

Form C

Cover Page

Name of issuer:

LifeBridge 10000, LLC

Legal status of issuer:

Form: **Limited Liability Company**
Jurisdiction of Incorporation/Organization: **FL**
Date of organization: **1/5/2015**

Physical address of issuer:

862 East Wildmere Avenue
LONGWOOD FL 32750

Website of issuer:

<http://www.lifebridge10000.com/>

Name of intermediary through which the offering will be conducted:

Wefunder Portal LLC

CIK number of intermediary:

0001670254

SEC file number of intermediary:

007-00033

CRD number, if applicable, of intermediary:

283503

Amount of compensation to be paid to the intermediary, whether as a dollar amount or a percentage of the offering amount, or a good faith estimate if the exact amount is not available at the time of the filing, for conducting the offering, including the amount of referral and any other fees associated with the offering:

6.5% of the offering amount upon a successful fundraise, and be entitled to reimbursement for out-of-pocket third party expenses it pays or incurs on behalf of the Issuer in connection with the offering.

Any other direct or indirect interest in the issuer held by the intermediary, or any arrangement for the intermediary to acquire such an interest:

No

Type of security offered:

☐ Common Stock
☐ Preferred Stock
☐ Debt
☒ Other

If Other, describe the security offered:

Simple Agreement for Future Equity (SAFE)

Target number of securities to be offered:

51,000

Price:

\$1.00000

Method for determining price:

Pro-rated portion of the total principal value of \$51,000; interests will be sold in increments of \$1; each investment is convertible to one unit as described under Item 13.

Target offering amount:

\$51,000.00

Oversubscriptions accepted:

☒ Yes
☐ No

If yes, disclose how oversubscriptions will be allocated:

☐ Pro-rata basis
☐ First-come, first-served basis
☒ Other

If other, describe how oversubscriptions will be allocated:

As determined by the issuer

Maximum offering amount (if different from target offering amount):

\$250,000.00

Deadline to reach the target offering amount:

4/30/2022

NOTE: If the sum of the investment commitments does not equal or exceed the target offering amount at the offering deadline, no securities will be sold in the offering, investment commitments will be cancelled and committed funds will be returned.

Current number of employees:

4

| | Most recent fiscal year-end: | Prior fiscal year-end: |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| Total Assets: | \$199,062.99 | \$47,356.93 |
| Cash & Cash Equivalents: | \$164,022.51 | \$11,197.02 |
| Accounts Receivable: | \$21,579.35 | \$21,704.35 |
| Short-term Debt: | \$26,064.91 | \$28,061.27 |
| Long-term Debt: | \$8,964.00 | \$8,964.00 |
| Revenues/Sales: | \$42,650.02 | \$58,453.41 |
| Cost of Goods Sold: | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Taxes Paid: | \$5,549.94 | \$4,147.20 |
| Net Income: | (\$324,144.52) | (\$335,706.14) |

Select the jurisdictions in which the issuer intends to offer the securities:

AL, AK, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, DC, FL, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NV, NH, NJ, NM, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VT, VA, WA, WV, WI, WY, B5, GU, PR, VI, 1V

Offering Statement

Respond to each question in each paragraph of this part. Set forth each question and any notes, but not any instructions thereto, in their entirety. If disclosure in response to any question is responsive to one or more other questions, it is not necessary to repeat the disclosure. If a question or series of questions is inapplicable or the response is available elsewhere in the Form, either state that it is inapplicable, include a cross-reference to the responsive disclosure, or omit the question or series of questions.

Be very careful and precise in answering all questions. Give full and complete answers so that they are not misleading under the circumstances involved. Do not discuss any future performance or other anticipated event unless you have a reasonable basis to believe that it will actually occur within the foreseeable future. If any answer requiring significant information is materially inaccurate, incomplete or misleading, the Company, its management and principal shareholders may be liable to investors based on that information.

THE COMPANY

1. Name of issuer:

LifeBridge 10000, LLC

COMPANY ELIGIBILITY

2. ☒ Check this box to certify that all of the following statements are true for the issuer.

- Organized under, and subject to, the laws of a State or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia.
- Not subject to the requirement to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- Not an investment company registered or required to be registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940.
- Not ineligible to rely on this exemption under Section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act as a result of a disqualification specified in Rule 503(a) of Regulation Crowdfunding.
- Has filed with the Commission and provided to investors, to the extent required, the ongoing annual reports required by Regulation Crowdfunding during the two years immediately preceding the filing of this offering statement (or for such shorter period that the issuer was required to file such reports).
- Not a development stage company that (a) has no specific business plan or (b) has indicated that its business plan is to engage in a merger or acquisition with an unidentified company or companies.

INSTRUCTION TO QUESTION 2: If any of these statements are not true, then you are NOT eligible to rely on this exemption under Section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act.

3. Has the issuer or any of its predecessors previously failed to comply with the ongoing reporting requirements of Rule 202 of Regulation Crowdfunding?

☐ Yes ☒ No

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

4. Provide the following information about each director (and any persons occupying a similar status or performing a similar function) of the issuer.

| Director | Principal Occupation | Main Employer | Year Joined as Director |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Peter F Travers | CEO | Lifebridge 10000 | 2015 |

For three years of business experience, refer to [Appendix D: Director & Officer Work History](#).

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

5. Provide the following information about each officer (and any persons occupying a similar status or performing a similar function) of the issuer.

| Officer | Positions Held | Year Joined |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Rick Rotondo | Vice President | 2018 |
| Peter F Travers | CEO | 2015 |

For three years of business experience, refer to [Appendix D: Director & Officer Work History](#).

INSTRUCTION TO QUESTION 5: For purposes of this Question 5, the term officer means a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer or principal financial officer, comptroller or principal accounting officer, and any person that routinely performing similar functions.

PRINCIPAL SECURITY HOLDERS

6. Provide the name and ownership level of each person, as of the most recent practicable date, who is the beneficial owner of 20 percent or more of the issuer's outstanding voting equity securities, calculated on the basis of voting power.

| Name of Holder | No. and Class of Securities Now Held | % of Voting Power Prior to Offering |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Peter F Travers | 353.73 Membership Units | 66.3 |

INSTRUCTION TO QUESTION 6: The above information must be provided as of a date that is no more than 120 days prior to the date of filing of this offering statement.

To calculate total voting power, include all securities for which the person directly or indirectly has or shares the voting power, which includes the power to vote or to direct the voting of such securities. If the person has the right to acquire voting power of such securities within 60 days, including through the exercise of any option, warrant or right, the conversion of a security, or other arrangement, or if securities are held by a member of the family, through corporations or partnerships, or otherwise in a manner that would allow a person to direct or control the voting of the securities (or share in such direction or control — as, for example, a co-trustee) they should be included as being “beneficially owned.” You should include an explanation of these circumstances in a footnote to the “Number of and Class of Securities Now Held.” To calculate outstanding voting equity securities, assume all outstanding options are exercised and all outstanding convertible securities converted.

BUSINESS AND ANTICIPATED BUSINESS PLAN

7. Describe in detail the business of the issuer and the anticipated business plan of the issuer.

For a description of our business and our business plan, please refer to the attached **Appendix A, Business Description & Plan**

INSTRUCTION TO QUESTION 7: Wefunder will provide your company's Wefunder profile as an appendix (Appendix A) to the Form C in PDF format. The submission will include all Q&A items and “read more” links in an un-collapsed format. All videos will be transcribed.

This means that any information provided in your Wefunder profile will be provided to the SEC in response to this question. As a result, your company will be potentially liable for misstatements and omissions in your profile under the Securities Act of 1933, which requires you to provide material information related to your business and anticipated business plan. Please review your Wefunder profile carefully to ensure it provides all material information, is not false or misleading, and does not omit any information that would cause the information included to be false or misleading.

RISK FACTORS

A crowdfunding investment involves risk. You should not invest any funds in this offering unless you can afford to lose your entire investment.

In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the issuer and the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved. These securities have not been recommended or approved by any federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority. Furthermore, these authorities have not passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this document.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not pass upon the merits of any securities offered or the terms of the offering, nor does it pass upon the accuracy or completeness of any offering document or literature.

These securities are offered under an exemption from registration; however, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not made an independent determination that these securities are exempt from registration.

8. Discuss the material factors that make an investment in the issuer speculative or risky:

We have a limited operating history upon which you may evaluate us. LifeBridge and Loyalty were formed on January 5, 2015 and March 11, 2015, respectively, as Florida limited liability companies. We have a limited operating history upon which you may evaluate our business and prospects. We are in the early stages of our business, and our activities to date have involved research and development, establishment of manufacturing relationships, business planning, and efforts to raise startup capital. Our business and prospects must be considered in light of the risk, expense and difficulties frequently encountered by companies in early stages of development, particularly companies in highly competitive and evolving markets. If we are unable to effectively allocate our resources, manufacture our products, generate sales, or obtain and grow our customer base, our business operating results and financial condition would be adversely affected and we may be unable to execute our business plan, and our business could fail.

