owned subsidiary. Mirachol®, Max "E"® and Max "E" Glo® are registered trademarks of The RiceX Company.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by the information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. You should read the entire prospectus, including "Risk Factors" and the financial statements before making an investment decision.

Issuer:	NutraCea 1261 Hawk's Flight Court El Dorado Hills, California 95762 (916) 933-7000
Description of Business:	<p>We are a developer, formulator and distributor of nutraceutical, health, cosmetic and nutrition products using stabilized rice bran and specially formulated rice bran oil. We have also developed dietary products that provide the benefits of stabilized rice bran and rice bran oil as a nutritional supplement for humans and animals. Consumer products are marketed under the TheraFoods® name. Medical supplements are marketed under the NutraCea® name. Products for veterinary and animal use are marketed under the NutraGlo® name. Cosmetics are marketed under the NutraBeautical® name. A description of our business begins on page 24 of this prospectus.</p> <p>On October 4, 2005, we acquired The RiceX Company. The RiceX Company manufactures and distributes nutritionally dense foods and food ingredients made from stabilized rice bran for supply to the global food manufacturing and equine feed industries.</p>
The Offering:	This offering relates to the resale of shares of our common stock that are outstanding and shares of our common stock that may be acquired from time to time upon conversion of our outstanding Series B convertible preferred stock and upon exercise of outstanding options and warrants. The selling shareholders and the number of shares that may be sold by each are set forth on page 57 of this prospectus.
Shares:	30,478,872 shares of our common stock. A description of our common stock is set forth on page 55 of this prospectus.
Manner of Sale:	The shares of our common stock may be sold from time to time by the selling shareholders in open market or negotiated transactions at prices determined from time to time by the selling shareholders. A description of the manner in which sales may be made is set forth in this prospectus beginning on page 60 of this prospectus.
Use of Proceeds:	We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of our common stock by the selling shareholders.
Risk Factors:	The securities offered hereby involve a high degree of risk and will result in immediate and substantial dilution. A discussion of additional risk factors relating to our stock, our business and this offering begins on page 4 of this prospectus.

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RISK FACTORS

Please carefully consider the specific factors set forth below as well as the other information contained in this prospectus before purchasing shares of our common stock. This prospectus contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ significantly from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements.

Risks Related to Our Business

We have a limited operating history and have not generated a profit since we began operations.

We began operations in February 2000 and have incurred losses in each reporting period since commencing operations. Our prospects for financial success are difficult to forecast because we have a relatively limited operating history. Our prospects for financial success must be considered in light of the risks, expenses and difficulties frequently encountered by companies in new, unproven and rapidly evolving markets. Our business could be subject to any or all of the problems, expenses, delays and risks inherent in the establishment of a new business enterprise, including limited capital resources, possible delays in product development, possible cost overruns due to price and cost increases in raw product and manufacturing processes, uncertain market acceptance, and inability to respond effectively to competitive developments and attract, retain and motivate qualified employees. Therefore, there can be no assurance that our business or products will be successful, that we will be able to achieve or maintain profitable operations, or that we will not encounter unforeseen difficulties that may deplete its capital resources more rapidly than anticipated.

We may need to obtain additional funds to finance long-term product research and development as well as fund current operations.

We have not generated a positive cash flow from operations in any period since commencing operations. While we believe that we have adequate cash reserves and working capital to fund current operations, our ability to meet long term business objectives is dependent upon our ability to raise additional financing through public or private debt or equity financings, establish increasing cash flow from operations, enter into collaborative or other arrangements with corporate sources, or secure other sources of financing to fund long-term operations. There is no assurance that external funds will be available on terms acceptable to us in sufficient amount to finance operations until we do reach positive cash flow to fund our capital expenditures. In addition, any issuance of securities to obtain such funds would dilute percentage ownership of our shareholders. Such dilution could also have an adverse impact on our earnings per share and reduce the price of our common stock. Incurring additional debt may involve restrictive covenants and increased interest costs and demand on future cash flow. Our inability to obtain sufficient financing may require us to delay, scale back or eliminate some or all of our product development and marketing programs.

We may not realize the anticipated benefits from the RiceX transaction because of integration difficulties and other challenges.

If we fail to meet the challenges involved in successfully integrating the operations of NutraCea and RiceX or to realize any of the anticipated benefits or synergies of the RiceX transaction could seriously harm our results. Realizing the benefits of the RiceX transaction will depend in part on our ability to overcome significant challenges, such as timely, efficient and successful execution of post-merger strategies, including:

combining the operations of two companies;

retaining and assimilating the key personnel of each company;

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- integrating the technology and products of the two companies;
- retaining existing customers and strategic partners of both companies and attracting new customers and strategic partners; and
- successfully exploiting potential synergies of the two companies.

The risks related to the execution of these post-merger strategies include:

- potential disruption of our ongoing business and distraction of our management resulting from the efforts to combine and integrate NutraCea's and RiceX's operations;
- difficulties associated with successfully coordinating our management;
- difficulties inherent in creating successful strategies for coordinating sales and marketing plans for the products and services of the two companies;
- the risk that synergies anticipated for our products will not be achieved or may not be realized within the timeframe currently anticipated;
- the possibility that efforts to achieve operating expense reductions may be unsuccessful or give rise to unexpected liabilities;
- the potential need to demonstrate to customers that the merger will not result in adverse changes in customer service standards or business;
- impairment of relationships with employees, suppliers and customers as a result of the integration of new management personnel; and
- failure to retain key employees, including members of the management team.

There are significant market risks associated with our business.

We have formulated our business plan and strategies based on certain assumptions regarding the size of the rice bran market, our anticipated share of this market and the estimated price and acceptance of our products. These assumptions are based on the best estimates of our management; however there can be no assurance that our assessments regarding market size, potential market share attainable by us, the price at which we will be able to sell our products, market acceptance of our products or a variety of other factors will prove to be correct. Any future success may depend upon factors including changes in the dietary supplement industry, governmental regulation, increased levels of competition, including the entry of additional competitors and increased success by existing competitors, changes in general economic conditions, increases in operating costs including costs of production, supplies, personnel, equipment, and reduced margins caused by competitive pressures.

We depend on limited number of customers.

During 2005, we received approximately 85% of all sales revenue from five customers and approximately 54% of our revenue from one customer. A loss of any of these customers could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations.

We rely upon a limited number of product offerings.

All of our products are based on stabilized rice bran. Although we will market rice bran as a dietary supplement, as an active food ingredient for inclusion in our products and in other companies' products, and in other ways, a decline in the market demand for our products, as well as the products of other companies utilizing our products, could have a significant adverse impact on us.

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We are dependent upon our marketing efforts.

We are dependent on our ability to market products to animal food producers, food manufacturers, mass merchandise and health food retailers, and to other companies for use in their products. We must increase the level of awareness of dietary supplements in general and our products in particular. We will be required to devote substantial management and financial resources to these marketing and advertising efforts and there can be no assurance that it will be successful.

We rely upon an adequate supply of raw rice bran.

All of our current products depend on our proprietary technology using stabilized rice bran, which is a by-product from milling paddy rice to white rice. Our ability to manufacture rice bran raw materials is currently limited to the production capability of our facility at Farmers Rice Cooperative and our single plant in Dillon, Montana. Between the Dillon, Montana plant and the facility at Farmers Rice Cooperative, we currently are capable of producing all of our required rice bran raw materials. The current production capacity will meet our immediate supply needs, but that capacity may not be sufficient to meet all of our needs for the year ahead. We have initiated an expansion of the Dillon, Montana facility which should be completed in the first half of 2006 and have entered into a new supply agreement in Louisiana, involving the construction of a new facility which we anticipate will be operating by the end of the third quarter of 2006. These facilities should meet our needs for 2006 and early 2007, but are not anticipated to be sufficient to meet our longer term supply needs. Therefore, we anticipate building new facilities to meet the forecasted demand for our products and envision we will be able to execute on this initiative. In the event we are unable to create additional production capacity to produce more stabilized rice bran products to fulfill our current and future requirements this could materially and adversely affect our business, results from operations, and financial condition.

We are pursuing other supply sources in the United States and in foreign countries and anticipate being able to secure alternatives and back-up sources of rice bran, although we have not entered into any definitive agreements other than the agreements with Farmers Rice Cooperative and Louisiana RiceMill. However, there can be no assurance that we will continue to secure adequate sources of raw rice bran to meet our requirements to produce stabilized rice bran products. Since rice bran has a limited shelf life, the supply of rice bran is affected by the amount of rice planted and harvested each year. If economic or weather conditions adversely affect the amount of rice planted or harvested, the cost of rice bran products that we use may increase. We are not generally able to pass cost increases to our customers and any increase in the cost of stabilized rice bran products would have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We face competition.

Competition in our targeted industries, including nutraceuticals, functional food ingredients, rice bran oils, animal feed supplements and companion pet food ingredients is vigorous, with a large number of businesses engaged in the various industries. Many of our competitors have established reputations for successfully developing and marketing their products, including products that incorporate bran from other cereal grains and other alternative ingredients that are widely recognized as providing similar benefits as rice bran. In addition, many of our competitors have greater financial, managerial, and technical resources than us. If we are not successful in competing in these markets, we may not be able to attain our business objectives.

Our products could fail to meet applicable regulations which could have a material adverse affect on our financial performance.

The dietary supplement and cosmetic industries are subject to considerable government regulation, both as to efficacy as well as labeling and advertising. There is no assurance that all of our products and marketing strategies will satisfy

all of the applicable regulations of the Dietary Supplement, Health and Education Act, the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and/or the U.S. Federal Trade Commission. Failure to meet any applicable regulations would require us to limit the production or marketing of any non-compliant products or advertising, which could subject us to financial or other penalties.

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Our success depends in part on our ability to obtain patents, licenses and other intellectual property rights for our products and technology.

NutraCea has one patent entitled Methods for Treating Joint Inflammation, Pain and Loss of Mobility, which covers both humans and mammals. In addition, our subsidiary RiceX has five United States patents and may decide to file corresponding international applications. RiceX holds patents to the production of Beta Glucan and to a micro nutrient enriched rice bran oil process. RiceX also holds patents to a method to treat high cholesterol, to a method to treat diabetes and to a process for producing Higher Value Fractions from stabilized rice bran. The process of seeking patent protection may be long and expensive, and there can be no assurance that patents will be issued, that we will be able to protect our technology adequately, or that competition will not be able to develop similar technology. There currently are no claims or lawsuits pending or threatened against us or RiceX regarding possible infringement claims, but there can be no assurance that infringement claims by third parties, or claims for indemnification resulting from infringement claims, will not be asserted in the future or that such assertions, if proven to be accurate, will not have a material adverse affect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In the future, litigation may be necessary to enforce our patents, to protect our trade secrets or know-how or to defend against claimed infringement of the rights of others and to determine the scope and validity of the proprietary rights of others. Any litigation could result in substantial cost and diversion of our efforts, which could have a material adverse affect on our financial condition and results of operations. Adverse determinations in any litigation could result in the loss of our proprietary rights, subjecting us to significant liabilities to third parties, require us to seek licenses from third parties or prevent us from manufacturing or selling our systems, any of which could have a material adverse affect on our financial condition and results of operations. There can be no assurance that a license under a third party's intellectual property rights will be available to us on reasonable terms, if at all.

We are dependent on key employees and consultants.

Our success depends upon the efforts of our top management team, including the efforts of Bradley D. Edson, our President and Chief Executive Officer, Todd C. Crow, our Chief Financial Officer, Ike E. Lynch, our Chief Operating Officer, Patricia McPeak, our founder and former Chief Executive Officer, and Margie D. Adelman, our Secretary and Senior Vice President. Although we have written employment agreements with each of the foregoing individuals there is no assurance that such individuals will not die or become disabled. In addition, our success is dependent upon our ability to attract and retain key management persons for positions relating to the marketing and distribution of our products. There is no assurance that we will be able to recruit and employ such executives at times and on terms acceptable to us.

Our products may require clinical trials to establish efficacy and safety.

Certain of our products may require clinical trials to establish our benefit claims or their safety and efficacy. Such trials can require a significant amount of resources and there is no assurance that such trials will be favorable to the claims we make for our products, or that the cumulative authority established by such trials will be sufficient to support our claims. Moreover, both the findings and methodology of such trials are subject to challenge by the FDA and scientific bodies. If the findings of our trials are challenged or found to be insufficient to support our claims, additional trials may be required before such products can be marketed.

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Risks Related to Our Stock

Our Stock Price is Volatile.

The market price of a share of our common stock has fluctuated significantly in the past and may continue to fluctuate significantly in the future. During 2005, through March 31, the high and low sales prices of a share of NutraCea common stock were \$1.42 and \$0.65, respectively. During 2006, the high and low sales prices of a share of our common stock were \$1.81 and \$0.20, respectively. The market price of a share of our common stock may continue to fluctuate in response to a number of factors, including:

- announcements of new products or product enhancements by us or our competitors;
- fluctuations in our quarterly or annual operating results;
- developments in our relationships with customers and suppliers;
- the loss of services of one or more of our executive officers or other key employees;
- announcements of technological innovations or new systems or enhancements used by us or its competitors;
- developments in our or our competitors intellectual property rights;
- adverse effects to our operating results due to impairment of goodwill;
- failure to meet the expectation of securities analysts' or the public; and
- general economic and market conditions.

We have significant "equity overhang" which could adversely affect the market price of our common stock and impair our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of equity securities.

As of March 3, 2006, NutraCea had approximately 68,350,622 shares of common stock outstanding and 7,250 shares of preferred stock outstanding, which preferred shares are convertible into 14,500,000 shares of our common stock. Additionally, as of March 3, 2006, options and warrants to purchase a total of 38,283,259 shares of our common stock were outstanding. The possibility that substantial amounts of our outstanding common stock may be sold by investors or the perception that such sales could occur, often called "equity overhang," could adversely affect the market price of our common stock and could impair our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of equity securities in the future.

We may need to raise funds through debt or equity financings in the future, which would dilute the ownership of our existing shareholders and possibly subordinate certain of their rights to the rights of new investors.

We may choose to raise additional funds in debt or equity financings if they are available to us on terms it believes reasonable to increase its working capital, strengthen its financial position or to make acquisitions. Any sales of additional equity or convertible debt securities would result in dilution of the equity interests of our existing shareholders, which could be substantial. Additionally, if we issue shares of preferred stock or convertible debt to raise funds, the holders of those securities might be entitled to various preferential rights over the holders of our common stock, including repayment of their investment, and possibly additional amounts, before any payments could be made to holders of our common stock in connection with an acquisition of the company. Such preferred shares, if

authorized, might be granted rights and preferences that would be senior to, or otherwise adversely affect, the rights and the value of our common stock. Also, new investors may require that we and certain of our shareholders enter into voting arrangements that give them additional voting control or representation on our board of directors.

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Inadequate market liquidity may make it difficult to sell our stock.

There is currently a public market for our common stock, but we can give no assurance that there will always be such a market. Only a limited number of shares of our common stock are actively traded in the public market and we cannot give assurance that the market for our stock will develop sufficiently to create significant market liquidity. An investor may find it difficult or impossible to sell shares of our common stock in the public market because of the limited number of potential buyers at any time. In addition, the shares of our common stock are not eligible as a margin security and lending institutions may not accept our common stock as collateral for a loan.

The application of the “penny stock regulation” could adversely affect the market price of our common stock

Penny stocks generally are equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00 per share other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the NASDAQ Stock Market, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in such securities is provided by the exchange or system. Our securities may be subject to “penny stock rules” that impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell such securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors (generally those with assets in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000 or \$300,000 together with their spouse). For transactions covered by these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchase of such securities and have received the purchaser’s written consent to the transaction prior to the purchase. Consequently, the “penny stock rules” may restrict the ability of broker-dealers to sell our securities and may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity of our common stock in the secondary market.

The senior rights and preferences of our outstanding Series B preferred stock may have an adverse economic effect on our common shareholders and could impair our ability to obtain future financing when and if needed.

As long as any shares of our Series B preferred stock remain outstanding, Series B preferred shareholders will enjoy various economic rights and contractual benefits not held by our common shareholders. Most significantly, holders of Series B preferred stock are entitled to a liquidation preference upon a liquidation of NutraCea, and for purposes of the Series B preferred stock, a liquidation is deemed to include a merger, acquisition, or similar transaction involving NutraCea. As a result, the Series B preferred stock is entitled to receive its liquidation preference prior to any payments or distributions being made to holders of our common stock. After payment of the liquidation preference, holders of Series B preferred stock and holders of common stock share pro-rata in any remaining proceeds. The aggregate outstanding liquidation preference of our Series B preferred stock currently totals approximately \$7,250,000 million. Holders of our Series B preferred stock also hold certain preferential voting rights, including the right to approve liquidation events and future financings.