The company anticipates needing to raise a total of \$15M - \$20M in order to reach a revenue-generating point. There is no guarantee that the company will be able to accomplish this.

We may not effectively manage growth. The anticipated growth of LifeBridge's business will result in a corresponding growth in the demands on LifeBridge's management and its operating infrastructure and internal controls. While we are planning for managed growth, any future growth may strain management resources and operational, financial, human and management information systems, which may not be adequate to support LifeBridge's operations and will require LifeBridge to develop further management systems and procedures. There can be no guarantee that LifeBridge will be able to develop such systems or procedures effectively on a timely basis. The failure to do so could have a material adverse effect upon LifeBridge's business, operating results and financial condition.

Our efficiency may be limited while our current employees and future employees are being integrated into our operations. In addition, we may be unable to find and hire additional qualified management and professional personnel to help lead us. There is intense competition for qualified personnel in the area of LifeBridge's activities, and there can be no assurance that LifeBridge will be able to attract and retain qualified personnel necessary for the development of our business.

We expect continued losses in the foreseeable future. Excluding the effect of any future non-operating gains, we expect to continue to incur losses for the foreseeable future and, if we ever have profits, we may not be able to sustain them. Our expenses will increase as we build an infrastructure to implement our business plan. For example, we may hire additional employees, expand our product offerings, and lease more space for our corporate offices. In addition, we plan to significantly increase our operating expenses to:

- Expand our manufacturing relationship's to produce our products;
- Continue our human clinical trials to validate our therapy and broaden our addressable market;
- Create and increase our sales channels;
- Explore opportunities and alliances with other companies; and
- Facilitate business arrangements.

Expenses may also increase due to the potential effect of goodwill amortization and other charges resulting from completed and future acquisitions. If any one of these and other expenses is not accompanied by increased revenue, our losses will be greater than we anticipate.

There may be unanticipated obstacles to the execution of LifeBridge's business plan. LifeBridge's business plans may change significantly. Our business plan is

capital intensive and is subject to statutory or regulatory requirements. We believe that our chosen activities and strategies are achievable in light of current economic and legal conditions with the skills, background, and knowledge of our principals and advisors. Our management reserves the right to make significant modifications to its stated strategies depending on future events.

Management has voting control of the Company. Management of the Company presently holds a majority of the issued and outstanding membership interests in the Company and expects to continue to hold such majority after the Offering. Investors will own a minority percentage of the Company and will have minority voting rights with respect to the election of the directors of the Company. Due to their stock ownership and positions with the Company, the current Manager (indirectly) and key personnel will be in a position to continue to control the affairs and management of the Company. Such concentration of ownership and control may have the effect of delaying, deferring, or preventing a change in control of the Company, and investors will have limited ability to elect or remove directors.

If healthcare professionals do not adopt our products in sufficient numbers or as rapidly as we anticipate, our operating results will be harmed. The success of any of our products which we may develop will depend heavily on acceptance by healthcare professionals who will recommend and prescribe treatment using our products, and our failure to maintain a high level of confidence by key healthcare professionals in our products could adversely affect our business.

Consumers may not use our products, and thus we may never become profitable. Our products represent a significant change from traditional cancer treatment, and patients may be reluctant to accept them, or may not find them preferable to conventional treatment. In addition, patients may not comply with recommended treatment guidelines which could compromise the effectiveness of their treatment. Our success will depend upon the rapid acceptance of our products by a large number of treating physicians and their patients to whom we intend to actively market. Market acceptance will depend in part upon the recommendations of those treating physicians, as well as other factors including effectiveness, safety, reliability, improved treatment and greater comfort compared to alternative treatments. Furthermore, treating physicians may not respond to our direct marketing campaigns or we may be unsuccessful in reaching our target audience. If treating physicians and treating facilities prove unwilling to adopt our products as rapidly or in the numbers that we anticipate, our operating results will be harmed.

Software defects may be discovered in our products which would damage our ability to sell our products, our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Our systems will incorporate sophisticated computer software. Complex software frequently contains errors, especially when first introduced. Because our products are designed to be used to perform complex interventional procedures, we expect that physicians and hospitals will have an increased sensitivity to the potential for software and other defects. Even though our software is rigorously tested and the code audited, we cannot assure that our software will not experience errors or performance problems in the future. If we experience software errors or performance problems, we would likely also experience: • loss of revenue; • increase in reportable adverse events to applicable authorities; • delay in market acceptance of our products; • damage to our reputation; • additional regulatory filings; • product recalls; • increased service or warranty costs; and/or • product liability claims relating to the software defects.

We may fail to receive positive clinical results for our products in development that require clinical trials, and even if we receive positive clinical results, we may still fail to receive the necessary clearance or approvals to market our products. In the development of new products or new indications for, or modifications to, existing products, we may conduct or sponsor clinical trials. Clinical trials are expensive and require significant investment of time and resources. Clinical trials are subject to regulations for clinical studies and failure to comply with such regulations including, but not limited to, failure to obtain adequate consent of subjects, failure to adequately disclose financial conflicts, or failure to report data or adverse events accurately, could result in fines, penalties, and/or suspension of trials.

Difficulty enrolling patients in clinical trials. LifeBridge may have trouble enrolling patients in clinical trials. Patients entering LifeBridge's clinical trial could disqualify them from entering other trials because of scientific research principles regarding limiting the number of variables in a trial. Difficulty in finding research patients could significantly hinder LifeBridge's ability to do business or may cause delays in revenue. We may choose to suspend, be required to suspend clinical trials.

Clinical Research Organizations ("CROs") may fail. CROs must be hired to run clinical trials in order to maintain proper objectivity. The failure of a CRO to carry out its duties would detrimentally effect LifeBridge's ability to operate.

Shifting emphases. We may pursue the use of Tumor Treating Fields ("TTF") to treat other things, possibly ceasing to treat solid tumors or while simultaneously treating patients with solid tumors (i.e. resistant bacteria, or animal treatments). Such shifts in emphasis could have a material adverse impact on our financial forecast.

Patients may default on payment. Patients will be required to make payments in advance of each month's treatment. However, patients may not be able to pay for as long a period as they originally intended. This would have a material adverse impact on LifeBridge's financial condition.

Patients could die. Patients could die while under treatment or could be harmed by our device. Such incidences could have a material adverse impact on LifeBridge's ability to operate.

Our business may be harmed by technological and therapeutic changes, or the demand for our services could be diminished by the development of alternative treatments. Future innovations could make our inventions obsolete. Our success will depend, in part, on continued demand for products that will incorporate our inventions. Changes in technology or customer requirements could render these inventions obsolete or unmarketable.

We will rely on information technology systems for accounting and finance, inventory management, engineering, distribution and other functions, and to maintain our research and development data. If such adopted information technology systems fail to adequately perform these functions, or if we experience an interruption in their operation, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected. The efficient operation of our business will be dependent on our information technology systems which we intend to develop. We will rely on our information technology systems to effectively manage: • sales and marketing, accounting and financial functions; • order entry, order fulfillment and inventory replenishment processes; • engineering tasks; • our research and development data; and • patient monitoring of daily usage and device maintenance. The failure of our intended information technology systems to perform as we anticipate, or our failure to effectively implement new systems, could disrupt our business and product development

and could result in decreased sales, increased overhead costs, excess inventory and product shortages, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, our information technology systems are vulnerable to damage or interruption from: • tornado, earthquake, fire, flood and other natural disasters; • terrorist attacks and attacks by computer viruses or hackers; • power loss; and • network failure of computer systems, Internet, telecommunications or data. Any such interruption could have material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We rely on confidentiality agreements that could be breached and may be difficult to enforce which could have a material adverse effect on our business and competitive position. Our policy is to enter into agreements relating to the non-disclosure of confidential information with third parties, including our contractors, consultants, advisors and research collaborators, as well as into agreements that purport to require the disclosure and assignment to us of the rights to the ideas, developments, discoveries and inventions of our employees and consultants while we employ them. However, these agreements can be difficult and costly to enforce. Moreover, to the extent that our contractors, consultants, advisors and research collaborators apply or independently develop intellectual property in connection with any of our projects, disputes may arise as to the proprietary rights to this type of information. If a dispute arises, a court may determine that the right belongs to a third party, and enforcement of our rights can be costly and unpredictable. In addition, we rely on trade secrets and proprietary know-how that we will seek to protect in part by confidentiality agreements with our employees, contractors, consultants, advisors or others. Despite the protective measures we employ, we still face the risk that:

- these agreements may be breached;
- these agreements may not provide adequate remedies for the applicable type of breach; or
- our trade secrets or proprietary know-how will otherwise become known.

Extensive and changing government regulation of the healthcare industry may be expensive to comply with and exposes us to the risk of substantial government penalties. We face risks related to our international operations, including the need to obtain necessary foreign regulatory clearance or approvals. If we fail to obtain regulatory clearances in countries in which we intend to operate for products under development, we will not be able to commercialize these products in those countries. Sales of our products will be subject to regulatory requirements that vary widely from country to country. We may be unable to obtain regulatory approvals in the countries in which we intend to operate or to market our products. We may also incur significant costs in attempting to obtain and in maintaining regulatory approvals. If we experience delays in receipt of approvals to market our products or if we fail to receive these approvals, we may be unable to market our products or enhancements in our intended markets in a timely manner, if at all. Noncompliance with applicable regulatory requirements can result in enforcement action which may include recalling products which could limit product sales, delay product shipment and adversely affect profitability.

Our business depends on our ability to successfully commercialize novel cancer therapies and services, which is time consuming and complex, and our development efforts may fail. Our current business strategy involves accessing and importing patient scans (MRI's, CAT Scans, etc) into 3D simulators. These simulations are used as guides for applying cancer therapies. The failure of such simulators would adversely affect our ability to treat advanced cancer patients thereby hindering our success.

If the market for our therapies does not experience significant growth or if our services do not achieve broad acceptance, our operations will suffer. We cannot accurately predict the future growth rate or the size of the market for our cancer therapy. The expansion of this market depends on a number of factors, such as:

- the results of clinical trials;
- the cost, performance and reliability of our therapies and services, and the therapies and services offered by competitors;
- customers' satisfaction with our therapies and services; and
- customers' perceptions regarding the benefits of our therapies and services;
- marketing efforts and publicity regarding our therapies and services.

Our incubation arrangement with the University of Central Florida Business Incubation program may not proceed successfully. We have been accepted into the University of Central Florida Business Incubation Program. No assurances can be given that this relationship will ever achieve the research, development and commercial objectives currently contemplated by the parties, such as the discovery and commercialization of the contemplated device. If the development efforts do not result in commercially successful tests or services, it may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Extensive and changing government regulation of the healthcare industry may be expensive to comply with and exposes us to the risk of substantial government penalties. Improvements in product design or fundamental process may trigger additional clinical trial requirements and modifications to CE marks (safe manufacturing designation) as well as new FDA designations. In addition we face risks related to our international operations, including the need to obtain necessary foreign regulatory clearance or approvals. If we fail to obtain regulatory clearances in countries in which we intend to operate for products under development, we will not be able to commercialize these products in those countries. Sales of our products will be subject to regulatory requirements that vary widely from country to country. We may be unable to obtain regulatory approvals in the countries in which we intend to operate or to market our products. We may also incur significant costs in attempting to obtain and in maintaining regulatory approvals. If we experience delays in receipt of approvals to market our products or if we fail to receive these approvals, we may be unable to market our products or enhancements in our intended markets in a timely manner, if at all.

Varying trends in market preferences and spending could affect our business. LifeBridge's operating results may fluctuate significantly from period to period as a result of a variety of factors, including purchasing patterns of customers, competitive pricing, debt service and principal reduction payments, and general economic conditions. There is no assurance that LifeBridge will be successful in marketing any of its products, or that the revenues from the sale of such products will be significant. Consequently, LifeBridge's revenues may vary by quarter, and LifeBridge's operating results may experience fluctuations.

In addition, abrupt political change, terrorist activity and armed conflict pose a risk of general economic disruption in affected countries, which could also result in an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We may incur material product liability claims, which could increase our costs and adversely affect our reputation, revenues, and operating income. As a retailer, distributor and manufacturer of products designed for use by and around humans, we are subject to product liability claims if the use of our products is alleged to have resulted in injury.

Even with adequate insurance, product liability claims could significantly damage

our reputation and consumer confidence in our products. Such litigation expenses could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations even if a product liability claim is unsuccessful or is not fully pursued.

We may experience product recalls, which could reduce our sales and margin and adversely affect our results of operations. We may be subject to product recalls, withdrawals or seizures if any of the products we manufacture or sell are believed to cause injury or illness or if we are alleged to have violated governmental regulations in the manufacturing, labeling, promotion, sale or distribution of such products. Any such recall, withdrawal or seizure of any of the products we manufacture or sell would require significant management attention, could result in substantial and unexpected expenditures and could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Furthermore, a recall, withdrawal or seizure of any of our products could materially and adversely affect consumer confidence in our brand and decrease demand for our products.

Our operations are subject to environmental and health and safety laws and regulations that may increase our anticipated cost of operations or expose us to environmental liabilities. Our operations are subject to environmental and health and safety laws and regulations, and some of our operations require environmental permits and controls to prevent and limit pollution of the environment. We could incur significant costs as a result of violations of, or liabilities under, environmental laws and regulations, or to maintain compliance with such environmental laws, regulations or permit requirements. In addition to the foregoing, we are subject to numerous federal, state, local and foreign environmental and health and safety laws and regulations governing our operations, including the handling, transportation and disposal of non-hazardous and hazardous substances and wastes including, but not limited to, lithium batteries, as well as emissions and discharges from its operations into the environment, including discharges to air, surface water and groundwater. Failure to comply with such laws and regulations could result in costs for remedial actions, penalties or the imposition of other liabilities. New laws, changes in existing laws or the interpretation thereof, or the development of new facts or changes in their processes could also cause us to incur additional capital and operating expenditures to maintain compliance with environmental laws and regulations and environmental permits.

We may not be able to obtain insurance at favorable rates, or we may experience unfavorable claims. While we believe we will be able to obtain liability insurance, because of increased selectivity by insurance providers we may only be able to obtain such insurance at unfavorable rates and/or with unfavorable coverage levels. Additionally, we may experience unfavorable claims. Changes in insurance rates, reduced coverage levels, or unfavorable claims could reduce our income from operations.

Because we rely on key suppliers to manufacture products we sell, disruptions in our manufacturing supply chain or losses of manufacturing certifications by our suppliers could adversely affect our sales and customer relationships. Our manufacturing suppliers are expected to account for all of our product demand. However, our manufacturers rely on third-party suppliers and vendors to provide certain of the raw materials necessary to produce our products. In the event any such third-party supplier or vendor becomes unable or unwilling to provide raw materials in the required volumes and quality levels or in a timely manner, we would be required to identify and obtain acceptable replacement supply sources. If we are unable to identify and obtain alternative supply sources in a timely manner or at all, our business could be adversely affected. Any significant disruption in our key suppliers operations facility for any reason, including regulatory requirements, the loss of certifications, power interruptions, fires, hurricanes, war or other force of nature, could disrupt our supply of products, adversely affecting our sales and customer relationships.

An increase in the price and shortage of supply of key raw materials could adversely affect our business. The LifeBridge 10000 and anticipated future products are composed of certain key raw materials. If the prices of these raw materials were to increase significantly, we may not be able to pass on such increases to our customers. A significant increase in the price of raw materials that cannot be passed on to customers could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, if we no longer are able to obtain products or raw materials from one or more of our suppliers on terms reasonable to us or at all, our revenues could suffer. Events such as the threat of political or social unrest, or the perceived threat thereof, may also have a significant impact on raw material prices and transportation costs for our products. In addition, the interruption in supply of certain key raw materials essential to the manufacturing of our products may have an adverse impact on our suppliers' ability to provide us with the necessary products needed to maintain our customer relationships and an adequate level of sales.

We may fail to adequately protect our intellectual property rights or may be accused of infringing upon intellectual property rights of third parties. We may fail to adequately protect our intellectual property rights or may be accused of infringing upon intellectual property rights of third parties. Changes in Patent Law in some countries may render LifeBridge' s patent worthless. We regard our intellectual property rights, including patents, service marks, trademarks and domain names, copyrights, trade secrets and similar intellectual property (as applicable) as critical to our success. We may also rely upon software codes, informational databases and other components that make up our services.

Loyalty Based Innovations, LLC (Loyalty) holds the patents on the LifeBridge device. Loyalty Based Innovations has granted a perpetual, global, royalty free, exclusive patent license to LifeBridge. However, in the event that LifeBridge does not survive or becomes insolvent, the license agreement becomes void and control of the intellectual property (patents) reverts back to Loyalty. In that case, Loyalty would be charged with relicensing the patents for income and/or selling the patents for income to be distributed to Members. Loyalty may fail in this effort which could result in a loss of investment.

We expect to rely on a combination of laws and contractual restrictions with employees, customers, suppliers, affiliates and others to establish and protect these proprietary rights. Despite these precautions, it may be possible for a third party to copy or otherwise obtain and use trade secrets or copyrighted intellectual property without authorization which, if discovered, might require legal action to correct. In addition, third parties may independently and lawfully develop substantially similar intellectual properties.