Based on the senior rights of the Series B preferred stock, particularly the liquidation preference, common shareholders may receive a substantially reduced portion of the proceeds of any merger, acquisition, or other liquidation of NutraCea compared to the amount they would have received if the Series B preferred stock were converted into common stock. In addition, any new investor who may wish to invest any substantial amounts of capital in NutraCea may require that any securities it purchases rank senior in priority to the Series B preferred stock. Based on the rights of the Series B preferred shareholders, we would not be able to conclude such a financing without their consent.

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The authorization of our preferred stock may have an adverse effect on the rights of holders of our common stock.

We may, without further action or vote by holders of our common stock, designate and issue shares of our preferred stock. The terms of any series of preferred stock could adversely affect the rights of holders of our common stock and thereby reduce the value of our common stock. The designation and issuance of preferred stock favorable to current management or shareholders could make it more difficult to gain control of the Board of Director or remove our current management and may be used to defeat hostile bids for control which might provide shareholders with premiums for their shares.

We may engage in future acquisitions that dilute our shareholders and cause us to incur debt or assume contingent liabilities.

As part of our strategy, we expect to review opportunities to buy other businesses or technologies that would complement its current products, expand the breadth of its markets or enhance technical capabilities, or that may otherwise offer growth opportunities. In the event of any future acquisitions, we could:

- issue stock that would dilute current shareholders' percentage ownership;
- incur debt; or
- assume liabilities.

These purchases also involve numerous risks, including:

- problems combining the purchased operations, technologies or products;
- unanticipated costs;
- diversion of management's attention from our core business;
- adverse effects on existing business relationships with suppliers and customers;
- risks associated with entering markets in which we have no or limited prior experience; and
- potential loss of key employees of purchased organizations.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully integrate RiceX's business or any businesses, products, technologies or personnel that it might purchase in the future.

Compliance with corporate governance and public disclosure regulations may result in additional expenses.

Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and new regulations issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, are creating uncertainty for companies. In order to comply with these laws, we may need to invest substantial resources to comply with evolving standards, and this investment would result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities.

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Our officers and directors have limited liability and have indemnification rights

Our Articles of Incorporation and by-laws provide that we may indemnify our officers and directors against losses sustained or liabilities incurred which arise from any transaction in that officer's or director's respective managerial capacity unless that officer or director violates a duty of loyalty, did not act in good faith, engaged in intentional misconduct or knowingly violated the law, approved an improper dividend, or derived an improper benefit from the transaction.

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The Shares offered by this prospectus are being registered for the account of the selling shareholders. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of common stock by the selling shareholders.

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

On September 17, 1998, our common stock was approved for quotation on the National Association of Securities Dealers' Over-the-Counter ("OTC") bulletin board where it traded under the name Alliance Consumer International, Inc., and was quoted under the symbol "ACIL" until June 3, 1999. On June 3, 1999, our common stock was moved to the "Pink Sheets" published by the Pink Sheets LLC (previously National Quotation Bureau, LLC). In May 2001, our common stock was again approved for quotation on the OTC bulletin board and its symbol was changed to "ACIN." Effective December 17, 2001, we changed our name to NutraStar Incorporated and the common stock began trading on the OTC bulletin board under the symbol "NTRA." On October 1, 2003, we changed our name to NutraCea and our common stock began trading on the OTC bulletin board under the symbol "NTRC." On November 12, 2003, we declared a 1:10 reverse stock split. Our post-split shares trade on the OTC Bulletin Board under the Symbol "NTRZ".

A public trading market having the characteristics of depth, liquidity and orderliness depends upon the existence of market makers as well as the presence of willing buyers and sellers, which are circumstances over which we do not have control. The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices reported by the OTC Bulletin Board for our common stock and its predecessors in the periods indicated. The quotations below reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, markdown or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

NUTRACEA COMMON STOCK	Low	High
Year Ending December 31, 2005		
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.65	\$ 1.17
Third Quarter	\$ 0.39	\$ 1.81
Second Quarter	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.65
First Quarter	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.67
Year Ended December 31, 2004		
First Quarter	\$ 0.85	\$ 2.14
Second Quarter	\$ 0.83	\$ 1.33
Third Quarter	\$ 0.29	\$ 1.16
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.56

As of March 3, 2005, there were approximately 418 holders of record of our common stock.

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DIVIDEND POLICY

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock. We currently anticipate that we will retain all future earnings for the expansion and operation of our business and do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. In addition our ability to pay cash dividends on our common stock is limited by the provisions of our Certificate of Determination, Rights and Privileges of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, which provide that we may not pay dividends on our common stock unless we first pay a dividend on our Series B preferred stock equal to 5% of the sales price for the Series B preferred stock. Based upon the number of shares of Series B preferred stock outstanding as of March 3, 2006, the aggregate dividend preference that our Series B preferred stock would be entitled to receive prior to our paying dividends on our common stock equals \$362,500.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion on our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Prospectus.

Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This discussion contains forward-looking statements that relate to future events or future financial performance. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as “*may*,” “*will*,” “*should*,” “*expects*,” “*plans*,” “*anticipates*,” “*believes*,” “*estimates*,” “*predicts*,” “*intends*,” “*potential*” or “*continue*” or the negative of such terms or other comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including the risks outlined under “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Prospectus.

Merger with The RiceX Company

On October 4, 2005, NutraCea merged with RiceX, with RiceX surviving the Merger as a wholly-owned subsidiary of NutraCea. Each share of RiceX common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger was converted into the right to receive 0.76799 shares of NutraCea's common stock. The stockholders of RiceX received 28,272,064 shares of NutraCea common stock in exchange for 100% of the shares of RiceX common stock, and NutraCea assumed the outstanding options and warrants to purchase 11,810,507 shares of RiceX common stock.

The following is a summary discussion of our consolidated financial condition as of December 31, 2005 and the results of operations for quarters ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. The quarter presentation is made because of the fourth quarter 2005 significant event, merger with The RiceX Company, or RiceX, and its effect on our quarter operating results.

Also following is a detailed discussion of our consolidated financial condition as of December 31, 2005 and the results of operations for fiscal years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, which should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by, the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this report. The consolidated financial statements represent annual results for NutraCea and three months of operations for RiceX which was acquired by NutraCea on October 4, 2005.

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The following chart summarizes selected financial information for the fourth quarter ending December 31, 2005 and 2004 for our combined Company.

Selected Financial Summary
Quarter Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004
(in thousands except share data)

Consolidated Operating Results	Fourth Quarter 2005	Fourth Quarter 2004
Revenue	\$ 4,504	\$ 561
Gross margin	2,331	358
Percent of revenue	52%	64%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,952	2,594
Depreciation and amortization	263	14
Other income (expense)	\$ (269)	(27)
Net income (loss)	(153)	(2,277)
Net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.00	(\$0.11)
Weighted average common shares outstanding at quarter end quarter end December 31,	38,615,344	19,905,965

Gross revenues for the fourth quarter 2005 were \$4,504,000 compared to gross revenues of \$561,000 for the fourth quarter of 2004. Our improved revenues and financial performance on a quarterly comparative basis have primarily resulted from the merger with RiceX and the successful launch of our products into the infomercial market segment during quarter ended December 31, 2005. We had a net loss of \$153,000 for the fourth quarter of 2005, compared to a net loss of \$2,277,000 for the same period in 2004.

Annual Summary

Due to the acquisition of The RiceX Company on October 4, 2005, the following represents annual results for NutraCea and three months of operations for RiceX for 2005 information.

Selected Financial Summary
Years End December 31, 2005 and 2004
(in thousands except share data)

Consolidated Operating Results	2005	2004
Revenue	\$ 5,564	\$ 1,224
Gross margin	2,686	624
Percent of revenue	48%	51%
Research and development expenses	191	127
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2993	1,928
Share-based compensation	1,511	20,998
Professional and investor relations fees	984	1,122
Other income (expense)	(878)	32
Net (loss)	\$ (3,872)	(23,583)
Loss per share	(\$0.10)	(\$1.18)

Weighted average number of shares outstanding	38,615,344	19,905,965
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Consolidated Balance Sheets	2005	2004
Cash	\$ 3,491	\$ 1,928
Total assets	48,558	3,338
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,255	2,171
Deferred revenue, advance payments	5	-
Shareholders' equity	\$ 38,894	1,167
Number of common shares outstanding at December 31,	67,102,079	36,130,544

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND DECEMBER 31, 2004

Due to the recent merger of NutraCea with RiceX which occurred in the fourth quarter of 2005, the results of operations discussed below may not be comparable to future operations of the combined entity.

Consolidated revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005 were \$5,564,000, an increase of \$4,340,000, or 355% on a comparative basis to the year ended December 31, 2004. The 355% increase was primarily a result of new sales in the infomercial market of \$3,012,000 which began in September 2005. We had sales in the nutraceutical equine market of \$1,071,000, sales in other nutraceutical markets of \$323,000, and technology income of \$100,000 in 2005. Also contributing to our revenue increase was fourth quarter sales included in the merger with The RiceX Company of approximately \$1,058,000. Assuming the merger with RiceX was effective for the entire year, the unaudited pro forma condensed combined consolidated revenues for the year ended December 31, 2005 were \$8,082,000 (NutraCea 2005 revenues at \$4,569,000, RiceX 2005 revenues at \$3,838,000 and adjusting for intercompany sales \$325,000).

Cost of goods sold increased from \$600,000 in 2004 to \$2,878,000 in 2005 due primarily to the significant increase in product sold in 2005. Gross margins increased \$2,062,000 to \$2,686,000 in 2005, from \$624,000 in 2004. This 330% increase was due to new sales in the infomercial market, increased sales in the equine market and nutraceutical markets, and the addition of gross margins related to the merger of The RiceX Company in the fourth quarter of 2005. Assuming the merger with RiceX was effective for the entire year, the unaudited pro forma condensed combined consolidated gross margins for the year ended December 31, 2005 were \$4,351,000 (NutraCea 2005 gross margins at \$2,046,000, RiceX 2005 gross margins at \$2,305,000).

Research and Development (R&D) expenses increased \$64,000 in 2005 to \$191,000 due to increased product development costs.

Sales, General and Administrative (SG&A) expenses increased \$1,059,000 from \$1,928,000 in 2004 to \$2,993,000 in 2005. The increase was mostly due to added employee related, travel, office, commission, and other general operating expenses resulting from the merger with RiceX.

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Share-based compensation decreased \$19,487,000 from \$20,998,000 in 2004 to \$1,511,000 in 2005. These non-cash charges are related to issuances of common stock and common stock warrants and options awarded in 2005 compared to 2004. During 2004, these non-cash expenses relating to the issuance of 5.5 million restricted shares of common stock to the Company's former Chief Executive Officer for services rendered and repayment of debt; the value of restricted shares and shares covered by the Company's S-8 registration statement issued to officers, directors and consultants for services; and the value of options and warrants issued to various employees and consultants. The increased issuance of restricted stock, options and warrants during 2004 was deemed necessary by management to retain and compensate officers, directors, consultants and employees while conserving cash assets that would otherwise have been expended for these purposes.

Professional and investor relations fees decreased \$138,000 from \$1,122,000 in 2004 to \$984,000 in 2005. In 2005, professional expenses, primarily legal expenses, were associated with non recurring charges of \$612,000 incurred by RiceX. Also in 2005, we incurred investor relations costs of \$262,000 associated with an investor relations firm and professional fees associated with quarterly and annual SEC filing requirements. In 2004, we incurred significantly higher professional fees due to non cash expenses for consultants for services.

Interest expense increased by \$868,000 to \$896,000 in 2005 due to interest and discount related to a note payable of \$2,400,000 at 7% interest compounded quarterly. On October 4, 2005, principle of \$2,400,000 and \$137,000 interest was paid in full. A non-cash discount in the amount of \$759,000 was amortized in 2005.

We had a net loss of \$3,872,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005, or \$0.10 loss per share, compared to a net loss of \$23,583,000 for 2004, or \$1.18 loss per share. The net loss reduction of \$19,711,000 was primarily due to the reduction of non-cash stock options and warrants issued, increased total revenues, and new business development in the infomercial market. There were positive trends in our domestic animal product lines primarily sold to the equine market and our domestic functional foods and nutraceutical product lines. Assuming the merger with RiceX was effective for the entire year, the unaudited pro forma condensed combined consolidated net loss for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$7,506,000 (NutraCea 2005 net loss at \$3,567,000, RiceX 2005 net loss at \$3,994,000, and \$55,000 intercompany adjustment).

The provision of income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 consists of the \$2,226 for minimum state income taxes.

Deferred taxes arise from temporary differences in the recognition of certain expenses for tax and financial statement purposes. At December 31, 2005, management determined that realization of these benefits is not assured and has provided a valuation allowance for the entire amount of such benefits. At December 31, 2005, net operating loss carryforwards were approximately \$23,000,000 for federal tax purposes that expire at various dates from 2011 through 2025 and \$19,700,000 for state tax purposes that expire in 2010 through 2015.

Utilization of net operating loss carryforwards may be subject to substantial annual limitations due to the "change in ownership" provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and similar state regulations. The annual limitation may result in expiration of net operating loss carryforwards before utilization.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We have incurred significant operating losses since our inception, and, as of December 31, 2005 we had an accumulated deficit of \$48,800,000. We used approximately \$3,378,000 of cash to fund operations during the twelve months ended December 31, 2005 leaving a cash balance of \$3,491,000 at December 31, 2005 and working capital of \$5,566,000.

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To date, we have funded our operations, in addition to sales revenues, through a combination of short-term debt and the issuance of common and preferred stock. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2005, we issued a total of 30,972,000 shares of common stock of which 1,975,000 shares valued at \$934,000 were issued as compensation to officers and consultants in lieu of cash. The bulk of the 2005 issuance was 28,272,000 shares of common stock issued to RiceX shareholders resulting from the merger on October 4, 2005.

On October 4, 2005, certain investors purchased an aggregate of 7,850 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock at a price of \$1,000 per share. This private placement of securities generated aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$7,850,000 (approximately \$7,300,000 million after offering expenses). The preferred shares can be converted to shares of common stock at a conversion rate of 2,000 shares of common stock for each preferred share issued in the transaction. Additionally, in connection with this transaction, the investors were issued warrants to purchase an aggregate 7,850,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.70 per share. The warrants have a term of five years and are immediately exercisable. An advisor for this financing received a customary fee based on aggregate gross proceeds received from the investors and a warrant to purchase 1,099,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price per share of \$0.50 per share. This sale of securities will provide additional operating capital to be utilized over at least the next 12 months.

During December 2004, we borrowed \$2,400,000 in notes payable to help finance future operations. The notes were for a one year term, bear interest at 7% interest compounded quarterly and were secured by all of our assets. The holders were issued warrants to purchase a total of 2,400,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.30 per share. The warrants are immediately exercisable and expire in seven years from the date of issuance. Debt discount expense of \$786,370 was recorded in connection with issuance of these warrants and is being amortized over the life of the notes payable. These notes were paid off on October 4, 2005. Subsequent to the completion of the October 4, 2005 private placement transaction mentioned above, we retired the \$2,400,000 notes payable borrowed in December 2004.

In addition to the capital raised on October 4, 2005, we believe that we may need to raise additional capital to continue to develop, promote and conduct our operations. Such additional capital may be raised through public or private financing as well as borrowing from other sources.

For the year ended December 31, 2005, our cash balance increased by \$1,562,000, compared to the same period last year. Our cash balance at December 31, 2005 was \$3,491,000. Our cash position has not required cash from financing activities in order to fund operations since retiring all of our long term debt in October 2005. Management believes our cash reserve is adequate to meet future operating requirements.