We expect to generally register and continue to apply to register, or secure by contract when appropriate, our patents, trademarks and service marks as they are developed and used, and reserve and register domain names as we deem appropriate. We consider the protection of our patents and trademarks to be important for purposes of product sales brand maintenance and reputation. While we expect to vigorously protect our patents, trademarks, service marks and domain names, effective patent and trademark protection may not be available, and contractual disputes may affect the use of marks governed by private contract. Similarly, not every variation of a domain name may be available or be registered, even if available. Our failure to protect our intellectual property rights in a meaningful manner or challenges to related contractual rights could result in erosion of brand names and limit our ability to control marketing on or through

the Internet using our domain names or otherwise, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We will consider applying for patents or for other appropriate statutory protection if and when we develop valuable new or improved proprietary technologies and products, or identify inventions, and will continue to consider the appropriateness of filing for patents to protect any proprietary technologies, products, and inventions as circumstances may warrant. The status of any patent involves complex legal and factual questions, and the breadth of claims allowed is uncertain. Accordingly, any patent application filed may not result in a patent being issued or existing or future patents may not be adjudicated valid by a court or be afforded adequate protection against competitors with similar technology. In addition, third parties may create new products or methods that achieve similar results without infringing upon patents that we own. Likewise, the issuance of a patent to us does not mean that its processes or inventions will not be found to infringe upon patents or other rights previously issued to third parties.

From time to time, litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights, protect trade secrets or determine the validity and scope of proprietary rights claimed by others. Any litigation of this nature, regardless of outcome or merit, could result in substantial costs and diversion of management and technical resources, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Patent litigation tends to be particularly protracted and expensive.

If we fail to protect our brand name, competitors may adopt trade names that dilute the value of our brand name, and prosecuting or defending infringement claims could cause us to incur significant expenses or prevent us from manufacturing, selling or using some aspect of our products, which could adversely affect our revenues and market share. We have invested significant resources to protect our brand name. However, we may not always be able to successfully enforce our trademarks against competitors or against challenges by others. Our failure to successfully protect our trademarks could diminish the value and effectiveness of our marketing efforts and could cause customer confusion. This could in turn adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

We also may in the future be subject to intellectual property litigation and infringement claims, which could cause us to incur significant expenses or prevent us from manufacturing, selling or using some aspect of our products. Claims of intellectual property infringement also may require us to enter into costly royalty or license agreements. However, we may be unable to obtain royalty or license agreements on terms acceptable to us or at all. Claims that our technology or products infringe on intellectual property rights could be costly and would divert the attention of management and key personnel, which in turn could adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

Our network and communications systems are dependent on third-party providers and are vulnerable to system interruption and damage, which could limit our ability to operate our business and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. Our systems and operations and those of our third-party Internet service providers are vulnerable to damage or interruption from fire, flood, earthquakes, power loss, server failure, telecommunications and Internet service failure, acts of war or terrorism, computer viruses and denial-of-service attacks, physical or electronic breaches, sabotage, human error and similar events. Any of these events could lead to system interruptions, processing and order fulfillment delays and loss of critical data for us, our suppliers or our Internet service providers, and could prevent us from processing customer purchases. Any significant interruption in the availability or functionality of our website or our customer processing, distribution or communications systems, for any reason, could seriously harm our business, financial condition and operating results. The occurrence of any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Because we are dependent on third-party service providers for the implementation and maintenance of certain aspects of our systems and operations and because some of the causes of system interruptions may be outside of our control, we may not be able to remedy such interruptions in a timely manner, if at all. As we rely on our third-party service providers, computer and communications systems and the Internet to conduct our business, any system disruptions could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Privacy protection is increasingly demanding, and we may be exposed to risks and costs associated with security breaches, data loss, credit card fraud and identity theft that could cause us to incur unexpected expenses and loss of revenue as well as other risks. The protection of customer, employee, vendor, and other business data is critical to us. Federal, state and international laws and regulations govern the collection, retention, sharing and security of data that we receive from and about our employees, customers, vendors and suppliers. The regulatory environment surrounding information security and privacy has been increasingly demanding in recent years, and may see the imposition of new and additional requirements by states and the federal government as well as foreign jurisdictions in which we may do business. Compliance with these requirements may result in cost increases due to necessary systems changes and the development of new processes to meet these requirements. In addition, customers have a high expectation that we will adequately protect their personal information. If we or our service providers fail to comply with these laws and regulations or experience a significant breach of customer, employee, vendor, or other company data, our reputation could be damaged and result in an increase in service charges, suspension of service, lost sales, fines or lawsuits.

Natural disasters (whether or not caused by climate change), unusually adverse weather conditions, pandemic outbreaks, terrorist acts and global political events could cause permanent or temporary distribution center or store closures, impair our ability to purchase, receive or replenish raw materials and/or inventory or cause customer traffic to decline, all of which could result in lost sales and otherwise adversely affect our financial performance. The occurrence of one or more natural disasters, such as hurricanes, fires, floods and earthquakes (whether or not caused by climate change), unusually adverse weather conditions, pandemic outbreaks, terrorist acts or disruptive global political events, such as civil unrest, or similar events could cause disruptions in our supply chain and could adversely affect our operations and financial performance. To the extent these events result in the closure of one or more distribution centers, a significant number of stores, a manufacturing facility or our corporate headquarters, or impact one or more of our key suppliers, our operations and financial performance could be materially adversely affected through an inability to make deliveries of our products to consumers and/or to retail stores, and through lost sales. In addition, these events could result in increases in fuel (or other energy) prices or a fuel shortage, the temporary lack of an adequate work force in a market, the temporary or long-term disruption in the supply of products from some local and/or overseas suppliers, the temporary disruption in the transport of goods from overseas, delay in the delivery of goods to distribution centers or stores, the temporary reduction in the availability of our products in stores and disruption to our information systems. These events also could have indirect consequences, such as increases in the cost of insurance, if they were to result in

significant loss of property or other insurable damage.

Social responsibility. LifeBridge's and Loyalty's operating agreements provides that each will operate similarly to a Benefit Corporation as defined by the State of Florida (Florida's corporate statute, Ch. 607, Part I, Part II, and Part III). The Operating Agreement provides that LifeBridge will distribute up to ten percent of its profits to cancer victims who cannot afford LifeBridge's treatment which is not presently covered by insurance. In addition, the Operating Agreement further provides certain other activities LifeBridge must engage in to help society and cancer patients. These social responsibility requirements may repel some institutional investors that may be needed for subsequent rounds of investing. Failure to attract future investors may adversely affect the ability of LifeBridge to execute its business plan.

No third party reimbursement. LifeBridge's business model requires wealthy patients to pay out of pocket for cancer therapy. Patients making less money will pay on a sliding scale, and attempting to help patients of poverty through a nonprofit is part of our business model. Third party reimbursement by insurance companies is expected, but is likely years away and may never be granted, which could make finding patients to purchase treatment difficult.

Cures for cancer. Hundreds of millions of dollars are spent annually on cancer research. In the future, cures for cancer, or superior therapies, could be found that make the need for LifeBridge's therapy obsolete.

Foreign competitors. Competitors may arise in countries where LifeBridge does not have patent protection, and they may draw patients away through medical tourism which could reduce LifeBridge's revenues.

Foreign competitors exporting. A party or parties may export our competitors' devices from countries we do not have patent protection in to countries we are protected in, and legal recourse may prove difficult or too costly, thereby having a material adverse impact on our financial condition.

LifeBridge's business plan is unproven. The success of our business depends on the operation of our manufacturing relationships to produce our products, the successful marketing of our products, the actual effectiveness of our products, and our ability to compete. Our target market may not fully embrace our products and our business objectives may fail to materialize as projected and our business may fail. Investors can lose all or part of their investment.

If LifeBridge incurs debt, there may be risks associated with such borrowing. If LifeBridge incurs indebtedness, a portion of its cash flow will have to be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on such indebtedness. Typical loan agreements also might contain restrictive covenants, which may impair LifeBridge's operating flexibility. Such loan agreements would also provide for default under certain circumstances, such as failure to meet certain financial covenants. A default under a loan agreement could result in the loan becoming immediately due and payable and, if unpaid, a judgment in favor of such lender which would be senior to the rights of shareholders of LifeBridge. A judgment creditor would have the right to foreclose on any of LifeBridge's assets resulting in a material adverse effect on LifeBridge's business, operating results or financial condition.

LifeBridge will not distribute profits in the foreseeable future. LifeBridge intends to retain any initial future earnings to fund operations and expand LifeBridge's business. A member may be entitled to revenue profits proportionate to the amount of Interests held by that member, subject to management's determination with respect to distribution and as otherwise provided by LifeBridge's Operating Agreement. LifeBridge's managers may determine a profit distribution plan based upon LifeBridge's results of operations, financial condition, capital requirements, and other circumstances.

We may be required to register under the Securities Exchange Act. The Company will be required to conform to the rules and regulations promulgated under the various federal and state securities laws applicable to the conduct of its business. Management does not believe that the Company's activities, as presently contemplated, will require registration or qualification of the Company with any federal or state agency.

Although the Company does not intend to be required to register its securities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, it is possible that the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") may require the Company to so register. For example, under Section 12(g)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act (as amended by the JOBS Act of 2012), private companies with over 2,000 shareholders and over \$10,000,000 in assets, may be required to register with the SEC within 120 days after their fiscal year end. Such registration would increase the operational expenses of the Company and would restrict its activities, thereby possibly having an adverse effect on its business.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 could, should the Company take such action, make the Company's entrance into the public market difficult and expensive. In the wake of well-publicized corporate scandals associated with Enron and WorldCom involving management self-dealing and accounting fraud, in July 2002, President Bush signed into law the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act—the most far reaching legislation affecting the federal securities laws since they were created in the 1930's—impacts everything from the role of auditors to public reporting of stock trades by management, from committee independence to reporting of off-balance sheet transactions, and from officer loans to employee whistle-blowing.

Public and registered companies are facing dramatic changes in disclosure and corporate governance requirements under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and under new and proposed rules from the SEC, NASDAQ and the NYSE. While these new rules and regulations do not generally cover private companies, their influence on private companies is being felt in the following ways:

- A private company will become subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act upon filing a registration statement with the SEC in anticipation of an IPO.
- The Sarbanes-Oxley Act may result in increased scrutiny of a private company being considered for acquisition by a public company.
- In order to conduct an IPO, a private company would need to evaluate its organization against the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and develop a compliance program.
- Full compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act – which can be time-consuming and expensive – can significantly slow the efforts of private companies such as LifeBridge that may seek to enter the public markets.

Additional unforeseen risks. In addition to the risks described in this section, "RISK FACTORS," and elsewhere in this Memorandum, other risks not presently foreseeable could negatively impact our business, could disrupt our operations and could cause LifeBridge to fail. Ultimately, each investor bears the risk of a complete and total loss of his/her/its investment.

The Company may never receive a future equity financing or elect to convert the Securities upon such future financing. In addition, the Company may never undergo a liquidity event such as a sale of the Company or an IPO. If neither the conversion of the Securities nor a liquidity event occurs, the Purchasers could be

conversion of the Securities into a quantity of the Company's common stock, the investors could be left holding the Securities in perpetuity. The Securities have numerous transfer restrictions and will likely be highly illiquid, with no secondary market on which to sell them. The Securities are not equity interests, have no ownership rights, have no rights to the Company's assets or profits and have no voting rights or ability to direct the Company or its actions.

Our future success depends on the efforts of a small management team. The loss of services of the members of the management team may have an adverse effect on the company. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in attracting and retaining other personnel we require to successfully grow our business.

INSTRUCTION TO QUESTION 8: Avoid generalized statements and include only those factors that are unique to the issuer. Discussion should be tailored to the issuer's business and the offering and should not repeat the factors addressed in the legends set forth above. No specific number of risk factors is required to be identified.

The Offering

USE OF FUNDS

9. What is the purpose of this offering?

The Company intends to use the net proceeds of this offering for working capital and general corporate purposes, which includes the specific items listed in Item 10 below. While the Company expects to use the net proceeds from the Offering in the manner described above, it cannot specify with certainty the particular uses of the net proceeds that it will receive from from this Offering. Accordingly, the Company will have broad discretion in using these proceeds.

10. How does the issuer intend to use the proceeds of this offering?

If we raise: **\$51,000**

Use of Proceeds: 20% toward FDA required animal study to allow us to move toward human trials. 20% Advancing documentation toward our investigational device exemption from the FDA (required for all class 3 devices). 33.5% Additional patent filings. 20% Operations. 6.5% Wefunder Fee

If we raise: **\$250,000**

Use of Proceeds: 36% toward FDA required animal study to allow us to move toward human trials. 20% Advancing documentation toward our investigational device exemption from the FDA (required for all class 3 devices). 30% Additional patent filings. 7.5% Operations 6.5% Wefunder Fee

INSTRUCTION TO QUESTION 10: An issuer must provide a reasonably detailed description of any intended use of proceeds, such that investors are provided with an adequate amount of information to understand how the offering proceeds will be used. If an issuer has identified a range of possible uses, the issuer should identify and describe each probable use and the factors the issuer may consider in allocating proceeds among the potential uses. If the issuer will accept proceeds in excess of the target offering amount, the issuer must describe the purpose, method for allocating oversubscriptions, and intended use of the excess proceeds with similar specificity. Please include all potential uses of the proceeds of the offering, including any that may apply only in the case of oversubscriptions. If you do not do so, you may later be required to amend your Form C. Wefunder is not responsible for any failure by you to describe a potential use of offering proceeds.

DELIVERY & CANCELLATIONS

11. How will the issuer complete the transaction and deliver securities to the investors?

Book Entry and Investment in the Co-Issuer. Investors will make their investments by investing in interests issued by one or more co-issuers, each of which is a special purpose vehicle ("SPV"). The SPV will invest all amounts it receives from investors in securities issued by the Company. Interests issued to investors by the SPV will be in book entry form. This means that the investor will not receive a certificate representing his or her investment. Each investment will be recorded in the books and records of the SPV. In addition, investors' interests in the investments will be recorded in each investor's "Portfolio" page on the Wefunder platform. All references in this Form C to an investor's investment in the Company (or similar phrases) should be interpreted to include investments in a SPV.

12. How can an investor cancel an investment commitment?

NOTE: Investors may cancel an investment commitment until 48 hours prior to the deadline identified in these offering materials.

The intermediary will notify investors when the target offering amount has been met. If the issuer reaches the target offering amount prior to the deadline identified in the offering materials, it may close the offering early if it provides notice about the new offering deadline at least five business days prior to such new offering deadline (absent a material change that would require an extension of the offering and reconfirmation of the investment commitment).

If an investor does not cancel an investment commitment before the 48-hour period prior to the offering deadline, the funds will be released to the issuer upon closing of the offering and the investor will receive securities in exchange for his or her investment.

If an investor does not reconfirm his or her investment commitment after a material change is made to the offering, the investor's investment commitment will be cancelled and the committed funds will be returned.

An Investor's right to cancel. An investor may cancel his or her investment commitment at any time until 48 hours prior to the offering deadline.

If there is a material change to the terms of the offering or the information provided to the investor about the offering and/or the Company, the investor will be provided notice of the change and must re-confirm his or her investment commitment within five business days of receipt of the notice. If the investor does not reconfirm, he or she will receive notifications disclosing that the commitment was cancelled, the reason for the cancellation, and the refund amount that the investor is required to receive. If a material change occurs within five business days of the maximum number of days the offering is to remain open, the offering will be extended to allow for a period of five business days for the investor to reconfirm.

If the investor cancels his or her investment commitment during the period when cancellation is permissible, or does not reconfirm a commitment in the case of a

material change to the investment, or the offering does not close, all of the Investor's funds will be returned within five business days.

Within five business days of cancellation of an offering by the Company, the Company will give each investor notification of the cancellation, disclose the reason for the cancellation, identify the refund amount the Investor will receive, and refund the Investor's funds.

The Company's right to cancel. The Investment Agreement you will execute with us provides the Company the right to cancel for any reason before the offering deadline.

If the sum of the investment commitments from all investors does not equal or exceed the target offering amount at the time of the offering deadline, no securities will be sold in the offering, investment commitments will be cancelled and committed funds will be returned.

Ownership and Capital Structure

THE OFFERING

13. Describe the terms of the securities being offered.

To view a copy of the SAFE you will purchase, please see [Appendix B, Investor Contracts](#).

The main terms of the SAFEs are provided below.

The SAFEs. We are offering securities in the form of a Simple Agreement for Future Equity ("SAFE"), which provides Investors the right to **preferred units** in the Company ("Preferred Units").

when and if the Company sponsors an equity offering that involves **Preferred Units**, on the standard terms offered to other Investors.

Conversion to Preferred Equity. Based on our SAFEs, when we engage in an offering of equity interests involving **preferred units**, **investors will receive a number of shares of preferred units** calculated using the method that results in the greater number of **preferred units**:

1. the total value of the Investor's investment, divided by
 1. the price of **preferred units** issued to new Investors or
2. if the valuation for the company is more than **\$25,000,000** (the "Valuation Cap"), the amount invested by the Investor divided by the quotient of
 1. the Valuation Cap divided by
 2. the total amount of the Company's capitalization at that time.
3. for investors up to the first **\$250,000** of the securities, investors will receive a valuation cap of **\$19,500,000**.

Additional Terms of the Valuation Cap. For purposes of option (ii) above, the Company's capitalization calculated as of immediately prior to the Equity Financing and (without double-counting, in each case calculated on an as-converted to Common Unit basis):

- Includes all shares of Capital Units issued and outstanding;
- Includes all Converting Securities;
- Includes all (i) issued and outstanding Options and (ii) Promised Options; and
- Includes the Unissued Option Pool, except that any increase to the Unissued Option Pool in connection with the Equity Financing shall only be included to the extent that the number of Promised Options exceeds the Unissued Option Pool prior to such increase.