Domestic Initiatives

We began an initiative to expand our Dillon, Montana plant to increase production capacity to meet the growing market demand for our products made from stabilized Rice Bran derivatives. During most of the fourth quarter of 2005, since the NutraCea/RiceX merger closing on October 4, 2005, we have been consistently utilizing at or close to 100% of the manufacturing capacity of our Dillon, Montana facility. This represents an increase of daily average production during the period following the closing of the merger by more than 400% when compared to the average daily production capacity during the 9 months prior to the merger. We anticipate that the Dillon facility expansion will be completed during the 2nd quarter of 2006, and should result in more than a 50% increase in production capability of our Stabilized Rice Bran derivative products. Building and key equipment contracts have been awarded with construction now underway. We have existing financial liquidity from cash on hand and current cash flow to complete the expansion. Strong market interest in our proprietary stabilized Rice Bran derivatives has prompted the need for increased manufacturing capability and is consistent with our goal of meeting growing customer demands and a new awareness of our products' value. This increase in manufacturing capacity is the most efficient and economical means

of boosting capacity as quickly as possible to meet the increasing demands of the marketplace.

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We have entered into a raw rice bran supply agreement with Louisiana Rice Mill LLC, or LRM. The agreement triples our capacity to produce our proprietary Stabilized Rice Bran production in the United States. In addition, we announced the construction of our stabilization facility at the LRM rice milling facility in Mermentau, Louisiana. Under the terms of the agreement, LRM will supply raw rice bran from its rice milling operations to NutraCea. The supply agreement is intended to triple our current supply of raw bran, which will be processed through our exclusive proprietary stabilization system to produce stabilized rice bran and other value added-products for both the human and animal nutrition markets. The stabilization process will be implemented at LRM with the construction of a facility, which retrofits our proprietary engineering process to the equipment at LRM. We have the ability to fund this project with existing cash resources. The new facility is expected to be completed prior to the end of the 3rd quarter of this year.

International Initiatives

On September 13, 2005, we entered into an agreement with a Dominican Republic rice mill whereby the two companies will form a joint venture. The agreement allows us the option to install equipment to annually produce at least 5,000 metric tons of stabilized rice bran in the Dominican Republic, or in the alternative, to produce the product in the United States and ship the raw ingredients to the Dominican Republic for packaging in final form. The joint venture will be equally owned by the two companies and will commercially sell stabilized rice bran products through retail and government in the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

On October 25, 2005, we entered into an agreement with an industrial consortium in Colombia to study the creation of a joint entity to share equally in the profits generated from sales of our products in the Colombian market. Under the agreement, the Colombian consortium is to provide 50% of all the financing necessary to construct the plants (with us providing the remaining 50% of the financing) and is to be responsible for providing all the necessary land and space required for the implementation of the plants to be constructed. The Colombian consortium would be responsible for providing all of the sales and distribution as part of its contribution to the joint entity. We continue efforts to execute a formal definitive agreement; however, we have not entered into a definitive agreement as of the date of this prospectus.

On October 28, 2005, we entered into a letter of intent with an Ecuadorian company to study arriving at a definitive agreement for a working arrangement that will allow the Ecuadorian company the right to utilize our proprietary ingredients and value-added processing in their multi-faceted food business, which includes animal feed, poultry and cereals. We have not entered into a definitive agreement as of the date of this prospectus.

In November 2005, NutraCea signed a Supply and Distribution Agreement with T. Geddes Grant, a Jamaican Corporation. The agreement requires us to deliver a customized formulated and fortified RiSolubles mix to T. Geddes Grant. The agreement requires that T. Geddes Grant purchase a minimum of \$4,500,000 of the custom formulation per year for a term of two years. Under the terms of the agreement, T. Geddes Grant is also appointed as exclusive distributor for the territory of Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad (the "Territory"). T. Geddes Grant is obligated to obtain all necessary regulatory approvals for marketing NutraCea products in the Territory and use its best efforts to develop commercial sales in the Territory.

There can be no assurance that these international initiatives will be achieved in part or whole, however management continues its efforts to formalize its relationship within these countries to further its business activities.

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While we believe we can increase our production capacity to meet sales demand, significant additional capital could be required to meet such expansion requirements. We have sufficient cash reserves to meet all anticipated short-term operating requirements. However, the timing and amount of any long-term capital requirements cannot be predicted at this time.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions regarding uncertainties that affect the reported amounts presented and disclosed in the financial statements. Our management reviews these estimates and assumptions based on historical experience, changes in business conditions and other relevant factors that they believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. In any given reporting period, actual results could differ from the estimates and assumptions used in preparing our financial statements.

Critical accounting policies are those that may have a material impact on our financial statements and also require management to exercise significant judgment due to a high degree of uncertainty at the time the estimate is made. Our management has discussed the development and selection of our accounting policies, related accounting estimates and the disclosures set forth below with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors. We believe our critical accounting policies include those addressing revenue recognition, allowance for doubtful accounts, and inventories.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues from product sales are recognized when products are shipped and when the risk of loss has transferred to the buyer. Deposits are deferred until either the product has shipped or conditions relating to the sale have been substantially performed.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We continuously monitor collections from our customers and maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon our historical experience and any specific customer collection issues that we have identified. While such credit losses have historically not exceeded our expectations and the provisions established, there is a risk that credit losses in the future will exceed those that have occurred in the past, in which case our operating results would be adversely affected.

Valuation of Long-lived Assets

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of property and equipment, patents and trademarks, and goodwill, comprise a significant portion of our total assets. Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets is measured by a comparison of the carrying value of an asset to the future net cash flows expected to be generated by those assets. The cash flow projections are based on historical experience, management's view of growth rates within the industry, and the anticipated future economic environment.

Factors we consider important that could trigger a review for impairment include the following:

- (a) significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results,

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- (b) significant changes in the manner of its use of the acquired assets or the strategy of its overall business, and
- (c) significant negative industry or economic trends.

When we determine that the carrying value of patents and trademarks, long-lived assets and related goodwill and enterprise-level goodwill may not be recoverable based upon the existence of one or more of the above indicators of impairment, it measures any impairment based on a projected discounted cash flow method using a discount rate determined by its management to be commensurate with the risk inherent in its current business model.

Marketable Securities

Marketable securities are marked to market at each period end. Any unrealized gains and losses on the marketable securities are excluded from operating results and are recorded as a component of other comprehensive income (loss). If declines in value are deemed other than temporary, losses are reflected in net income (loss).

Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market and consists of nutraceutical products. While we have an inventory of these products, any significant prolonged shortage of these ingredients or of the supplies used to enhance these ingredients could materially adversely affect the our results of operations.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. We provide for depreciation using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives as follows:

Furniture and equipment	5-7 years
Automobile	5 years
Software	3 years
Leasehold Improvements	2.4-7 years
Property and equipment	7-10 years

Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred while renewals and betterments are capitalized. Gains or losses on the sale of property and equipment are reflected in the statements of operations.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

For certain of our financial instruments, including cash, accounts receivable, inventory, prepaid expenses, accounts payable, accrued salaries and benefits, deferred compensation, accrued expenses, customer deposits, due to related party, notes payable - related party and note payable, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to their short maturities.

Stock-Based Compensation

Compensation is recorded for stock-based compensation grants based on the excess of the estimated fair value of the common stock on the measurement date over the exercise price. Additionally, for stock-based compensation grants to consultants, we recognize as compensation expense the fair value of such grants as calculated pursuant to SFAS No. 123, recognized over the related service period. SFAS No. 148 requires companies to disclose pro forma results of the estimated effect on net income and earnings per share to reflect application of the fair value recognition provision of

SFAS No. 123.

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS OF THE RICEX COMPANY**

The following discussion of the financial condition and results of operations of The RiceX Company should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto regarding The RiceX Company included elsewhere in this Prospectus.

Comparison of Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2004 and 2003

Consolidated revenues for the year ended December 31, 2004 were \$4,010,000, an increase of \$499,000, or 14% on a comparative basis to the year ended December 31, 2003. RiceX experienced an increase of \$303,000 in sales to its domestic animal SRB Regular and an increase to its human SRB Fine markets of \$97,000, compared to the year ended December 31, 2003. RiceX also had increased sales in domestic SRB Fiber of \$71,000. Central American Solubles sales increased \$539,000 from zero sales last year internationally. RiceX added the SRB Dextrinized product line in 2004, which produced \$82,000 in sales for the year ended December 31, 2004. RiceX experienced decreases in human SRB Regular of \$60,000, animal SRB Fine of \$64,000, and domestic SRB Solubles of \$469,000, compared to the same period last year.

Gross margins for the year ended December 31, 2004 were \$2,354,000, or 59%, compared to \$1,646,000, or 47%, during the same period last year. The increase in percentage as well as gross margin dollars of \$708,000 was the result of increased sales of \$499,000 and decreased cost of sales of \$209,000. The decrease in cost of sales was mostly the result of production efficiencies and decreased depreciation costs of production equipment at RiceX's Montana manufacturing facility. Gross margins on RiceX's different products vary widely and the gross margins are impacted from period to period by sales mix and utilization of production capacity.

R&D expenses decreased \$2,000, to \$224,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004, compared to the same period in 2003. The change in R&D expenses is mostly due to reduced activity in research and development. R&D expenses were mostly based on allocating SG&A costs dedicated to research personnel and process research.

SG&A expenses were \$2,465,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004, an increase of \$284,000. The increase was due primarily to employee costs related to an accrual for severance expenses of two executives that resigned from RiceX. Adding to SG&A expenses was \$101,000 of commission expenses related to shipments to Central America and a portion relating to marketing to the equine market. RiceX put back 130,000 shares of Preferred Stock priced at \$1 per share in the amount of \$130,000 per a Put Agreement to NutraCea and sold 60,000 shares of NutraCea common stock offsetting SG&A expenses by approximately \$181,000. Because of NutraCea financial position at the time the Put Agreement was entered into and the common stock was received, RiceX booked an allowance for loss on investment of \$190,000.

Professional fees increased \$62,000, to a total of \$502,000, for the year ended December 31, 2004 compared to last year. The increase is primarily due to higher legal fees from increased general corporate legal activity in 2004.

Investor relations' fees decreased \$42,000, to a total of \$62,000, for the year ended December 31, 2004. The decrease was primarily associated with expenses related to an investor relations firm and webpage design work performed and paid for in 2003. Investor relations' fees included expenses related to printing and distribution of RiceX's annual report, annual meeting costs, and costs related to SEC reporting requirements.

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RiceX had a net loss of \$883,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004, or \$0.02 per share, compared to \$1,292,000 for 2003, or \$0.03 per share. The net loss improvement of \$410,000 was due to increased total revenues, better utilization of production capacity, and an increase in higher margin SRB Solubles sales internationally through year ended December 31, 2004. This improvement was offset by \$250,000 in additional employee expenses related to the severance of two executives, but was increased by related party debt recovery of approximately \$181,000.

The provision of income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 consists of the \$1,650 minimum state income tax.

Deferred taxes arise from temporary differences in the recognition of certain expenses for tax and financial statement purposes. At December 31, 2004, RiceX's management determined that realization of these benefits is not assured and has provided a valuation allowance for the entire amount of such benefits. At December 31, 2004, net operating loss carryforwards were approximately \$14,510,000 for federal tax purposes that expire at various dates from 2011 through 2025 and \$10,782,000 for state tax purposes that expire in 2005 through 2014. Utilization of net operating loss carryforwards may be subject to substantial annual limitations due to the "change in ownership" provisions of the Code and similar state regulations. The annual limitation may result in expiration of net operating loss carryforwards before utilization.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As discussed above, NutraCea acquired all the outstanding capital stock of RiceX on October 4, 2005 in a merger transaction. As a result of the merger, RiceX's capital stock will no longer be traded publicly. Immediately following the merger with NutraCea, RiceX had \$546,000 of cash and cash equivalents.

Critical Accounting Policies

A summary of RiceX's significant accounting policies is included in Note 1 to its Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2004.

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BUSINESS OF NUTRACEA

GENERAL

NutraCea (“we,” “us,” “our,” or the “Company”) is a California corporation formerly known as Alliance Consumer International, Inc. As a result of the reorganization transaction discussed below, we conduct the business previously carried on by NutraStar Technologies Incorporated, or NTI, a Nevada corporation that was formed and started doing business in February 2000 and is a wholly-owned subsidiary. In addition, we conduct business through our wholly-owned subsidiary, The RiceX Company, or RiceX, a Delaware corporation that we acquired on October 4, 2005.

RiceX was incorporated under Delaware law in May 1998. RiceX succeeded to the business of its predecessor corporation, Food Extrusion, Inc., a Nevada Corporation, pursuant to a re-incorporation that was effective upon completion of the merger of the Nevada corporation with the Delaware corporation on August 4, 1998. Food Extrusion, Inc. was incorporated in California in May 1989 and subsequently merged in a stock-for-stock exchange into Core Iris, a Nevada corporation and subsequently changed its name to Food Extrusion, Inc. Food Extrusion, Inc. changed its name to The RiceX Company in May 1998. RiceX Nutrients, Inc. (formally Food Extrusion Montana, Inc.) was incorporated in Montana in December 1996, as RiceX's wholly-owned subsidiary. In January 1997, RiceX Nutrients, Inc. acquired certain assets of Centennial Foods, Inc., an Idaho corporation in exchange for common stock and the assumption of certain liabilities, which were paid in full in January 1999.

The RiceX subsidiary is primarily engaged in the manufacturing of stabilized rice bran at its Sacramento facility for various consumptive uses, and the custom manufacturing of rice grain based products for food ingredient companies at its production facility in Dillon, Montana. RiceX Nutrients, Inc. has specialized processing equipment and techniques for the treatment of rice grain products to cook, convert, isolate, dry and package finished food ingredients used in the formulation of health food and consumer food finished products. RiceX Solubles, a highly nutritious, carbohydrate and lipid rich fraction, is produced at the Dillon, Montana facility. RiceX believes that these manufacturing capabilities are unique among grain processors, with custom processing capabilities suited to numerous food applications.

NutraCea is a health science company that has proprietary Intellectual Property that allows us to process and convert Rice Bran, one of the world's largest wasted food resources, into a highly nutritious ingredient that has applications as a value added ingredient in various food products and as a key component of patented and proprietary formulations that have applications for treatment modalities in nutritional supplementation and as stand alone products that can be sold through non-related entities with distribution into the market place, both domestically and internationally. These products include food supplements and medical foods, or "*nutraceuticals*," which provide health benefits for humans and animals based on stabilized rice bran, rice bran derivatives. We believe that stabilized rice bran products can deliver beneficial physiological effects. We have conducted and are continuing to pursue ongoing clinical trials and third party analyses in order to further support the uses for and effectiveness of our products.

Through the acquisition of The RiceX Company by NutraCea on October 4, 2005 the combined company, known as NutraCea, has created a vertically integrated company combining the manufacture, product development and marketing of a variety of products based upon the use of stabilized rice bran and rice bran formulations. We generated approximately \$5,564,000 and \$1,224,000 in revenue for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. We reported a net loss of \$3,872,000 for the year ended December 31, 2005 and net loss of \$23,583,000 for the year ended December 31, 2004. Our net operating loss, or NOL, carry-forwards expire for federal tax purposes at various dates from 2011 through 2025, and expire for state tax purposes in 2006 through 2015.

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We occupy approximately 51,644 square feet of executive offices, laboratory, warehouse and production facilities in El Dorado Hills and West Sacramento, California, Burley, Idaho, Dillon, Montana and Scottsdale, Arizona.

RiceX™ and RiceX Solubles® are our registered trade names. *TheraFoods®*, *ProCeuticals®*, *NutraGlo®*, *NutraBeauticals®*, *Mirachol®*, Max “E”®, Max “E” Glo®, *StaBran®*, *RiSolubles®* and *RiceMucil®*, are some of our registered trademarks. In total, we have thirty five registered trademarks. In addition to our trade names and our trademarks, we hold patents to the production of Beta Glucan and a micro nutrient enriched rice bran oil process. We also hold patents to a method to treat high cholesterol, to a method to treat diabetes and the process for producing Higher Value Fractions, or (“HVF”) from stabilized rice bran. See PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS below.

Our corporate offices are located at 1261 Hawk's Flight Court, El Dorado Hills, California 95762. Our telephone number is (916) 933-7000. We have two wholly-owned subsidiaries, NTI, which in turn wholly owns NutraGlo Incorporated, a Nevada corporation, and RiceX, which wholly owns RiceX Nutrients, Inc., a Montana corporation. We also own part of NutraStarSport, Inc., a Nevada corporation.

HISTORY

We originally incorporated on March 18, 1998 in California as Alliance Consumer International, Inc. On December 14, 2001, NTI effected a reorganization with the inactive publicly-held company, Alliance Consumer International, Inc., and the name was changed to NutraStar Incorporated. As a result of the reorganization NTI became a wholly-owned subsidiary of NutraStar Incorporated and NutraStar Incorporated assumed the business of NTI.