Liquidity Events. If the Company has an initial public offering or is acquired by, merged with, or otherwise taken over by another company or new owners prior to Investors in the SAFEs receiving **preferred units**, Investors will receive

- proceeds equal to the greater of (i) the Purchase Amount (the "Cash-Out Amount") or (ii) the amount payable on the number of shares of Common Units equal to the Purchase Amount divided by the Liquidity Price (the "Conversion Amount")

Liquidity Priority. In a Liquidity Event or Dissolution Event, this Safe is intended to operate like standard nonparticipating Preferred Units. The Investor's right to receive its Cash-Out Amount is:

1. Junior to payment of outstanding indebtedness and creditor claims, including contractual claims for payment and convertible promissory notes (to the extent such convertible promissory notes are not actually or notionally converted into Capital Units);
2. On par with payments for other Safes and/or Preferred Units, and if the applicable Proceeds are insufficient to permit full payments to the Investor and such other Safes and/or Preferred Units, the applicable Proceeds will be distributed pro rata to the Investor and such other Safes and/or Preferred Units in proportion to the full payments that would otherwise be due; and Senior to payments for Common Units.

Inter Company Transfers. Loyalty Based Innovations LLC, is an independent company that owns Intellectual Property (Patents) in the area of tumor treating fields. Loyalty Based Innovations, LLC has signed an exclusive, global, perpetual, royalty free license agreement with LifeBridge 10000, LLC for all of its intellectual property. The license agreement calls for LifeBridge 10000, LLC to reimburse Loyalty Based Innovations its expenses for maintaining existing patents and for filing new patents that are incorporated into the license agreement. Loyalty Based Innovations only licenses intellectual property to LifeBridge 10000. Funds provided to Loyalty Based Innovations from LifeBridge 10000 to fulfill its license agreement are listed as intercompany transfers on the attached financial statements. When investors purchase equity units in LifeBridge 10000, LLC a Joinder agreement supplies them with an equal number of equity units in Loyalty Based Innovations, LLC with no additional capital provided.

Securities Issued by the SPV

Instead of issuing its securities directly to investors, the Company has decided to issue its securities to the SPV, which will then issue interests in the SPV to investors. The SPV has been formed by Wefunder Admin, LLC and is a co-issuer with the Company of the securities being offered in this offering. The Company's use of the SPV is intended to allow investors in the SPV to achieve the same economic exposure, voting power, and ability to assert State and Federal law rights, and receive the same disclosures, as if they had invested directly in the Company. The Company's use of the SPV will not result in any additional fees being charged to investors.

The SPV has been organized and will be operated for the sole purpose of directly

the SPV has been organized and shall be operated for the sole purpose of directly acquiring, holding and disposing of the Company's securities, will not borrow money and will use all of the proceeds from the sale of its securities solely to purchase a single class of securities of the Company. As a result, an investor investing in the Company through the SPV will have the same relationship to the Company's securities, in terms of number, denomination, type and rights, as if the investor invested directly in the Company.

Voting Rights

If the securities offered by the Company and those offered by the SPV have voting rights, those voting rights may be exercised by the investor or his or her proxy. The applicable proxy is the Lead Investor, if the Proxy (described below) is in effect.

Proxy to the Lead Investor

The SPV securities have voting rights. With respect to those voting rights, the investor and his, her, or its transferee or assignees (collectively, the "Investor"), through a power of attorney granted by Investor in the Investor Agreement, has appointed or will appoint the Lead Investor as the Investor's true and lawful proxy and attorney (the "Proxy") with the power to act alone and with full power of substitution, on behalf of the Investor to: (i) vote all securities related to the Company purchased in an offering hosted by Wefunder Portal, and (ii) execute, in connection with such voting power, any instrument or document that the Lead Investor determines is necessary and appropriate in the exercise of his or her authority. Such Proxy will be irrevocable by the Investor unless and until a successor lead investor ("Replacement Lead Investor") takes the place of the Lead Investor. Upon notice that a Replacement Lead Investor has taken the place of the Lead Investor, the Investor will have five (5) calendar days to revoke the Proxy. If the Proxy is not revoked within the 5-day time period, it shall remain in effect.

Restriction on Transferability

The SPV securities are subject to restrictions on transfer, as set forth in the Subscription Agreement and the Limited Liability Company Agreement of Wefunder SPV, LLC, and may not be transferred without the prior approval of the Company, on behalf of the SPV.

14. Do the securities offered have voting rights?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

15. Are there any limitations on any voting or other rights identified above?

See the above description of the Proxy to the Lead Investor.

16. How may the terms of the securities being offered be modified?

- Any provision of this Safe may be amended, waived or modified by written consent of the Company and either:
- i. the Investor or

ii. the majority-in-interest of all then-outstanding Safes with the same "Post-Money Valuation Cap" and "Discount Rate" as this Safe (and Safes lacking one or both of such terms will be considered to be the same with respect to such term(s)), provided that with respect to clause (ii):

A. the Purchase Amount may not be amended, waived or modified in this manner,

B. the consent of the Investor and each holder of such Safes must be solicited (even if not obtained), and

C. such amendment, waiver or modification treats all such holders in the same manner. "Majority-in-interest" refers to the holders of the applicable group of Safes whose Safes have a total Purchase Amount greater than 50% of the total Purchase Amount of all of such applicable group of Safes.
- Pursuant to authorization in the Investor Agreement between each Investor and Wefunder Portal, Wefunder Portal is authorized to take the following actions with respect to the investment contract between the Company and an investor:
- A. Wefunder Portal may amend the terms of an investment contract, provided that the amended terms are more favorable to the investor than the original terms; and

B. Wefunder Portal may reduce the amount of an investor's investment if the reason for the reduction is that the Company's offering is oversubscribed.
- RESTRICTIONS ON TRANSFER OF THE SECURITIES BEING OFFERED:
- The securities being offered may not be transferred by any purchaser of such securities during the one year period beginning when the securities were issued, unless such securities are transferred:
1. to the issuer;

2. to an accredited investor;

3. as part of an offering registered with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission; or

4. to a member of the family of the purchaser or the equivalent, to a trust controlled by the purchaser, to a trust created for the benefit of a member of the family of the purchaser or the equivalent, or in connection with the death or divorce of the purchaser or other similar circumstance.
- NOTE: The term "accredited investor" means any person who comes within any of the categories set forth in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D, or who the seller reasonably believes comes within any of such categories, at the time of the sale of the securities to that person.
- The term "member of the family of the purchaser or the equivalent" includes a child, stepchild, grandchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, spouse or spousal equivalent, sibling, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law of the purchaser, and includes adoptive relationships. The term "spousal equivalent" means a cohabitant occupying a relationship generally equivalent to that of a spouse.
- DESCRIPTION OF ISSUER'S SECURITIES
17. What other securities or classes of securities of the issuer are outstanding? Describe the material terms of any other outstanding securities or classes of securities of the issuer.
- | Class of Security | Securities (or Amount) Authorized | Securities (or Amount) Outstanding | Voting Rights |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Membership Interests | 626.0869 | 533.387 | Yes |
- | Class of Security | Securities Reserved for Issuance upon Exercise or Conversion |
|----------------------|--|
| Membership Interests | 0 |

Options: 32.14

Describe any other rights:

The company has not yet authorized Preferred Units Investors in the SAFE, if converted, will receive Preferred Units, which have liquidation preference over Common Units.

18. How may the rights of the securities being offered be materially limited, diluted or qualified by the rights of any other class of security identified above?

The holders of a majority-in-interest of voting rights in the Company could limit the Investor's rights in a material way. For example, those interest holders could vote to change the terms of the agreements governing the Company's operations or cause the Company to engage in additional offerings (including potentially a public offering).

These changes could result in further limitations on the voting rights the Investor will have as an owner of equity in the Company, for example by diluting those rights or limiting them to certain types of events or consents.

To the extent applicable, in cases where the rights of holders of convertible debt, SAFES, or other outstanding options or warrants are exercised, or if new awards are granted under our equity compensation plans, an Investor's interests in the Company may be diluted. This means that the pro-rata portion of the Company represented by the Investor's securities will decrease, which could also diminish the Investor's voting and/or economic rights. In addition, as discussed above, if a majority-in-interest of holders of securities with voting rights cause the Company to issue additional equity, an Investor's interest will typically also be diluted.

Based on the risk that an investor's rights could be limited, diluted or otherwise qualified, the Investor could lose all or part of his or her investment in the securities in this offering, and may never see positive returns.

Additional risks related to the rights of other security holders are discussed below, in Question 20.

19. Are there any differences not reflected above between the securities being offered and each other class of security of the issuer?

None

20. How could the exercise of rights held by the principal shareholders identified in Question 6 above affect the purchasers of the securities being offered?

As holders of a majority-in-interest of voting rights in the Company, the **unitholders** may make decisions with which the Investor disagrees, or that negatively affect the value of the Investor's securities in the Company, and the Investor will have no recourse to change these decisions. The Investor's interests may conflict with those of other investors, and there is no guarantee that the Company will develop in a way that is optimal for or advantageous to the Investor.

For example, the **unitholders** may change the terms of the operating agreement for the company, change the terms of securities issued by the Company, change the management of the Company, and even force out minority holders of securities. The **unitholders** may make changes that affect the tax treatment of the Company in ways that are unfavorable to you but favorable to them. They may also vote to engage in new offerings and/or to register certain of the Company's securities in a way that negatively affects the value of the securities the Investor owns. Other holders of securities of the Company may also have access to more information than the Investor, leaving the Investor at a disadvantage with respect to any decisions regarding the securities he or she owns.

The **unitholders** have the right to redeem their securities at any time. **Unitholders** could decide to force the Company to redeem their securities at a time that is not favorable to the Investor and is damaging to the Company. Investors' exit may affect the value of the Company and/or its viability.

In cases where the rights of holders of convertible debt, SAFES, or other outstanding options or warrants are exercised, or if new awards are granted under our equity compensation plans, an Investor's interests in the Company may be diluted. This means that the pro-rata portion of the Company represented by the Investor's securities will decrease, which could also diminish the Investor's voting and/or economic rights. In addition, as discussed above, if a majority-in-interest of holders of securities with voting rights cause the Company to issue additional units, an Investor's interest will typically also be diluted.

21. How are the securities being offered being valued? Include examples of methods for how such securities may be valued by the issuer in the future, including during subsequent corporate actions.

The offering price for the securities offered pursuant to this Form C has been determined arbitrarily by the Company, and does not necessarily bear any relationship to the Company's book value, assets, earnings or other generally accepted valuation criteria. In determining the offering price, the Company did not employ investment banking firms or other outside organizations to make an independent appraisal or evaluation. Accordingly, the offering price should not be considered to be indicative of the actual value of the securities offered hereby.

The initial amount invested in a SAFE is determined by the investor, and we do not guarantee that the SAFE will be converted into any particular number of units. As discussed in Question 13, when we engage in an offering of equity interests involving Preferred Units, Investors may receive a number of Preferred Units calculated as either (i) the total value of the investor's investment, divided by the price of the Preferred Unit being issued to new investors, or (ii) if the valuation for the company is more than the Valuation Cap, the amount invested divided by the quotient of (a) the Valuation Cap divided by (b) the total amount of the Company's capitalization at that time.

Because there will likely be no public market for our securities prior to an initial public offering or similar liquidity event, the price of the Preferred Units that investors will receive, and/or the total value of the Company's capitalization, will be determined by our management. Among the factors we may consider in determining the price of Preferred Units are prevailing market conditions, our financial information, market valuations of other companies that we believe to be comparable to us, estimates of our business potential, the present state of our development and other factors deemed relevant.

In the future, we will perform valuations of our units that take into account, as applicable, factors such as the following:

- unrelated third party valuations;
- the price at which we sell other securities in light of the relative rights, preferences and privileges of those securities;
- our results of operations, financial position and capital resources;
- current business conditions and projections;

- the marketability or lack thereof of the securities;
- the hiring of key personnel and the experience of our management;
- the introduction of new products;
- the risk inherent in the development and expansion of our products;
- our stage of development and material risks related to our business;
- the likelihood of achieving a liquidity event, such as an initial public offering or a sale of our company given the prevailing market conditions and the nature and history of our business;
- industry trends and competitive environment;
- trends in consumer spending, including consumer confidence;
- overall economic indicators, including gross domestic product, employment, inflation and interest rates; and
- the general economic outlook.

We will analyze factors such as those described above using a combination of financial and market-based methodologies to determine our business enterprise value. For example, we may use methodologies that assume that businesses operating in the same industry will share similar characteristics and that the Company's value will correlate to those characteristics, and/or methodologies that compare transactions in similar securities issued by us that were conducted in the market.

22. What are the risks to purchasers of the securities relating to minority ownership in the issuer?

An Investor in the Company will likely hold a minority position in the Company, and thus be limited as to its ability to control or influence the governance and operations of the Company.

The marketability and value of the Investor's interest in the Company will depend upon many factors outside the control of the Investor. The Company will be managed by its officers and be governed in accordance with the strategic direction and decision-making of its Management, and the Investor will have no independent right to name or remove an officer or member of the Management of the Company.

Following the Investor's investment in the Company, the Company may sell interests to additional investors, which will dilute the percentage interest of the Investor in the Company. The Investor may have the opportunity to increase its investment in the Company in such a transaction, but such opportunity cannot be assured.

The amount of additional financing needed by the Company, if any, will depend upon the maturity and objectives of the Company. The declining of an opportunity or the inability of the Investor to make a follow-on investment, or the lack of an opportunity to make such a follow-on investment, may result in substantial dilution of the Investor's interest in the Company.

23. What are the risks to purchasers associated with corporate actions, including additional issuances of securities, issuer repurchases of securities, a sale of the issuer or of assets of the issuer or transactions with related parties?

Additional issuances of securities. Following the Investor's investment in the Company, the Company may sell interests to additional investors, which will dilute the percentage interest of the Investor in the Company. The Investor may have the opportunity to increase its investment in the Company in such a transaction, but such opportunity cannot be assured. The amount of additional financing needed by the Company, if any, will depend upon the maturity and objectives of the Company. The declining of an opportunity or the inability of the Investor to make a follow-on investment, or the lack of an opportunity to make such a follow-on investment, may result in substantial dilution of the Investor's interest in the Company.

Issuer repurchases of securities. The Company may have authority to repurchase its securities from unitholders, which may serve to decrease any liquidity in the market for such securities, decrease the percentage interests held by other similarly situated investors to the Investor, and create pressure on the Investor to sell its securities to the Company concurrently.

A sale of the issuer or of assets of the issuer. As a minority owner of the Company, the Investor will have limited or no ability to influence a potential sale of the Company or a substantial portion of its assets. Thus, the Investor will rely upon the executive management of the Company to manage the Company so as to maximize value for unitholders. Accordingly, the success of the Investor's investment in the Company will depend in large part upon the skill and expertise of the executive management of the Company. If the Management of the Company authorizes a sale of all or a part of the Company, or a disposition of a substantial portion of the Company's assets, there can be no guarantee that the value received by the Investor, together with the fair market estimate of the value remaining in the Company, will be equal to or exceed the value of the Investor's initial investment in the Company.

Transactions with related parties. The Investor should be aware that there will be occasions when the Company may encounter potential conflicts of interest in its operations. On any issue involving conflicts of interest, the executive management of the Company will be guided by their good faith judgement as to the Company's best interests. The Company may engage in transactions with affiliates, subsidiaries or other related parties, which may be on terms which are not arm's-length, but will be in all cases consistent with the duties of the management of the Company to its unitholders. By acquiring an interest in the Company, the Investor will be deemed to have acknowledged the existence of any such actual or potential conflicts of interest and to have waived any claim with respect to any liability arising from the existence of any such conflict of interest.

24. Describe the material terms of any indebtedness of the issuer:

Loan

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Lender | Comprehensive Innovations |
| Issue date | 12/30/20 |
| Amount | \$9,839.00 |
| Outstanding principal plus interest | \$9,631.48 as of 07/30/21 |
| Interest rate | 18.0% per annum |
| Maturity date | 12/31/25 |
| Current with payments | Yes |

INSTRUCTION TO QUESTION 24: name the creditor, amount owed, interest rate, maturity date, and any other material terms.

25. What other exempt offerings has the issuer conducted within the past three years?

| Offering Date | Exemption | Security Type | Amount Sold | Use of Proceeds |
|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 12/2018 | Section 4(a)(2) | Priced Round | \$50,000 | General operations |
| 4/2020 | Section 4(a)(2) | Common stock | \$64,250 | General operations |
| 3/2021 | Regulation D, Rule 506(b) | Preferred stock | \$1,064,442 | General operations |
| 8/2021 | Regulation D, Rule 506(b) | Preferred stock | \$115,000 | General operations |

26. Was or is the issuer or any entities controlled by or under common control with the issuer a party to any transaction since the beginning of the issuer's last fiscal year, or any currently proposed transaction, where the amount involved exceeds five percent of the aggregate amount of capital raised by the issuer in reliance on Section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act during the preceding 12- month period, including the amount the issuer seeks to raise in the current offering, in which any of the following persons had or is to have a direct or indirect material interest:

1. any director or officer of the issuer;
 2. any person who is, as of the most recent practicable date, the beneficial owner of 20 percent or more of the issuer's outstanding voting equity securities, calculated on the basis of voting power;
 3. if the issuer was incorporated or organized within the past three years, any promoter of the issuer;
 4. or (4) any immediate family member of any of the foregoing persons.
- ☒ Yes
☐ No

For each transaction specify the person, relationship to issuer, nature of interest in transaction, and amount of interest.