On October 1, 2003, NutraStar Incorporated changed our name to NutraCea and the common stock began trading on the OTCBB under the symbol "NTRC." On November 12, 2003, we declared a 1:10 reverse stock split. Our common stock trades on the OTCBB under the symbol "NTRZ."

On April 27, 2000, NutraStar formed NutraGlo Incorporated, or NutraGlo, a Nevada corporation, which was owned 80% by NTI and 20% by NaturalGlo Investors L.P. During 2001, NutraGlo started marketing, manufacturing and distributing one of our products to the equine market. In 2002, we issued 250,001 shares of our common stock to NaturalGlo Investors L.P. in exchange for the remaining 20% of the common stock of NutraGlo. The value of the shares was \$250,001. As a result, NutraGlo is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of NTI.

At special meetings of shareholders held on September 28, 2005 the shareholders of NutraCea and RiceX approved various matters relating to the proposed merger between the two companies. On October 4, 2005, we acquired RiceX in a merger transaction in which our wholly-owned subsidiary, Red Acquisition Corporation, merged with and into RiceX, with RiceX surviving the merger as our wholly-owned subsidiary. Each share of RiceX common stock outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the Merger was converted into the right to receive 0.76799 shares of NutraCea's common stock.

The stockholders of RiceX received 28,272,064 shares of NutraCea common stock in exchange for 100% of the shares of RiceX common stock, and NutraCea assumed the outstanding options and warrants to purchase 11,810,507 shares of RiceX common stock.

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PRODUCTS

The RiceX Process stabilizes rice bran, which is the portion of the rice kernel that lies beneath the hull and over the white rice. Rice bran contains over 60% of the nutritional value of rice. However, without stabilization, the nutritional value of rice bran is lost shortly after the milling process. This is due to the lipase-induced rancidity caused by the rice milling process. Consequently, this rich nutrient resource must either be thrown away or disposed of as low value animal feed. The RiceX Process deactivates the lipase enzyme and makes the bran shelf life stable for a minimum of one year. While other competing processes have been able to stabilize rice bran for a limited time, the RiceX Process naturally preserves more of the higher value nutritional and antioxidant compounds found in rice bran for a significantly longer period of time.

The RiceX Process has enabled RiceX to develop a variety of nutritional food products, including its primary product, RiceX® Stabilized Rice Bran. The RiceX® Stabilized Rice Bran RiceX produces meets microbiological standards for human consumption. Our customers include consumer nutrition and healthcare companies, domestic and international food companies, and companion animal feed manufacturers.

We produce stabilized, nutrient-rich rice bran that may be used in a wide variety of new products. We are pursuing the development of proprietary rice bran products from stabilized rice bran. Our current products include:

RiceX Stabilized Rice Bran: Stable whole rice bran and germ. This is our basic stabilized rice bran product that is both a food supplement and an ingredient for cereals, baked goods, companion animal feed, health bars, etc., and also the base material for producing RiceX Solubles, oils and RiceX Fiber Complex.

RiceX Stabilized Rice Bran Fine: This is the same product as the RiceX Stabilized Rice Bran, except that it has been ground to a particle size that will pass through a 20 mesh screen. It is used primarily in baking applications.

Dextrinized Rice Bran: A carbohydrate converted RiceX Stabilized Rice Bran that is more suitably used in baking and mixed health drink applications. This product contains all of the nutrient-rich components of RiceX Stabilized Rice Bran.

RiceX Solubles: A highly concentrated soluble carbohydrate and lipid rich fraction component of RiceX Stabilized Rice Bran with the fiber removed. RiceX Solubles also embodies a concentrated form of the vitamins and nutrients found in RiceX Stabilized Rice Bran.

RiceX Fiber Complex: Nutrient-rich insoluble fiber source that contains rice bran oil and associated nutrients. This product, designed for use by the baking and health food markets, is the remaining ingredient when RiceX Stabilized Rice Bran is processed to form RiceX Solubles.

In addition to the above, further refining RiceX Stabilized Rice Bran into oil and its by-products can produce Max RiceX Defatted Fiber and Higher Value Fractions.

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Max "E" Oil: Nutrient-rich oil made from RiceX Stabilized Rice Bran. This oil has a high flash point, which provides a very long fry life, and it is not readily absorbed into food. In addition, the oil maintains many of the nutritional benefits of the whole rice bran products.

RiceX Defatted Fiber: Low fat soluble fiber that does not contain rice bran oil. This is a product designed for use by the baking industry for its high fiber nutritional benefits.

Higher Value Fractions: Nutraceutical like compounds naturally occurring in RiceX Stabilized Rice Bran and Rice Bran Oil that provide specific health benefits. Tocopherols, tocotrienols, and gamma oryzanol are some of the antioxidant-rich fractions that are found in rice bran and are enhanced by stabilization, with the gamma oryzanol being unique to rice.

We have developed a number of product lines using RiceX Process stabilized rice bran products and proprietary rice bran formulations in various categories.

OTHER PRODUCTS

On September 13, 2005, we entered into a Production Facility Development and Rice Bran Supply and Purchase Agreement (the "Production Agreement") with Food Trading Company Dominicana, S.A., or FTCD, a Dominican Republic company that owns and operates a substantial rice milling operation located in the Dominican Republic. We and FTCD have agreed to form one or more entities to operate in the Dominican Republic and Haiti which will be equally owned by us and FTCD (the "Jointly Owned Company"). The term of the Production Agreement is ten years.

Under the terms of the Production Agreement, we will initially ship and produce from our United States facilities. The Jointly Owned Company will then package individual servings of the rice fiber solubles mixed with water (the "Products"). The Products are intended to be sold and distributed through government-sponsored feeding programs within the Dominican Republic and Haiti. NutraCea has agreed to grant to the Jointly Owned Company an exclusive license in the Dominican Republic and Haiti to manufacture, package and distribute the Products. The Jointly Owned Company can, at the option of both parties, agree to construct or improve a production facility for the processing of stabilized rice bran into a bulk fiber soluble mixture in the Dominican Republic.

FTCD is responsible for purchase agreements for the Jointly Owned Company's Products in the aggregate amount of at least \$10.8 million annually for the first two years of the agreement and at least \$4 million monthly for years three and four of the agreement. As of the date of this prospectus, we have not sold any product into the Dominican Republic. Additionally, FTCD has agreed to obtain all appropriate governmental and legal permits relating to the operation of the Jointly Owned Company, and to sell quantities of raw rice bran to the Jointly Owned Company for production of the Products.

Should we and FTCD elect to construct a Dominican Republic production facility, FTCD has agreed to lease land to the Jointly Owned Company for the construction of the production facility and we have agreed to secure financing to construct or improve the production facility. We have agreed to ship bulk fiber soluble mixture from our production facilities in the United States until we and FTCD elect to construct a facility in the Dominican Republic.

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In November 2005 NutraCea signed a Supply and Distribution Agreement with T. Geddes Grant, a Jamaican Corporation. The agreement requires us to deliver a customized formulated and fortified RiSolubles mix to T. Geddes Grant. The agreement requires that T. Geddes Grant purchase a minimum of \$4.5 million of the custom formulation per year for a term of two years. Under the terms of the agreement, T. Geddes Grant is also appointed as exclusive distributor for the territory of Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad. T. Geddes Grant is obligated to obtain all necessary regulatory approvals for marketing NutraCea products in the Territory and use its best efforts to develop commercial sales in the Territory.

INDUSTRY BACKGROUND

By definition, nutraceuticals are products from natural sources that have biologically therapeutic effects in humans and animals. These compounds include vitamins, antioxidants, polyphenols, phytosterols, as well as macro and trace minerals. The RiceX Process stabilized rice bran and rice bran oil are good sources for some of these compounds, including tocotrienols, a newly discovered complex of vitamin E, and gamma-oryzanol, which is found only in rice bran. Among other things, these compounds act as potent antioxidants. Stabilized rice bran and its derivatives also contain high levels of B-complex vitamins and beta-carotene, a vitamin A precursor. Stabilized rice bran also contains high levels of carotenoids and phytosterols, both essential fatty acids, as well as a balanced amino acid profile and both soluble and insoluble fiber which promote colon health. See section "Benefits of RiceX Stabilized Bran" for additional information.

Rice is one of the world's major cereal grains, although United States production of rice is only a small fraction of total world production. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, approximately 65% of the nutritional value of rice is contained in the rice bran, the outer brown layer of the rice kernel which is removed during the milling process. However, raw, unstabilized rice bran deteriorates rapidly. Because of the rapid degradation and short shelf life, rice bran has not been widely accepted as a component of nutrition, health or beauty products, notwithstanding the known benefits. We have developed a method of stabilizing rice bran we believe is superior to other methods, and provides a shelf life greater than one year, which we believe is longer than any other stabilized rice bran. The longer shelf life allows for economical production of nutrition products which incorporate rice bran ingredients.

As the market becomes more aware of the value of our ingredients and proprietary formulations we believe demand for our products will increase materially. Since stabilized rice bran is a safe food product, we believe that its beneficial effects can be obtained with no known deleterious side effects, such as those that may be present in pharmaceuticals. Many physicians have taken an interest in our nutraceutical products as a means of offering alternative or complementary approaches for treating serious healthcare problems. If further clinical trials support the beneficial effects of our nutraceutical and medical foods products and if the medical community widely endorses such use of our products, we believe that our products in certain situations, may be used as a nutritional therapy either prior to or as a complement to traditional pharmaceutical therapies for the treatment of a variety of ailments including diabetes and coronary heart disease.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RICE

Rice is the staple food for approximately 70% of the world's population, and is the staple food source for several of the world's largest countries. World rice production is expected to be more than 500 million metric tons in the 2005-2006 crop year (according to the United States Department of Agriculture), constituting more than one quarter of all cereal grains produced worldwide. The United States accounts for less than 2% of the world's rice production. 90% of world rice tonnage is produced in 13 countries with aggregate populations of 3.2 billion people (according to the USA Rice Federation, Rice Notes). Approximately 75% of all rice production occurs in China, India, South East Asia, Africa and South America. Combined, these regions have a population of 2.3 billion people (nearly 50% of the world's

population), and an average per capita gross domestic product of \$2,000 (less than one tenth of the U.S. average).

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Malnutrition is a common problem in this group of nations, particularly for people located in rural villages where subsistence rice farming is a primary livelihood. Transportation and storage are poor. Consequently, locally grown rice is consumed locally and the amount of food available varies widely over time with changes in seasons and weather. Children are especially susceptible to variations in local agricultural output due to their heightened nutritional needs and dependency on others for food. Per capita rice consumption in many of the poorer rice belt countries exceeds one pound per day.

Despite the importance of rice as a worldwide food source and the problems associated with nutritional deficiencies in rice-dependent nations, approximately 65% of the nutrients found in rice are destroyed during milling. Most of the rice nutrients are contained in the outer brown layer of the rice kernel known as the bran layer, which, because of poor stability, becomes inedible due to lipase-induced rancidity or microbiological spoilage shortly after the milling process.

RICE PROCESSING AND RICE BRAN STABILIZATION

When harvested from the field, rice is in the form of paddy, or “rough” rice. In this form, the rice kernel is fully enveloped by the rice hull. The hull is dried and then removed in the first stage of milling, yielding brown rice. In the second stage of milling, the outer brown layer, or rice bran, is removed to produce white rice. Rice bran is composed of the rice germ and several sub-layers, which accounts for approximately 8% by weight of paddy rice and contains over 60% of the nutrients found in each kernel of rice. (See Juliano, B.O., 1985 Rice: Chemistry and Technology, American Association of Cereal Chemists, St. Paul, MN, pp. 37-50.)

Under normal milling conditions, when brown rice is milled into white rice, the oil in the bran and a potent lipase enzyme found on the surface of the bran come into contact with one another. The lipase enzyme causes very rapid hydrolysis of the oil, converting it into glycerol, monoglycerides, diglycerides and free fatty acid, or FFA. As the FFA content increases, the rice bran becomes unsuitable for human or animal consumption. At normal room temperature, the FFA level increases to 5-8% within 24 hours and thereafter increases at the rate of approximately 4-5% per day. Rice bran is unfit for human consumption at 5% FFA, which typically occurs within 24 hours of milling.

When the lipase enzyme can be deactivated, rice bran can be stabilized, thus preserving a potentially important nutrient source that is largely wasted today. Heat will deactivate the lipase enzyme, reduce microbiological load and reduce moisture levels. Although heat serves as the basis for most attempts to stabilize rice bran, most of the rice bran nutrients are lost in this process. Parboiled, or converted rice, is subjected to soaking and steaming prior to being dried and milled. This process softens the rice kernel and reduces the problem of lipase-induced hydrolysis. The bran produced from parboiled rice, however, is only semi-stabilized, typically spoiling in 20 days or less. The parboiling process also destroys much of the nutritional value of the bran because many of the micro nutrients are water-soluble and are leached out during the parboiling process. There have been a number of attempts to develop alternative rice bran stabilization processes that deactivate the lipase enzyme using chemicals, microwave heating and variants on extrusion technology. We believe each of these efforts results in an inferior product that uses chemicals or does not remain stable for a commercially reasonable period, or the nutrients in the bran are lost thereby significantly reducing the nutritional value in the bran.

THE NUTRACEA/RICEX SOLUTION

The RiceX Process uses proprietary innovations in food extrusion technology to create a combination of temperature, pressure and other conditions necessary to deactivate the lipase enzyme without significantly damaging the structure or activity of other, higher value compounds, oils and proteins found in the bran. The RiceX Process does not use chemicals to stabilize raw rice bran, and produces an “all natural” nutrient-rich product.

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Our processing equipment is designed to be installed on the premises of any two-stage rice mill and is located downstream from the rice polishers. After hulling, the rice is transported pneumatically to the rice polishing room where the brown rice kernels are tumbled and the rice bran is polished from the surface of each kernel. The bran is separated from the denser polished rice grain and is transported pneumatically to a loop conveyor system we designed. The loop conveyor system immediately carries the fresh, unstabilized rice bran to the RiceX Company stabilizer. Stabilization is achieved by feeding the fresh rice bran into a specially designed and proprietary technological process. The result is a selectively deactivated lipase enzyme and reduced microbiological load. Process controllers that maintain process conditions within the prescribed pressure/temperature regime control the system. In case of power failure or interruption of the flow of fresh bran into the system, the electronic control system is designed to purge our equipment of materials in process and safely shut down.

Bran leaving our stabilization system is further tempered through an additional proprietary technological process that further tempers and reduces the moisture. We call this bran "RiceX Bran". This RiceX Bran is then discharged onto the cooling unit. A further proprietary process involving specifically controlled air pressure and humidity. The cooled RiceX Bran is then loaded into one ton shipping containers for transportation to other processing facilities or is transported by pneumatic conveyor to a bagging unit for packaging in 30, 40, 50 and 2,000 pound sacks. RiceX Bran has a shelf life of at least one year and is rich in tocopherols, tocotrienols, oryzanols, a complete and balanced amino acid profile and other nutritional and natural compounds that exhibit positive health properties.

The RiceX Process system is modular. The processing conditions created by the RiceX Process are unique. Each stabilization module can process approximately 2,000 pounds of RiceX Bran per hour and has a capacity of over 5,700 tons per year. Stabilization production capacity can be doubled or tripled by installing additional RiceX Company units sharing a common conveyor and stage system, which can handle the output of the world's largest rice mills. We have developed and tested a smaller production unit, which has a maximum production capacity of 840 tons per year, for installation in countries or locations where rice mills are substantially smaller than those in the United States.

BENEFITS OF RICEX STABILIZED RICE BRAN

Rice bran is a rich source of protein, oil, vitamins, antioxidants, dietary fiber and other nutrients. The approximate composition and caloric content of RiceX Stabilized Rice Bran is as follows:

Fat	18%-23%
Protein	12%-16%
Total Dietary Fiber	23%-35%
Soluble Fiber	2%-6%
Moisture	4%-8%
Ash	7%-10%
	3.2
Calories	kcal/gram

Rice bran is unique in the plant kingdom. Its protein is hypoallergenic and contains all of the essential amino acids, the necessary building blocks of protein in the body. Rice bran contains approximately 20% oil, which closely resembles peanut oil in fatty acid composition and heat stability. Rice bran oil contains essential fatty acids and a broad range of nutraceutical compounds that have been demonstrated to have therapeutic properties. (See Cheruvanky and Raghuram, 1991 Journal of the American College of Nutrition, Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 593-691.) In July 2005 we entered into a consulting agreement with an individual to assist in the research and validation of our products in the medical foods market.

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Nutraceuticals are food constituents that have human therapeutic effects. Some of these compounds include a newly discovered complex of Vitamin E called “tocotrienols,” and gamma oryzanol, which is only found in rice. These compounds are potent antioxidants that have been shown to aid in reducing damage from free radicals in the body. RiceX Bran also contains very high levels of B-complex vitamins, betacarotene (a vitamin A precursor), other carotenoids and phytosterols, as well as both soluble and insoluble fiber. (See Saunders, 1990, Rice Bran Oil, presented at Calorie Control Council Meeting, February 14, 1990, Washington, D.C.)

We have been assigned five U.S. patents relating to the production or use of nutraceutical HVF products. See PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS below.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

Our goal is to become the world’s leading producer and distributor of stabilized rice bran and rice bran based products in the premium consumer food and animal feed sectors of the marketplace. We produce stabilized rice bran and related products in manufacturing facilities we own or through joint venture arrangements. See SUPPLY AND MANUFACTURING below. We intend to protect our process and products through both trade secret protection and through patent and trademark protection. See PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS below.

We believe that clinical support for stabilized rice bran products will further enhance the value of our products as nutraceuticals and functional food ingredients. Finally, we intend to aggressively market our products in four distinct product areas. These areas are nutraceuticals, functional food ingredients, performance feed and companion pet food supplements, and rice bran oils. In further pursuit of this goal, we have focused and will continue to focus our marketing and development efforts in developed regions, including the U.S., Europe, South Africa, Argentina, Japan, Korea and Taiwan; and in developing regions, including in Central and South America, India, China, Indonesia and most of the other countries in Asia and Africa.

DEVELOPED NATIONS

In developed nations, our focus is on producing and selling ingredients to large consumer product marketers as health enhancing ingredients for existing or newly developed products, and as stand-alone products to consumers. In addition, we have continued relationships with Korean, German and other European companies to introduce our products into these regions. Although there can be no assurance that our products will be successfully introduced into these regions, we believe that interest of this type validates the potential opportunity. In addition, we believe that the relationship reflects the strategy for our foreign ventures. We intend to seek other opportunities in developed nations by converting stabilized rice bran grown in those countries into finished goods and into HVFs with demonstrated health or nutritional benefits.

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DEVELOPING NATIONS

Our strategic development, using the RiceX model, has been focused on making our nutrient-dense stabilized rice bran products available to developing countries where nutritional deficiencies are a major concern, particularly among school-aged children. We remain on the cutting edge in developing nations by reducing malnutrition and enhancing nutritional growth potential school-aged children. The school nutritional and diet upgrading programs in developing countries worldwide represent a multi-billion dollar market opportunity for us. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the Foreign Agricultural Service of the United States Department of Agriculture have targeted over 800 million nutritionally deficient humans for assistance in the worldwide program titled "American Special Supplemental Food Programs for Women, Infants and Children".

RiceX's first international strategic alliance was established in December 2000 with PRODESA and the Christian Children's Fund in Guatemala. Under this alliance, we supplied nutritionally dense ingredients throughout Guatemala over a twelve-month period starting in January 2001. As a result, our stabilized rice bran product, RiceX Solubles, has been used as a base for a nutritionally enhanced drink for school breakfast and lunch programs to over 67,000 children in rural communities throughout Guatemala. The twelve-month program in Guatemala was highly successful in reducing malnutrition in school age children and enhancing their nutritional growth potential. This proof-of-concept program in Guatemala generated nearly \$2,300,000 in revenues for RiceX in the year ended December 31, 2001. In 2002 and following the similar program of Guatemala, El Salvador's Ministry of Education in San Salvador purchased RiceX's stabilized rice bran product, RiceX Solubles, for applications in its school nutrition programs for El Salvadorian children. RiceX had similar programs in the region in 2003 and 2004.

We are in the process of broadening our presence in the international markets. Building on our 2001 successful proof-of-concept program in Guatemala, we continue to develop and expand international market development activities in Central and South America. We have initiated discussions with governmental agencies within various Central and South America countries to explore securing contracts for the introduction of our highly nutritious and proprietary food supplements for use in local and national school feeding initiatives and family nutritional support programs. We are pursuing a strategy to introduce our technology to both the public and private sectors simultaneously using the strength of our local partners in foreign markets.

We are building alliances with strong partners demonstrating our commitment to building the type of mutually-beneficial strategic relationships that could launch our products through distribution channels in commercial and retail outlets in Latin America countries as well as supply a better, more cost effective solution for government feeding programs.

We continue to work with major rescue and relief agencies, congressional supporters and government offices of the USDA and the United States Agency for International Development to bring a multi-year program to provide nutritional drinks to one million children each school day from a RiceX facility located within the Central American region. We have secured a financing commitment from Overseas Private Investment Corporation to assist in funding the facility. However, there can be no assurance that this financial commitment will lead to building a facility in the Central American region.

We also intend to partner with local governments and companies in developing nations, on a joint venture basis, to stabilize locally grown rice bran for local consumption and for future export. We plan to introduce our stabilization process systems in large rice mills located in Central and South America, China, India and Southeast Asia in the future. In many developing nations, the average person has a 300-500 calorie daily diet deficit. (See The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Agrostat PC, on diskette (FAO, Rome, 12993); and the World Resources Institute in collaboration with the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, World Resources 1994-95 (Oxford University Press; New York, 1994), p. 108.) If we are

able to expand into these areas, the installation of 100 RiceX processing systems has the capacity to provide up to 500 nutritionally dense calories to over 100 million people daily on an ongoing basis. The diet supplement provided by the locally grown and stabilized rice bran would help those people approach U.S. levels of nutrition.

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We continue to hold discussions regarding the demonstration of our system and the end products for our technology with a number of companies and governments including countries in Central America, India, China, Argentina, Brazil, Malaysia and certain African countries. We currently have signed binding letters of intent with companies in the food processing business and rice milling business in Central and South America countries as well as the Far East. See MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION - "International Initiatives", for additional discussions. However, there can be no assurance that these agreements and discussions will lead to implementation of the RiceX Process with these companies or governments.

SALES AND MARKETING

We have targeted four distinct product areas in which RiceX Bran and related products may be used as the primary ingredient. Our key marketing strategy is to form strategic alliances with industry leaders in each of our target markets. This strategy will allow us to leverage the research, marketing and distribution strengths of our partners in order to more economically and efficiently introduce and market products. We have formed alliances, or have entered into negotiations to form alliances, in each of our target markets, which are nutraceuticals, functional food ingredients, performance feed and companion pet food supplements.

Our overall marketing plans in each of the target markets are discussed below.

Nutraceuticals

Nutraceuticals are food-derived substances with pharmaceutical-like properties, including vitamins and dietary supplements. RiceX Bran can be used as a nutraceutical to provide certain specific nutrients or food components (including antioxidants, oryzanols, Vitamin E, Vitamin B, and bran fiber) or to address specific health applications such as cardiovascular health, diabetes control, fighting free radicals and general nutritional supplementation. Our ingredient products are sold to consumer nutrition and healthcare companies, national nutritional retailers, multi-level personal product marketers, and an infomercial company.

Functional Food Ingredients

RiceX Bran is a low cost, all natural food product that contains a unique combination of oil, protein, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, fibers, and antioxidants that can be used to enhance the nutritional value of popular consumer products. Foods that are ideally suited for the addition of RiceX Bran to their products include cereals, snack foods and breads. We are marketing RiceX Stabilized Bran to consumer food companies for use in already established products and for development of new products.

The functional food market in the United States is \$16 billion and we estimate that this represents more than a several \$100 million annual market share opportunity for us. Premium ingredient manufacturers are in high demand and we are strategically positioned to take advantage of this growing and sustainable market opportunity. Our proprietary technology and product patents represent extremely valuable assets for achieving strategic leverage in this industry segment.

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Performance Feed and Companion Pet Food Supplements

We also market RiceX Bran as a feed supplement for animals. RiceX Stabilized Bran is used as an equine feed supplement and has proven to provide greater muscle mass, improved stamina, and hair-coat luster when added to a normal diet. Show and performance horses represent the premium end of the equine market and present more than a \$100 million annual market share opportunity for our future revenue growth. During 2003, RiceX launched its own equine supplement label "Max E Glo". In 2004, RiceX entered into a distribution agreement with MannaPro, a national feed distributor. We continued to hold numerous discussions with several major domestic equine feed manufacturers and distributors.

Rice Bran Oils

Nutrient-rich oil made from RiceX Stabilized Rice Bran has a high flash point, which provides a long fry life and is not readily absorbed into food. The oil also maintains many of the nutritional benefits of whole rice bran products, making it ideally suited for healthy salad and cooking oils. We hold a patent on the process for obtaining micronutrient enriched rice bran oil. There can be no assurance that any of our Stabilized Rice Bran Oil marketing efforts will be successful.

MARKETING METHODS

As of March 3, 2006, we have a Senior Vice-President of Sales and Marketing and one domestic sales representative. In addition, we have one equine market consultant and an agreement with a European Brokerage firm for the United Kingdom and Benelux markets, for developing and marketing RiceX Bran products. In addition, we have retained a firm to provide and assist in potential qualified customer introductions. We also have a non-exclusive agreement with a firm granting rights to advertise, promote, market, sell and distribute some of our products world-wide. We continue to work to develop additional significant alliances in efforts to increase our sales volume.

Pursuant to the Stabilized Rice Bran Processing Sales and Marketing Agreement between NutraCea and Farmers' Rice Cooperative, or Farmers, a cooperative association organized under the California Food and Agriculture Code, dated September 1, 2005, Farmers has an exclusive license to use our rice bran processing equipment for production of stabilized rice bran for sale to a limited number of Farmers customers.

Our Nutrition Supplements are currently marketed domestically through various distribution channels. In addition, we distribute products under the names FlexProtex™, Rice'n Shine™, Flex Protex Cream™, SuperSolubles®, ZymeBoost® and CeaBars™ through ITV Global, Inc. ("ITV"), a direct response marketing company. We and ITV entered into a Private Label Supply Agreement (the "*Supply Agreement*") and Strategic Alliance on August 24, 2005. Pursuant to this agreement, ITV will market and sell our products through infomercials. These infomercials will feature our former Chief Executive Officer, Patricia McPeak, for which she will receive a royalty of \$1.00 per unit sold through these infomercials. In 2005, we generated \$3,012,000 in sales from these infomercials. The Supply Agreement has an initial term of two years and allows for a subsequent one-year term renewal. We have agreed in the Supply Agreement to fulfill ITV's requirements for the products specified in the agreement while ITV will use its best efforts to market, distribute and sell such products. The contracts have specific unit and dollar minimums in order for them to maintain limited exclusivity.

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Our nutraceutical equine products are distributed under the name "*Absorbine Flex+®*" by W.F. Young, Inc. pursuant to agreements. We and W.F. Young entered into a distribution agreement on May 1, 2001 which provides for NutraGlo to manufacture, package and ship all W.F. Young's sales requirements while W.F. Young is granted a license to use and market our equine products. NutraGlo has agreed to sell its equine healthcare products exclusively through W.F. Young at preferred product prices. W.F. Young has agreed to use its best efforts to promote NutraGlo's current and future equine products and make minimum product purchases. In May of 2003, the purchase requirements for the three-year contract had been met. The distribution agreement was for an initial term of three years ending on August 31, 2004. On September 18, 2003, NutraCea, W.F. Young and Wolcott Farms, Inc. entered into a Technology Agreement which, among other things, extended the initial term of the Distribution Agreement through September 12, 2006, allowed for subsequent one-year term renewals and amended the minimum purchase requirement. On April 12, 2005, NutraCea and W.F. Young entered into a Manufacturing Agreement which granted to us the exclusive worldwide rights to manufacture certain equine products for W.F. Young. On the same date, NutraCea and W.F. Young entered into an Assignment of Interests in which W.F. Young transferred to us certain rights held by W.F. Young under the Technology Agreement in exchange for 1,222,222 shares of our common stock. In addition, certain rights to the Technology Agreement, held by NaturalGlo Specialty Products, LLC, a subsidiary of W.F. Young, were also transferred to NutraGlo in exchange for 166,667 shares of our common stock and W.F. Young's agreement to decline to exercise its options to acquire additional rights to certain NutraCea technologies under the Technology Agreement. Additionally, on April 12, 2005, NutraCea and W.F. Young entered into a Distribution Agreement under which we granted W.F. Young (i) the right of first offer and right of first refusal to market our stabilized rice bran food supplements (other than Equine Flex+) for the equine market and (ii) the right of first offer and right of first refusal to market the Flex+ product and Flex+ technology for the non-equine, non-human market.

We have developed a number of other nutraceutical animal products, which we are seeking to distribute, subject to certain limited rights of first refusal granted to W.F. Young, through various distribution channels such as the Internet and strategic joint ventures in the large animal, pet and veterinarian industries.

CUSTOMERS

Our major customers were ITV Global, Inc., W.F. Young, Natural Glo, Land O' Lakes Purina Feed and PGP International. During 2005, we received approximately 85% of all sales revenue from these customers. A loss of any of these customers could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and results of operations.

SUPPLY AND MANUFACTURING

We purchase unstabilized rice bran from one major supplier, Farmers. Pursuant to our agreement with Farmers, our stabilization machinery is physically attached to Farmers rice processing plants and the rice bran by-product is directly transferred to our machinery for stabilization without the need for shipping. The relationship with Farmers is symbiotic, as the rice manufacturer searches for raw rice bran marketing channels while we have ready access to unstabilized bran. Farmers is currently our only supplier of unstabilized rice bran. We have recently entered into a new supply agreement with Louisiana Rice Mill which should approximately triple our existing capacity. We continue to seek additional relationships with rice processors, both in the United States and abroad as part of our overall business strategy. We believe suitable alternative supply arrangements are readily available if needed. Our production capacity, prior to the new Louisiana facility coming on line, stands at 1,500 tons per month.

As required, we ship RiceX Bran from our facility in California to our plant in Dillon, Montana for further processing into RiceX Solubles, Dextrinized Rice Bran and RiceX Fiber Complex. We have currently ordered additional equipment and are in the process of expanding the Dillon Montana facility. Additional equipment should increase our production of RiceX Solubles and RiceX Fiber Complex by more than 50%. We intend to acquire or construct an additional processing facility when and if the demand for RiceX Solubles, Dextrinized Rice Bran and RiceX Fiber

Complex justifies expansion. Additionally, we have entered into an agreement with an individual to assist us in forming a joint operating agreement with a rice mill in either Ecuador or Columbia.

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Every food product that we manufacture is produced under published FDA and USDA regulations for “Good Manufacturing Practices.” Our Chief Operating Officer oversees quality control and quality assurance testing. Product samples for each product code are analyzed for microbiological adherence to a predetermined set of product specifications and each lot is released only when it demonstrates its compliance with specifications.

RESULTS OF TRIALS AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The beneficial attributes of stabilized rice bran, including the RiSolubles® and RiceMucil® Nutritional Supplements, have been studied and reported by several laboratories, including Medallion Laboratories, Craft’s Technologies, Inc., Southern Testing & Research Laboratories, and Ralston Analytical Laboratories. NutraCea has no affiliation with any of the laboratories that performed these studies but did pay for certain portions of these studies. These analyses have verified the presence of antioxidants, polyphenols, and phytosterols, as well as beneficial macro and trace minerals, in NutraCea’s stabilized rice bran products. Antioxidants are compounds which scavenge or neutralize damaging compounds called free radicals. Polyphenols are organic compounds which potentially act as direct antioxidants. Phytosterols are plant-derived sterol molecules that help improve immune response to fight certain diseases.

A 57-subject clinical trial conducted by Advanced Medical Research with funding by RiceX suggested that consumption of the stabilized rice bran used in NutraCea’s RiSolubles® and RiceMucil® Nutritional Supplements may lower blood glucose levels of type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus patients and may be beneficial in reducing high blood cholesterol and high blood lipid levels. If warranted, NutraCea® may develop products which address the use of stabilized rice bran products as medical foods for, and to potentially make health benefit claims relating to, the effects of dietary rice bran on diabetes and cardiovascular disease.

Through several consulting physicians, we have established relationships with several medical institutions and practicing physicians who may continue to conduct clinical trials and beta work for our products. Some of these previous clinical trials are reviewed in an article published in the March 2002 issue of the Journal of Nutritional Biochemistry. The trials produced positive results by showing that the levels of blood lipids and glycosylated hemoglobin were reduced. Subsequently, six domestic and international patents were issued.

The W. F. Young Company, distributors of Absorbine® Equine Pain Relief Products, sponsored a 50-horse equine clinical trial, which demonstrated NutraCea’s Absorbine Flex+® Equine Products to be effective products for treating joint degeneration as well as inflammation in horses.

Our program managed by Christian Childrens Fund, or CCF, of Guatemala in 2001 was highly successful in reducing malnutrition in school age children and enhancing their nutritional growth potential. Our stabilized rice bran product, RiceX Solubles, was used as a base for a nutritionally enhanced drink for school breakfast and lunch programs to over 67,000 children in rural communities throughout Guatemala. CCF randomly selected 150 children from the group and evaluated their nutritional condition. Thirty-seven percent (37%) of the children were classified as having acute or chronic malnutrition at the start of the test. At the end of six months, no acute malnutrition existed and only 5% chronic malnutrition remained.

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PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS

Through our subsidiary NTI, we filed a non-provisional patent application with 47 claims entitled "Methods of Treating Joint Inflammation, Pain and Loss of Mobility" on November 6, 2001. In a December 3, 2002 office action, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office allowed 26 and disallowed 21 of the patent's 47 claims. Subsequently, in February 2004, the 26 claims which were allowed in December of 2002 were disallowed. In March 2004, we appealed the disallowance of the 26 claims which were previously allowed. Additionally, in October 2003, nine additional preventive claims were added to the patent. In February 2005, we received a written notification that the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office had allowed 11 claims and the prosecution of the application was closed. On June 8, 2005, NutraCea was granted U.S. Patent Number 6,902,739. We have entered into an agreement with a consulting firm to provide patent and license analysis.

Through our subsidiary RiceX, we have been assigned five U.S. patents relating to the production or use of Nutraceutical or HVF products. The patents include Patent Number 5,512,287 "PRODUCTION OF BETA-GLUCAN AND BETA-GLUCAN PRODUCT," which issued on April 30, 1996; Patent Number 5,985,344 "PROCESS FOR OBTAINING MICRONUTRIENT ENRICHED RICE BRAN OIL," which issued on Nov. 16, 1999; Patent Number 6,126,943 "METHOD FOR TREATING HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA, HYPERLIPIDEMIA, AND ATHEROSCLEROSIS," which issued on Oct. 3, 2000; Patent Number 6,303,586 B1 "SUPPORTIVE THERAPY FOR DIABETES, HYPERGLYCEMIA AND HYPOGLYCEMIA," which issued on Oct. 15, 2001 and Patent Number 6,350,473 B1 "METHOD FOR TREATING HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA, HYPERLIPIDEMIA AND ATHEROSCLEROSIS," which issued on Feb. 26, 2002. NutraCea currently has several additional patents filed and pending formal review, and we intend to apply for additional patents in the future as new products, treatments and uses are developed.

The RiceX Process is an adaptation and refinement of standard food processing technology applied to the stabilization of rice bran. We have chosen to treat the RiceX Process as a trade secret and not to pursue process or process equipment patents on the original processes. However, process improvements will be reviewed for future patent protection. We believe that the unique products, and their biological effects, resulting from RiceX's Stabilized Rice Bran are patentable.

We endeavor to protect our intellectual property rights through patents, trademarks, trade secrets and other measures. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to protect our technology adequately or that competitors will not develop similar technology. There can be no assurance that any patent application we may file will be issued or that foreign intellectual property laws will protect our intellectual property rights. Other companies and inventors may receive patents that contain claims applicable to our systems and processes. The use of our systems covered by such patents could require licenses that may not be available on acceptable terms, if at all. In addition, there can be no assurance that patent applications will result in issued patents.

Although there currently are no pending claims or lawsuits against us regarding possible infringement claims, there can be no assurance that infringement claims by third parties, or claims for indemnification resulting from infringement claims, will not be asserted in the future or that such assertions, if proven to be true, will not have a material adverse affect on our financial condition and results of operations. In the future, litigation may be necessary to enforce our patents, to protect our trade secrets or know-how or to defend against claimed infringement of the rights of others and to determine the scope and validity of the proprietary rights of others. Any such litigation could result in substantial cost and diversion of our resources, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Adverse determinations in such litigation could result in the loss of our proprietary rights, subject us to significant liabilities to third parties, require us to seek licenses from third parties or prevent us from manufacturing or selling our systems or products, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, there can be no assurance that a license under a third party's

intellectual property rights will be available on reasonable terms, if at all.

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GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, or FFDCFA, and the U.S. Food and drug Administration, or FDA, regulations govern the marketing of our products.

The FFDCFA provides the statutory framework governing the manufacturing, distribution, composition and labeling of dietary supplements for human consumption. These requirements apply to our products trademarks TheraFoods® and ProCeutical®.

Marketers of dietary supplements may make three different types of claims in labeling: nutrient content claims; nutritional support claims; and health claims.

- Nutrient content claims are those claims that state the nutritional content of a dietary supplement and include claims such as “high in calcium” and “a good source of vitamin C.” The FFDCFA prescribes the form and content of nutritional labeling of dietary supplements and requires the marketer to list all of the ingredients contained in each product. A manufacturer is not required to file any information with the FDA regarding nutrient content claims, but must have adequate data to support any such claims.

- Nutritional support claims may be either statements about classical nutritional deficiency diseases, such as “vitamin C prevents scurvy” or statements regarding the effect of a nutrient on the structure or function of the body, such as “calcium builds strong bones.” The FFDCFA requires that any claim regarding the effect of a nutrient on a structure or function of the body must be substantiated by the manufacturer as true and not misleading. In addition, the label for such products must bear the prescribed disclaimer: “This statement has not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease.”

- Health claims state a relationship between a nutrient and a disease or a health-related condition. FDA’s regulations permit certain health claims regarding the consumption of fiber and the reduction of risk for certain diseases, such claims may relate to rice bran ingredients.

The FDA has broad authority to enforce the provisions of federal law applicable to dietary supplements, including the power to seize adulterated or misbranded products or unapproved new drugs, to request product recall, to enjoin further manufacture or sale of a product, to issue warning letters, and to institute criminal proceedings. In the future, we may be subject to additional laws or regulations administered by the FDA or other regulatory authorities, the repeal of laws or regulations that we might consider favorable or more stringent interpretations of current laws or regulations. We are not able to predict the nature of such future laws or regulations, nor can it predict the effect of such laws or regulations on its operations. We may be required to reformulate certain of its products, recall or withdraw those products that cannot be reformulated, keep additional records, or undertake expanded scientific substantiation. Any or all of such requirements could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

The Federal Trade Commission, or FTC, regulates the advertising of dietary supplement and other health-related products. The FTC's primary concern is that any advertising must be truthful and not misleading, and that a company must have adequate substantiation for all product claims. The FTC actively enforces requirements that companies possess adequate substantiation for product claims. FTC enforcement actions may result in consent decrees, cease and desist orders, judicial injunctions, and the payment of fines with respect to advertising claims that are found to be unsubstantiated.

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In addition to the foregoing, our operations will be subject to federal, state, and local government laws and regulations, including those relating to zoning, workplace safety, and accommodations for the disabled, and its relationship with its employees are subject to regulations, including minimum wage requirements, anti-discrimination laws, overtime and working conditions, and citizenship requirements.

We believe that we are in substantial compliance with all material governmental laws and regulations.

COMPETITION

Although we believe that we are the only company to use non-chemical methods to stabilize all natural rice bran so that the bran has a shelf life of over one year, we compete with other companies attempting to stabilize rice bran, as well as companies producing other food ingredients and nutritional supplements. We believe that our primary competitor is Producer's Rice Mill. This competitor may have greater capital resources than us; however, we believe that our products are superior in several ways to the product that Producer's Rice Mill currently offers, including the palatability of our finished products. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully in the rice bran industry. We believe that our major nutritional supplement competitors include producers of wheat bran and oat bran, particularly in the functional food ingredients market segment.

We compete with other companies that offer products incorporating stabilized rice bran as well as companies that offer other food ingredients and nutritional supplements. Suppliers of nutritional supplements and other products that use stabilized rice bran provided by other suppliers are subject to the higher costs of shorter shelf life and the seasonal availability of stabilized rice bran ingredients. We also face competition from companies providing products that use oat bran and wheat bran in the nutritional supplements as well as health and beauty aids. Many consumers may consider such products to be a replacement for the products manufactured and distributed by us even though they have a higher incidence of allergic reactions and adverse health indications. Many of our competitors have greater marketing, research, and capital resources than we do, and may be able to offer their products at lower costs because of their greater purchasing power or the lower cost of oat and wheat bran ingredients. There are no assurances that our products will be able to compete successfully.

Research and Development Expenditures

During fiscal years 2005 and 2004, we spent \$191,000 and \$127,000, respectively, on product research and development.

Employees

As of March 3, 2006, we had a total of 25 full time employees and two part time employees. Our employee count may change periodically. From year to year we experience normal variable labor fluctuation at our production facility in Dillon Montana. In addition, we have three independently contracted staff members. We consider that our relations with our employees are good.

Description of Property

We currently lease 15,680 square feet of office, laboratory and warehouse space located at 1241 and 1261 Hawk's Flight Court, El Dorado Hills, California, a 2,000 square foot office facility at 1901 Conant Avenue, Burly, Idaho, a 1264 square foot office facility at 6991 East Camelback Road, Scottsdale, Arizona and a 17,000 square foot warehouse facility at 1755 Enterprise Boulevard, West Sacramento, California. Our subsidiary, RiceX Nutrients, Inc., owns a 15,700 square foot production facility in Dillon, Montana. The lease for the El Dorado Hills facility expires in September 2006. The lease for our offices in Burley, Idaho expires in May 2009 and the lease for our West

Sacramento, California warehouse facility is on a month to month basis. We have aggregate annual lease payments for all the facilities approximating \$111,406.

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We believe that our facilities are adequate for our anticipated needs through 2006 and that the properties are adequately covered by insurance.

Legal Proceedings

From time to time we are involved in litigation incidental to the conduct of our business. While the outcome of lawsuits and other proceedings against us cannot be predicted with certainty, in the opinion of management, no such lawsuits either individually or in the aggregate, are expected to have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT**

Our directors, executive officers and key employees and their ages as of March 3, 2006 are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Directors and Executive Officers:		
Bradley D. Edson (1)(2)	46	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director
Todd C Crow (1)	57	Chief Financial Officer
Ike E. Lynch (1)	61	Chief Operating Officer
Margie D. Adelman	45	Secretary and Senior Vice President
David Bensol (3)(4)	50	Director
Eliot Drell (4)	51	Director
James C. Lintzenich (2)(3)(4)	52	Director
Edward L. McMillan (2)(3)	60	Director
Patricia McPeak (5)	65	Director and Chairperson of the Board
Steven W. Saunders	50	Director
Kenneth L Shropshire	51	Director

(1) Messrs. Edson, Crow and Lynch also serve as Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer of our subsidiary, The RiceX Company.

(2) Messrs. Edson, Lintzenich and McMillan are also on the Board of Directors of our subsidiary, The RiceX Company.

(3) Member of the Audit Committee.

(4) Member of the Compensation Committee.

(5) Resigned as NutraCea's Chief Executive Officer on October 2, 2005, remains as one of our directors and Chairperson of the Board.

Biographical information for directors and executive officers:

Bradley D. Edson, has served as our Chief Executive Officer since October 2005 and as our President and as one of our directors since December 2004. Since October 2005, Mr. Edson also serves as Chief Executive Officer of our subsidiary, The RiceX Company, and one of its directors. Mr. Edson was formerly the Chairman and CEO of Vital Living Inc. (OTC BB: VTLV), a company that primarily developed and marketed nutraceuticals. Prior to Vital Living, Mr. Edson spent a decade developing a nationwide insurance agency focused on distribution channels for specialty products for the retail market. Prior to that, Mr. Edson was a former principal and officer of a NASD broker/dealer firm. Mr. Edson holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Finance from Arizona State University.

Todd C. Crow, has served as our Chief Financial Officer since October 2005. Mr. Crow has served as Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer of The RiceX Company since November 1998 and as Secretary of The RiceX Company from January 1999 to October 2005. From September 1997 to November 1998, Mr. Crow was Controller of The RiceX Company and from May 1996 to September 1997, he was The RiceX Company's Chief Financial Officer. Prior to joining The RiceX Company, Mr. Crow held senior financial positions with the Morning Star Group, an agri-business holding company, and Harter, Inc., a food-processing manufacturer.

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Ike E. Lynch has served as our Chief Operating Officer since October 2005. Mr. Lynch also currently serves as Chief Operating Officer of The RiceX Company and President and Chief Operating Officer of RiceX Nutrients . From January 1997 through 2004, Mr. Lynch served as Vice President of Operations and International Business Development of The RiceX Company. In 2005, Mr. Lynch became Chief Executive Officer of The RiceX Company and served in that position until the RiceX/NutraCea merger. From 1966 through 1982, Mr. Lynch was employed by the H. J. Heinz Company in various management roles, culminating with the President and CEO position of the Hubinger Company, a subsidiary of Heinz. In 1982, Mr. Lynch left Heinz to become President and CEO of Dawn Enterprises LLC, specializing in Ethanol production and marketing. Mr. Lynch left Dawn Enterprises in 1989 to form Centennial Foods, Incorporated, where he served as President and Chief Executive Officer until the acquisition of Centennial Foods by The RiceX Company in 1997.

Margie D. Adelman, was appointed Senior Vice President in January 2005 and Secretary of NutraCea in February 2005. From 2000 to 2004 Ms. Adelman owned and operated Adelman Communications, a full service public relations firm based in Boca Raton, Florida. From 1994 to 2000 Ms. Adelman was President of TransMedia Group, the largest public relations firm in Florida. Ms. Adelman holds a doctorate in Naturopathic Medicine from the Clayton School of Natural Medicine.

David Bensol, has served as one of our directors since March 2005. Mr. Bensol currently is a management consultant. Mr. Bensol was the former CEO of Critical Home Care, which recently merged with Arcadia Resources, Inc. (OTC BB: ACDI). Mr. Bensol was the Executive Vice President and Director of Arcadia Resources from May 2004 until his resignation from those positions in December 2004. In 2000, Mr. Bensol founded what eventually became Critical Home Care, through a series of acquisitions and mergers. From 1979 to 1999 Mr. Bensol founded several companies which became successful companies in the areas of home medical equipment providers, acute care pharmacy providers and specialty support surface providers. Mr. Bensol became a registered pharmacist in 1979.

Dr. Eliot Drell, has been one of our directors since February 2004. Dr. Drell has been the Chief of Gastroenterology at Mercy Hospital, Folsom, California since 1984. Dr. Drell's past medical appointments including acting as a Director of the Endoscopic unit at Mercy Hospital of Folsom, California and Marshall Hospital; Chief of Medicine at Mercy Hospital; Member of the Medical Executive Committee at both Mercy Hospital and Marshall Hospital; and Assistant Professor at U.C. Davis Medical Center. Dr. Drell is an active speaker and lecturer for major pharmaceutical companies.

James C. Lintzenich, has served as one of our directors since October 2005. Mr. Lintzenich has been a director of The RiceX Company since June 2003. Mr. Lintzenich has been a management consult since April 2001. From August 2000 to April 2001 Mr. Lintzenich served as President and Chief Operating Officer of SLM Corporation (Sallie Mae), an educational loan institution. From December 1982 to July 2000, Mr. Lintzenich held various senior management and financial positions including Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of USA Group, Inc., a guarantor and servicer of educational loans. Mr. Lintzenich currently serves on the Board of Directors of AdminaStar Federal, Inc. (a Wellpoint, Inc. subsidiary) and the Lumina Foundation for Education.

Edward L. McMillan, has served as one of our directors since October 2005. Mr. McMillan has been a director of The RiceX Company since July 2004. From January 2000 to present Mr. McMillan owns and manages McMillan LLC., a transaction consulting firm which provides strategic consulting services and facilitates mergers and/or acquisitions predominantly to food and agribusiness industry sectors. From July 2004 to October 2005, Mr. McMillan was a director of The RiceX Company. From June 1969 to December 1987 he was with Ralston Purina, Inc. and Purina Mills, Inc. where he held various senior level management positions including marketing, strategic planning, business development, product research, and business segment management. From January 1988 to March 1996, McMillan was President and CEO of Purina Mills, Inc. From August 1996 to July 1997, McMillan presented a graduate seminar at Purdue University. From August 1997 to April 1999 he was with Agri Business Group, Inc. Mr. McMillan

currently serves on the boards of directors of Balchem, Inc. (AMEX:BCP); Durvet, Inc.; Newco Enterprises, Inc.; CHB LLC.; and Hintzsche, Inc. Mr. McMillan also serves as Chair of the University of Illinois Research Park, LLC and the University of Illinois Alumni Association.

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Patricia McPeak, founder, has served as one of our directors since December 2001. From December 2001 to October 2005, Ms. McPeak served as our Chief Executive Office. She remains as our Board Chairperson, a position held since December 2001. She was the founder of NutraStar Technologies Incorporated and was the Chief Executive Officer, President and a director of NutraStar Technologies Incorporated from its formation in February 2000 until the reorganization transaction with NutraCea. From May 1989 until February 2000 she was the President and a director of The RiceX Company, which she co-founded. From 1981 to 1989, Ms. McPeak was an executive officer of Brady International, Inc. a company engaged in providing stabilized rice bran, which she also co-founded. Ms. McPeak has extensive experience in the field of protein and ingredient production, having served as an executive in the industry for 25 years.

Steven W. Saunders, has served as one of our directors since October 2005. He was a director of The RiceX Company from August 1998 to October 2005. Mr. Saunders has been President of Saunders Construction, Inc., a commercial construction firm, since February 7, 1991, and President of Warwick Corporation, a business-consulting firm.

Kenneth L. Shropshire, has served as one of our directors since April 2006. Mr. Shropshire has been a professor at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania since 1986; serving as a David W. Hauck professor since 2001, the chair of the Department of Legal Studies from 2000 to 2005, and the faculty director of the Sports Business Initiative since 2004. Mr. Shropshire is currently the president of the Sports Lawyers Association. Mr. Shropshire was of counsel at the law firm of Van Lierop, Burns & Bassett, LLP, from 1998 to 2004 and has been a practicing attorney in Los Angeles, California, focusing on sports and entertainment law. Mr. Shropshire has also taught coursework at the University of Pennsylvania School of Law, the University of San Diego School of Law and Southwestern University School of Law.

All executive officers serve at the discretion of our board of directors. There are no family relationships between any of our directors or executive officers.

Our success, if any, will be dependent to a significant extent upon certain key management employees, including Messrs. Edson, Crow and Lynch and Mesdames McPeak and Adelman. We have entered into employment agreements with them as described under caption "Employment Agreements."

Board of Directors

All directors are elected annually and serve until the next annual meeting of shareholders or until the election and qualification of their successors. Each of our directors has served continuously since the date indicated above. Directors are elected annually at the meeting of the shareholders to serve a term of one year or until the next annual meeting of shareholders unless they die, resign or are removed. The remaining directors, though less than a quorum, may fill vacancies occurring on the Board of Directors and persons elected to fill vacancies serve until the next annual meeting of shareholders unless they die, resign or are removed.

Board Committees

Our Board has established an Audit Committee and a Compensation Committee.

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Our Audit Committee consists of Jim Lintzenich, David Bensol and Ed McMillan. Each of Messrs. Lintzenich, Bensol and McMillan are considered independent directors according to Rule 4200(a)(15) of the NASD's listing standards. The Board of Directors has determined that Mr. Lintzenich meets the requirements of an "audit committee financial expert" within the meaning of Item 401 of Regulations S-B. Our Audit Committee facilitates and maintains open communications among our Board, our Audit Committee, senior management and our independent auditors. Our Audit Committee also serves as an independent and objective party to monitor our financial reporting process and internal control system. In addition, our Audit Committee reviews and appraises the efforts of our independent auditors. Our Audit Committee meets periodically with management and our independent auditors. The Audit Committee, formed December 15, 2005, held no meetings in fiscal year 2005. Our Board has determined that the chairman of our Audit Committee, Mr. Lintzenich, meets the Securities and Exchange Commission's definition of audit committee financial expert. Mr. Lintzenich is "independent", as such term is used in Item 7(d)(3)(iv) of Schedule 14A under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Our Compensation Committee, consisting of David Bensol, chairman, James C. Lintzenich and Eliot Drell establishes salary, incentive and other forms of compensation for our Chief Executive Officer, and authorizes equity transactions for NutraCea. Our Compensation Committee meets periodically with management and our independent auditors. Our Compensation Committee, formed December 15, 2005, held no meetings in fiscal year 2005.

Director Compensation

Prior to the Merger with RiceX and the formation of the Board of Directors for our combined Company, effective October 4, 2005, NutraCea provided compensation to its directors for serving in such capacity in the form of grants of common stock from our 2003 Stock Compensation Plan. Upon joining the Board, NutraCea provides a one time issuance of 35,000 shares of restricted common stock to each board member, whether an employee or non-employee, for the first year of service on our Board plus reimbursement of expenses. This compensation program was replaced with a new compensation program, effective April 1, 2006, see below.

Common Stock Grants to Directors in the Year Ended December 31, 2005

Name	Shares Acquired	Value Realized
Bradley D. Edson	35,000	\$ 14,000
David Bensol	35,000	\$ 16,100
Eliot Drell, MD	-	-
James C. Lintzenich (1)	-	-
Edward L. McMillan (1)	-	-
Patricia McPeak	-	-
Steven Saunders (1)	-	-
Kenneth L. Shropshire (2)	-	-
Ernie Bodai, MD (3)	-	-

- (1) Appointed to the Board October 4, 2005.
(2) Appointed to the Board on April 5, 2006.
(3) Mr. Bodai resigned as Director on September 28, 2005.

In a Board of Directors meeting held January 11, 2006 a new Director compensation program, subject to our cash flow condition, was adopted to be effective April 1, 2006 for independent Board members. In the second quarter of 2006 each independent Board member will receive \$12,000 annual cash retainer, \$1,000 to participate in each Board meeting, \$500 if it's a telephonic meeting, \$2,000 per year to serve on the Audit and Compensation Committee with an additional \$1,000 to serve as a committee chairman. Each non-employee Director will also receive a warrant to

purchases 35,000 shares of our common stock per year.

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Table of Contents**Executive Compensation**

The following Summary Compensation Table shows the aggregate compensation paid or accrued by NutraCea during fiscal years 2005, 2004 and 2003 to (i) each person who served as NutraCea's Chief Executive Officer during 2005, and (ii) the four most highly compensated officers other than the Chief Executive Officer who were serving as executive officers at the end of 2005 and whose total annual salary and bonus in such year exceeded \$100,000 (of which there was only one such persons), and (iii) up to two additional individuals for whom disclosures would have been provided in this table but for the fact that such persons were not serving as executive officers as of the end of fiscal 2005 (collectively with the Chief Executive Officer, the "Named Executive Officers").

Summary Compensation Table

for Years Ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

Name and principal position	Year	Annual Compensation			Long-Term Compensation Awards		
		Salary	Bonus	Other annual compensation	Restricted stock awards	Securities underlying options	All other compensation
Bradley Edson, Chief Executive Officer(1)	2005	\$ 62,000	\$ 250,000	(2)	14,000	—	—
	2004	2,000	—	—	—	6,000,000	\$ 125,000(3)
Patricia McPeak, Chief Executive Officer(4)	2005	150,000	150,000	(2)	—	—	—
	2004	150,000	100,000	\$ 85,096(5)	53,200	2,000,000	\$ 8,360,000(6)
	2003	150,000	100,000	(2)	—	—	—
Margie D. Adelman, Secretary, Senior Vice President	2005	135,000	78,000	(2)	—	2,000,000	—
Ike E. Lynch, Chief Operating Officer	2005	135,000(7)	76,000	(2)	—	564,557(8)	41,000(9)
Todd C. Crow, Chief Financial Officer	2005	148,000(7)	78,000	(2)	—	537,678(8)	22,000(9)

(1) Mr. Edson became President on December 17, 2004 and Chief Executive Officer on October 4, 2005. In 2004, Mr. Edson was compensated \$72,000 in consulting fees, which services were rendered through a firm in which he was a principle.

(2) Other Annual Compensation is less than 10% of the total of Salary and Bonus.

(3) Consists of \$125,000 paid as consulting fees prior to Mr. Edson becoming President.

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- (4) Ms. McPeak resigned as Chief Executive Officer on October 4, 2005.
- (5) Includes \$73,096 paid by NutraCea to purchase an automobile for Ms. McPeak.

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- (6) Represents the closing sales price of our common stock as reported on the OTC Bulletin Board on March 19, 2004, times 5,500,000 shares of NutraCea common stock that were issued to Ms. McPeak on March 19, 2004 for services rendered and stock reimbursements.
- (7) Represents total salary paid during 2005, consisting of nine month of salary paid by RiceX and three months of salary paid by NutraCea.
- (8) Represents options granted by RiceX that were assumed by NutraCea in the merger.
- (9) Represents payments for accrued vacation benefits paid by RiceX prior to the merger and contributions under 401(k) benefit plan.

Table of Contents**Option Grants in Last Fiscal Year**

The following table summarizes the options and warrants granted by NutraCea to its Named Executive Officers during the year ended December 31, 2005.

Name	Individual Grants			
	Number of Securities Underlying Options Granted	% of Total Options Granted to Employees in Fiscal Year	Exercise Price Per Share	Expiration Date
Bradley Edson	—	—	—	—
Patricia McPeak	—	—	—	—
Margie D. Adelman(1)	2,000,000	91%(2)	\$0.30	1/25/2015
Ike E. Lynch(3)	564,557	42%	\$0.30	3/30/2015
Todd C. Crow(4)	537,678	40%	\$0.30	3/30/2015

(1) Represents two warrants, each to purchase 1,000,000 shares at \$0.30 per share, that were granted to Ms. Adelman pursuant to her employment agreement. The first warrant vested as to 500,000 shares at the signing of the employment agreement and vested as to 500,000 shares on January 25, 2006. The other warrant will vest as to all 1,000,000 shares if NutraCea achieves annual gross sales over \$25,000,000 and reports a positive EBITDA for the period. Both warrants expire on January 25, 2015.

(2) This calculation excludes the options and warrants assumed by NutraCea in the merger transaction with RiceX.

(3) Represents an option granted by RiceX and assumed by NutraCea in the merger. In 2005, RiceX issued to Mr. Lynch an option to purchase 735,111 shares of RiceX common stock. Pursuant to the merger, this option was assumed by NutraCea and became an option to purchase 564,557 shares of NutraCea common stock. One half of the option shares were fully vested and exercisable upon the date of grant, March 31, 2005. The remaining option shares vest and become exercisable proportionately over three years. On the third anniversary of the grant date, March 31, 2008, all option shares will be vested and exercisable.

(4) Represents an option granted by RiceX and assumed by NutraCea in the merger. In 2005, RiceX issued to Mr. Crow an option to purchase 700,111 shares of RiceX common stock. Pursuant to the merger, this option was assumed by NutraCea and became an option to purchase 537,678 shares of NutraCea common stock. One half of the option shares were fully vested and exercisable upon the date of grant, March 31, 2005. The remaining option shares vest and become exercisable proportionately over three years. On the third anniversary of the grant date, March 31, 2008, all option shares will be vested and exercisable.

Table of Contents**Aggregated Option/SAR Exercises In Last Fiscal Year and Fiscal Year End Option/SAR Values**

The following table sets forth information regarding option and warrant exercises in fiscal 2005 and the value of options and warrants held by the Named Executive Officers as of December 31, 2005.

Name	Shares Acquired on Exercise	Value Realized	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options at 12/31/05		Value of Unexercised In-the-Money Options at 12/31/05 (1)	
			Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exercisable	Unexercisable
Bradley Edson	—	—	6,000,000	—	\$ 3,000,000	—
Patricia McPeak	—	—	2,202,882	—	\$ 1,000,000	—
Margie D. Adelman	—	—	1,000,000	1,000,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 500,000
Ike E. Lynch	—	—	1,271,078	188,186	\$ 635,539	\$ 94,093
Todd C. Crow	—	—	1,383,716	179,226	\$ 691,858	\$ 89,613

(1) Based on the last reported sales price of NutraCea's common stock as reported on the OTCBB on December 30, 2005 of \$0.80, minus the exercise price (where the exercise price of a given option is greater than \$0.80, the value of such option was calculated as zero).

Employment Agreements

On December 17, 2004, NutraCea entered into an employment agreement that expires December 31, 2007 with its current President and Chief Executive Officer, Bradley D. Edson, pursuant to which NutraCea is to pay Mr. Edson a base salary of \$50,000 in year one; a base salary of \$150,000 in year two; and a base salary of \$250,000 in year three. The agreement also provides that Mr. Edson is entitled to an annual incentive bonus based upon performance ("Edson Incentive Bonus") and to be provided a car allowance of \$600 per month. The incentive bonus is payable annually within 10 days of the completion of NutraCea's annual independent audit. The bonus is one percent of NutraCea's "Gross Sales over \$25,000,000," but only if NutraCea reports a positive EBITDA for the period. The bonus amount is limited to a maximum of \$750,000 in any calendar year. In addition, Mr. Edson was issued warrants to purchase 6,000,000 shares of NutraCea's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.30 per share. The warrants are immediately exercisable and expire ten years from the date of issuance.

Mr. Edson's employment may be terminated prior to the expiration of the agreement upon Mr. Edson's death, disability or resignation or by NutraCea for cause or without cause. If Mr. Edson is terminated due to death or disability, he, or his estate, shall be entitled to receive the Edson Incentive Bonus with respect to the entire fiscal year in which he is terminated and six months of base salary. For the purposes of the employment agreement, "disability" means Mr. Edson's inability, by reason of accident, illness or other disability, to perform substantially all of the normal duties and obligations for a period exceeding 180 days. If Mr. Edson's employment is terminated by his resignation for good reason, he shall be entitled to receive his salary for the remainder of the term, but not less than an amount equal to his base salary in the preceding twelve months. For purposes of the employment agreement, "good reason" means the assignment to Mr. Edson of duties that are inconsistent with his title and duties under the employment agreement, a reduction in compensation and benefits without Mr. Edson's prior consent, the failure of a successor of NutraCea to

assume and perform the employment agreement or a corporate change of control (as defined in the employment agreement). If Mr. Edson is terminated without cause, he shall be entitled to receive his base salary for the remainder of the term, but not less than an amount equal to his base salary in the preceding twelve months, and the Edson Incentive Bonus through the remainder of the term. For purposes of the employment agreement, "cause" shall mean the conviction of Mr. Edson of a felony, a crime involving moral turpitude causing material harm to NutraCea's reputation, or for fraud against NutraCea.

On January 25, 2005, NutraCea entered into a three year employment agreement with Margie D. Adelman, NutraCea's Senior Vice President and Secretary, pursuant to which NutraCea is to pay Ms. Adelman a base salary of \$150,000 per year. The agreement also provides that Ms. Adelman is entitled to a one-time initial bonus of \$25,000 and will be eligible for future incentive bonuses based solely on the discretion of NutraCea's Chief Executive Officer or President and the approval of NutraCea's Compensation Committee. Ms. Adelman was issued a warrant to purchase 1,000,000 shares of NutraCea's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.30 per share, 500,000 shares of which vested upon signing and 500,000 shares of which will vest on January 25, 2006, subject to forfeiture under certain terms and conditions. In addition, Ms Adelman was issued warrants to purchase 1,000,000 shares of NutraCea's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.30 that will vest upon the achievement of NutraCea obtaining "Gross Sales over \$25,000,000" and NutraCea reporting a positive EBITDA for the period. All warrants expire ten years from the date of issuance. On February 26, 2006, the agreement was modified to include a car allowance of \$600 per month, a cost of living increase for the balance of the term of her agreement, and an additional week of paid vacation per calendar year. Ms. Adelman will receive additional compensation if she is terminated prior to the end of the term for disability or without cause. If Ms. Adelman is terminated due to a disability, she shall be entitled to receive six months of base salary. For the purposes of the employment agreement, Ms. Adelman's "disability" shall mean that for a period of three months in any twelve month period, she is incapable of substantially fulfilling her duties under the employment agreement because of physical, mental or emotional incapacity from injury, sickness or disease. If Ms. Adelman is terminated prior to the end of the term without cause (as defined in the employment agreement), she shall be entitled to receive twelve months salary at her then current base salary.

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In September 2005, we entered into a First Amendment to employment agreement with Todd C. Crow, pursuant to which we assumed the employment agreement between Mr. Crow and The RiceX Company. The employment agreement, as amended, provides that Mr. Crow will serve as Chief Financial Officer of NutraCea and the RiceX Company. Mr. Crow's employment agreement, as amended, provides that Mr. Crow will receive an annual base salary of \$150,000, which salary will be reviewed annually and be adjusted to compensate for cost of living adjustments in the Sacramento metropolitan area. The agreement terminates on October 4, 2008. The term will be automatically extended for an additional one-year term unless either party delivers notice of election not to extend the employment at least 90 days prior to the expiration of the initial term. Mr. Crow's employment may be terminated prior to the expiration of the agreement by the mutual written agreement of the parties or in the event of Mr. Crow's disability. For the purposes of the employment agreement, "disability" means Mr. Crow's inability, due to physical or mental impairment, to perform his duties and obligations, despite reasonable accommodation by us, for a period exceeding three months. Mr. Crow's employment may also be terminated in the event of his death, notice by us of termination for cause (as defined in the agreement), or written notice by us of termination without cause, upon fourteen (14) days notice. Mr. Crow is entitled to compensation for early termination. If Mr. Crow is terminated without cause, we will pay to Mr. Crow, as liquidated damages and in lieu of any and all other claims which Mr. Crow may have against us, the amount equal to Mr. Crow's monthly base salary multiplied by the number of months remaining in the term of this agreement, or a payment amount equal to one year of Mr. Crow's base salary, whichever is greater. If Mr. Crow is terminated as the result of a change in control transaction (as defined in the employment agreement, as amended) and Mr. Crow is not employed in the same capacity or being paid the same base salary as he was employed with us, then Mr. Crow will receive a severance payment equal to two (2) years of Mr. Crow's Base Salary, or the balance remaining to be paid under the terms of the agreement, whichever is greater.

In September 2005, we entered into a First Amendment to employment agreement with Ike E. Lynch, pursuant to which we assumed the employment agreement between Mr. Lynch and The RiceX Company. The employment agreement, as amended, provides that Mr. Lynch will serve as Chief Operating Officer of NutraCea, The RiceX Company and RiceX Nutrients, Inc., a subsidiary of The RiceX Company. The employment agreement, as amended, provides that Mr. Lynch will receive an annual base salary of \$150,000, which salary will be reviewed annually and be adjusted to compensate for cost of living adjustments in the Sacramento metropolitan area. The agreement terminates on October 4, 2008. The term will be automatically extended for an additional one-year term unless either party delivers notice of election not to extend the employment at least 90 days prior to the expiration of the initial term. Mr. Lynch's employment may be terminated prior to the expiration of the agreement by the mutual written agreement of the parties or in the event of Mr. Lynch's disability. For the purposes of the employment agreement, "disability" means Mr. Lynch's inability, due to physical or mental impairment, to perform his duties and obligations, despite reasonable accommodation by us, for a period exceeding three months. Mr. Lynch's employment may also be terminated in the event of his death, notice by us of termination for cause (as defined in the agreement), or written notice by us of termination without cause, upon fourteen (14) days notice. Mr. Lynch is entitled to compensation for early termination. If Mr. Lynch is terminated without cause, we will pay to Mr. Lynch, as liquidated damages and in lieu of any and all other claims which Mr. Lynch may have against us, the amount equal to Mr. Lynch's monthly base salary multiplied by the number of months remaining in the term of this agreement, or a payment amount equal to one year of Mr. Lynch's base salary, whichever is greater. If Mr. Lynch is terminated as the result of a change in control transaction (as defined in the employment agreement, as amended) and Mr. Lynch is not employed in the same capacity or being paid the same base salary as he was employed with us, then Mr. Lynch will receive a severance payment equal to one hundred eighty thousand dollars (\$180,000).

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On December 10, 2004, Patricia McPeak entered into an employment agreement with us. The employment agreement has a term of three years and provides that Ms. McPeak will be paid a base salary of \$150,000 per year for the first two years of the term and \$250,000 for the third year of the term. The term will be automatically extended for two additional one-year terms unless either party delivers notice of election not to extend the employment at least 180 days prior to expiration of the term. The agreement also provides that Ms. McPeak is entitled to an annual incentive bonus based upon performance. The incentive bonus is payable annually within 10 days of the completion of NutraCea's annual independent audit. The bonus is one percent of our "Gross Sales over \$25,000,000," but only if we report a positive EBITDA for the period. The bonus amount is limited to a maximum of \$750,000 in any calendar year. In addition, we issued to Ms. McPeak a warrant to purchase 2,000,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.30 per share. The warrant is immediately exercisable and expires ten years from the date of issuance. The warrant is subject to a lock-up agreement through December 31, 2007. The terms of Ms. McPeak's employment agreement regarding early termination payments are substantially similar to those terms contained in Mr. Edson's employment agreement.

Limitation of Liability and Indemnification Matters

NutraCea's Articles of Incorporation provide that it will indemnify its officers and directors, employees and agents and former officers, directors, employees and agents unless their conduct is finally adjudged as involving intentional misconduct, fraud or a knowing violation of the law and were material to the cause of action. This indemnification includes expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines, and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by these individuals in connection with such action, suit, or proceeding, including any appeal thereof, subject to the qualifications contained in California law as it now exists. Expenses (including attorneys' fees) incurred in defending a civil or criminal action, suit, or proceeding will be paid by NutraCea in advance of the final disposition of such action, suit, or proceeding upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the director, officer, employee or agent to repay such amount, unless it shall ultimately be determined that he or she is entitled to be indemnified by NutraCea as authorized in the Articles of Incorporation. This indemnification will continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director, officer, employee or agent, and will benefit their heirs, executors, and administrators. These indemnification rights are not deemed exclusive of any other rights to which any such person may otherwise be entitled apart from the Articles of Incorporation. California law generally provides that a corporation shall have the power to indemnify persons if they acted in good faith in a manner reasonably believed to be in, or not opposed to, the best interests of NutraCea and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe the conduct was unlawful. In the event any such person is judged liable for negligence or misconduct, this indemnification will apply only if approved by the court in which the action was pending. Any other indemnification shall be made only after the determination by NutraCea's board of directors (excluding any directors who were party to such action), by independent legal counsel in a written opinion, or by a majority vote of shareholders (excluding any shareholders who were parties to such action) to provide such indemnification.

NutraCea carries Officers and Directors insurance. The aggregate limit of liability for the policy period (inclusive of costs of defense) is \$5,000,000. The policy period ends on October 1, 2006.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of NutraCea pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, NutraCea has been advised that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

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CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Related Party Transactions

At December 31, 2002, NutraCea owed Ms. Patricia McPeak, then Chief Executive Officer of NutraCea, \$175,800 on a demand note payable bearing interest at 10%. NutraCea executed an additional demand note payable in the amount of \$20,422, bearing interest at 10%, to her during 2003. Additionally, Ms. McPeak made short-term advances to NutraCea amounting to \$210,000 during 2003. All of this debt was repaid prior to December 31, 2003. Cash payments retired \$258,335 of the debt, while \$147,887 was retired by conversion to 344,956 shares of common stock.

In November 2004, NutraCea purchased an automobile valued at \$73,096 for use by Patricia McPeak, a director and former Chief Executive Officer. Ms. McPeak waived a car allowance in exchange for use of the automobile.

In 2004, we issued 100,000 shares of our common stock to a director, Dr. Eliot Drell, to serve as the Chairman of our Medical Advisory Board.

In 2004, we issued 100,000 shares of our common stock to a director, Dr. Ernie Bodai, to serve as our Corporate Medical Director.

In April 2005, a direct response marketing company agreed to pay Patricia McPeak, our former Chief Executive Officer and one of our directors, a royalty per unit of our products sold through infomercials that demonstrate certain of our products. Pursuant to this agreement, Ms. McPeak should have earned approximately \$270,000 in 2005 from this direct marketing company. The agreement provides for royalty payments to be made over the next two years by the direct response marketing company. These payments are not the obligations of NutraCea.

On April 15, 2004, we paid a consulting fee to Drell-Pecha, a partnership in which Dr. Elliot Drell, our director, is a partner. The consulting fee consisted of 300,000 shares of common stock and options to purchase an aggregate of 300,000 shares of common stock at \$1.00 per share. 100,000 of the option shares vested upon grant and the remaining 200,000 option shares vest at a rate of 50,000 option shares per year.

Private Placement Transaction

In October 2005, we sold approximately 7,850 shares of our Series B preferred stock at a price of \$1,000.00 per share, and warrants to purchase an aggregate of 7,850,000 shares of our common stock with an exercise price of \$0.70 per share, to a small number of sophisticated investors in a private placement transactions. Our Series B preferred stock can be converted to shares of our common stock at a conversion rate of 2,000 shares of common stock for each share of Series B preferred Stock. Gross proceeds from the offering were approximately \$7.85 million. The investors included Leonardo, L.P., funds related to Pequot Capital Management, Inc., The Pinnacle Fund, L.P., funds related to Enable Partners, and funds related to Xerion Partners, which purchased 2,500, 1,750, 1,000, 750 and 700 shares of Series B preferred stock, respectively. Information concerning the beneficial ownership of our securities by such persons is set forth below under the heading "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management."

Table of Contents**SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT**

The following table sets forth certain information regarding beneficial ownership of our common stock and Series B preferred stock as of March 3, 2006, by (i) each person or entity who is known by us to own beneficially more than 5% of the outstanding shares of that class of our stock, (ii) each of our directors, (iii) each of the Named Executive Officers, and (iv) all directors and executive officers as a group. We have authorized Series A preferred stock, but none of these shares are outstanding.

The table is based on information provided to us or filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) by our directors, executive officers and principal shareholders. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC, and includes voting and investment power with respect to shares. Shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of Series B preferred stock or issuable upon exercise of options and warrants that are currently exercisable or are exercisable within 60 days after March 3, 2006, are deemed outstanding for purposes of computing the percentage ownership of the person holding such options or warrants, but are not deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of any other shareholder. The shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of Series B preferred stock are deemed outstanding for the purposes of computing the percentage ownership of all persons in the last two columns. Unless otherwise indicated, the address for each shareholder listed in the following table is c/o NutraCea, 1261 Hawk’s Flight Court, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned		Shares of Series B Preferred Stock Beneficially Owned		Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned (Assuming all Outstanding Preferred Stock Converts)	
	Number (1)	Percentage (1)	Number (2)	Percentage (2)	Number (3)	Percentage (3)
Patricia McPeak(4) Leonardo, L.P.(5) 245 Park Avenue, 26 th Floor New York, NY 10167	14,061,168	19.46	-	*%	14,061,168	16.21%
Langley Park Investments PLC	7,500,000	9.89	2,500	34.48	7,500,000	8.79
Bradley D. Edson(6) Monsanto 800 N. Lindbergh St. Louis, MO 63167	7,000,000	10.24	-	-	7,000,000	8.45
Funds related to Pequot Capital Management, Inc.(7) 500 Myala Farm Road Westport, CT 06880	6,155,000	8.28	-	*	6,155,000	6.93
The Pinnacle Fund, L.P.(8)	5,504,552	8.05	-	*	5,504,552	6.64
James C. Lintzenich(9) Funds related to Enable Partners(10) One Ferry Building, Suite 255 San Francisco, CA 94111	5,250,000	7.13	1,750	24.14	5,250,000	6.21
	3,000,000	4.20	1,000	13.79	3,000,000	3.58
	2,883,019	4.13	-	*	2,883,019	3.42
	1,750,000	2.50	500	6.90	1,750,000	2.09

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Funds related to Xerion						
Partners Equity(11)	2,100,000	2.98	700	9.66	2,100,000	2.51
Ike E. Lynch(12)	1,663,983	2.39	-	*	1,663,983	1.98
Todd C. Crow(12)	1,393,416	2.00	-	*	1,393,416	1.65
Margie D. Adelman(12)	1,059,442	1.53	-	*	1,059,442	1.26
Eliot Drell(13)	1,048,335	1.52	-	*	1,048,335	1.26
Steven W. Saunders(14)	1,047,194	1.52	-	*	1,047,194	1.26
Edward L. McMillan(15)	171,337	*	-	*	171,337	*
David Bensol	35,000	*	-	*	35,000	*
Kenneth L. Shropshire	-	*	-	*	-	*
All directors and executive officers as a group (11 persons)(16)	29,517,894	34.88			29,517,894	29.78

* less than 1%

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- (1) Applicable percentage of ownership is based on 68,350,622 shares of our common stock outstanding as of March 3, 2006, together with applicable options and warrants for such shareholder exercisable within 60 days of March 3, 2006.
- (2) Applicable percentage of ownership is based on 7,250 shares of Series B preferred stock outstanding as of March 3, 2006.
- (3) Applicable percentage of ownership is based on 68,350,622 shares of our capital stock outstanding as of March 3, 2006, 14,800,000 shares of our capital stock issuable upon conversion of all of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock outstanding as of March 3, 2006, together with applicable options or warrants for such shareholder exercisable within 60 days of March 3, 2006.
- (4) Includes 2,002,882 shares issuable upon the exercise of options and warrants. Also includes 1,311,900 shares owned and 1,900,773 shares issuable upon exercise of options held by reporting person's spouse. Also includes 153,598 shares held by a trust controlled by the reporting person and her spouse. The reporting person disclaims beneficial ownership with regard to all shares owned by her spouse.
- (5) Includes 2,500,000 shares issuable upon exercise of warrants and 5,000,000 shares issuable upon conversion of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. Leonardo Capital Management Inc. ("LCMI") is the sole general partner of Leonardo, L.P. Angelo, Gordon & Co., L.P. ("Angelo, Gordon") is the sole director of LCMI. John M. Angelo and Michael L. Gordon are the principal executive officers of Angelo, Gordon. Each of Angelo, Gordon and Messrs. Angelo and Gordon disclaim beneficial ownership of the securities held by Leonardo, L.P.
- (6) Includes 6,000,000 shares issuable upon exercise of warrants.
- (7) Securities beneficially owned by Pequot Capital Management, Inc. represent Shares of common stock underlying Series B convertible preferred, of which 2,062,000 shares are held of record by Pequot Scout Fund, L.P. and 1,438,000 shares are held of record by Pequot Mariner Master Fund, L.P. In addition, represents shares of common stock underlying warrants immediately exercisable of which 1,031,000 shares are held of record by Pequot Scout Fund, L.P. and 719,000 shares are held of record by Pequot Mariner Master Fund, L.P. Pequot Capital Management, Inc., which is the Investment Manager/Advisor to the above named funds exercises sole dispositive, investment and voting power for all the shares. Arther J. Samberg is the sole shareholder of Pequot Capital Management, Inc. and disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares except for his pecuniary interest.

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- (8) Securities beneficially owned by The Pinnacle Fund, L.P. represent 2,000,000 shares of common stock underlying Series B convertible preferred stock and 1,000,000 shares of common stock underlying warrants immediately exercisable. Pinnacle Advisers, L.P., which is the investment advisor and general partner of The Pinnacle Fund, L.P., has sole dispositive, investment and voting power for all the shares. Pinnacle Fund Management, L.L.C. is the general partner of Pinnacle Advisers, L.P. Barry M. Kitt is the sole member of Pinnacle Fund Management, L.L.C. and disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares except for his pecuniary interest. The address for The Pinnacle Fund, L.P. is 4965 Preston Park Blvd., Suite 240, Plano, Texas 75093.
- (9) Includes 115,197 shares issuable upon exercise of options held by the reporting person. Also includes 1,371,411 shares of common stock outstanding and 1,371,411 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of a warrant held by Intermark Group Holdings, LLC of which the filing person is an owner.
- (10) Securities beneficially owned by Enable Partners represent shares of common stock underlying Series B convertible preferred stock, of which 800,000 shares are held of record by Enable Growth Partners LP and 200,000 shares are held of record by Enable Opportunity Partners LP. In addition, represents shares of common stock underlying warrants immediately exercisable of which 600,000 shares are hold of record by Enable Growth Partners LP and 150,000 shares are held of record by Enable Opportunity Partners LP. The natural person who has voting and dispositive power for the shares held by both funds named above is Mitch Levine, who is Managing Partner of both funds. Mr. Levine disclaims beneficial ownership of the shares except for his pecuniary interest.
- (11) Securities beneficially owned by Xerion Partners Equity represent shares