Name Ken Watkins
Amount Invested \$5,000.00
Transaction type Priced round
Issue date 12/29/16
Relationship Founder

Name Jim Travers
Amount Invested \$50,000.00
Transaction type Priced round
Issue date 12/29/18
Relationship CEO's Brother

Name Loyalty Based Innovations, LLC
Amount Invested \$15.00
Transaction type Loan
Issue date 04/01/20
Outstanding principal plus interest \$0.00 as of 08/15/21
Interest rate 0.0% per annum
Maturity date 12/31/25
Current with payments Yes
Relationship CEO's old company

Name David Travers
Amount Invested \$64,250.00
Transaction type Priced round
Issue date 04/01/20
Relationship CEO's brother

Name Peter Tarvers
Amount Invested \$470.00
Transaction type Loan
Issue date 04/30/20
Outstanding principal plus interest \$0.00 as of 08/15/21
Interest rate 0.0% per annum
Maturity date 12/31/25
Current with payments Yes
Relationship CEO

INSTRUCTIONS TO QUESTION 26: The term transaction includes, but is not limited to, any financial transaction, arrangement or relationship (including any indebtedness or guarantee of indebtedness) or any series of similar transactions, arrangements or relationships.

Beneficial ownership for purposes of paragraph (2) shall be determined as of a date that is no more than 120 days prior to the date of filing of this offering statement and using the same calculation described in Question 6 of this Question and Answer format.

The term "member of the family" includes any child, stepchild, grandchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, spouse or spousal equivalent, sibling, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law of the person, and includes adoptive relationships. The term "spousal equivalent" means a cohabitant occupying a relationship generally equivalent to that of a spouse.

Compute the amount of a related party's interest in any transaction without regard to the amount of the profit or loss involved in the transaction. Where it is not practicable to state the approximate amount of the interest, disclose the approximate amount involved in the transaction.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE ISSUER

ISSUER

27. Does the issuer have an operating history?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

28. Describe the financial condition of the issuer, including, to the extent material, liquidity, capital resources and historical results of operations.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with our financial statements and the related notes and other financial information included elsewhere in this offering. Some of the information contained in this discussion and analysis, including information regarding the strategy and plans for our business, includes forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. You should review the "Risk Factors" section for a discussion of important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results described in or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in the following discussion and analysis.

Overview

When people with cancer get really sick all known medicines stop working and they are told to prepare to die. We are going to change that by building a device just for them. The device makes a therapy proven to work in patients with cancer in just one location, like the lungs, work in more than one location like the lung and liver at the same time. Best of all it treats cancer without making the patients feel sick or tired and they don't lose their hair.

The addressable global market for our device is over six billion per year. Our goal in the next five years is to setup 20 centers of excellence strategically placed around the world. Collectively they will be able to produce \$60,000,000 per year in revenue. At the same time the 20 centers will act as a base camp, so to speak, for launching a global effort to train 1000 oncologist per year in our therapy. This will enable the company to reach its full potential. These projections cannot be guaranteed.

Given the Company's limited operating history, the Company cannot reliably estimate how much revenue it will receive in the future, if any.

Milestones

LifeBridge 1000Q, LLC was incorporated in the State of Florida in January 2015.

Since then, we have:

- Our device can extend the proven benefits of Tumor Treating Fields (TTF) therapy to patients with metastatic cancer
- On any given day 500,000+ cancer patients could be helped by our therapy. Without it they will die
- Value creation! Tumor Treating Fields has experienced explosive growth up 736% since 2018 (Forbes)
- We solve the limitations of the current therapy. 2 U.S. Patents 3rd pending. Pending in 36 countries

Historical Results of Operations

- *Revenues & Gross Margin.* For the period ended December 31, 2020, the Company had revenues of \$42,650.02 compared to the year ended December 31, 2019, when the Company had revenues of \$58,453.41.
- *Assets.* As of December 31, 2020, the Company had total assets of \$199,062.99, including \$164,022.51 in cash. As of December 31, 2019, the Company had \$47,356.93 in total assets, including \$11,197.02 in cash.
- *Net Loss.* The Company has had net losses of \$324,144.52 and net losses of \$335,706.14 for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019, respectively.
- *Liabilities.* The Company's liabilities totaled \$35,028.91 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020 and \$37,025.27 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

Liquidity & Capital Resources

To-date, the company has been financed with \$1,298,692 in equity and \$10,324 in debt.

After the conclusion of this Offering, should we hit our minimum funding target, our projected runway is 60 months before we need to raise further capital.

We plan to use the proceeds as set forth in this Form C under "Use of Funds". We don't have any other sources of capital in the immediate future.

We will likely require additional financing in excess of the proceeds from the Offering in order to perform operations over the lifetime of the Company. We plan to raise capital in 12 months. Except as otherwise described in this Form C, we do not have additional sources of capital other than the proceeds from the offering. Because of the complexities and uncertainties in establishing a new business strategy, it is not possible to adequately project whether the proceeds of this offering will be sufficient to enable us to implement our strategy. This complexity and uncertainty will be increased if less than the maximum amount of securities offered in this offering is sold. The Company intends to raise additional capital in the future from investors. Although capital may be available for early-stage companies, there is no guarantee that the Company will receive any investments from investors.

Runway & Short/Mid Term Expenses

LifeBridge 1000Q, LLC cash in hand is \$18,742, as of June 2021. Over the last three months, revenues have averaged \$0/month, cost of goods sold has averaged \$0/month, and operational expenses have averaged \$8,000/month, for an average burn rate of \$8,000 per month. Our intent is to be profitable in 60 months.

There have been no material changes in our finances since the date our financials cover.

We expect to begin generating revenue in 2025, pending FDA approval. We do not have an exact date as the FDA does not provide exact dates of approval. We anticipate raising an additional \$15M to \$20M after the results of our human pilot study in 2022-23.

Outside of funds raised in this offering, we have also raised \$1.3 million in our seed round from 20 accredited investors who continue to support us. We've opened a parallel private placement offering with a goal of raising \$4M. Key employees have personnel sustaining capital that allows them to work for equity. Both these factors will help us cover short term burn while fundraising.

INSTRUCTIONS TO QUESTION 28: The discussion must cover each year for which financial statements are provided. For issuers with no prior operating history, the discussion should focus on financial milestones and operational, liquidity and other challenges. For issuers with an operating history, the discussion should focus on whether historical results and cash flows are representative of what investors should expect in the future. Take into account the proceeds of the offering and any other known or pending sources of capital. Discuss how the proceeds from the offering will affect liquidity, whether receiving these funds and any other additional funds is necessary to the viability of the business, and how quickly the issuer anticipates using its available cash. Describe the other available sources of capital to the business, such as lines of credit or required contributions by shareholders. References to the issuer in this Question 28 and these instructions refer to the issuer and its predecessors, if any.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

29. Include financial statements covering the two most recently completed fiscal years or the period(s) since inception, if shorter:

This offering is being conducted on an expedited basis due to circumstances relating to COVID-19 and pursuant to Reg. CF Temporary Rule 201(z)(3), which provides temporary relief from certain financial information requirements by allowing issuers to provide financial information certified by the principal executive officer of the issuer instead of financial statements reviewed by a public accountant that is independent of the issuer.>

Refer to [Appendix C, Financial Statements](#)

I, Peter F Travers, certify that:

(1) the financial statements of LifeBridge 10000, LLC included in this Form are true and complete in all material respects ; and

(2) the tax return information of LifeBridge 10000, LLC included in this Form reflects accurately the information reported on the tax return for LifeBridge 10000, LLC filed for the most recently completed fiscal year.

Peter F Travers
CEO

STAKEHOLDER ELIGIBILITY

30. With respect to the issuer, any predecessor of the issuer, any affiliated issuer, any director, officer, general partner or managing member of the issuer, any beneficial owner of 20 percent or more of the issuer's outstanding voting equity securities, any promoter connected with the issuer in any capacity at the time of such sale, any person that has been or will be paid (directly or indirectly) remuneration for solicitation of purchasers in connection with such sale of securities, or any general partner, director, officer or managing member of any such solicitor, prior to May 16, 2016:

(1) Has any such person been convicted, within 10 years (or five years, in the case of issuers, their predecessors and affiliated issuers) before the filing of this offering statement, of any felony or misdemeanor:

- i. in connection with the purchase or sale of any security? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- ii. involving the making of any false filing with the Commission? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- iii. arising out of the conduct of the business of an underwriter, broker, dealer, municipal securities dealer, investment adviser, funding portal or paid solicitor of purchasers of securities? ☐ Yes ☒ No

(2) Is any such person subject to any order, judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, entered within five years before the filing of the information required by Section 4A(b) of the Securities Act that, at the time of filing of this offering statement, restrains or enjoins such person from engaging or continuing to engage in any conduct or practice:

- i. in connection with the purchase or sale of any security? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- ii. involving the making of any false filing with the Commission? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- iii. arising out of the conduct of the business of an underwriter, broker, dealer, municipal securities dealer, investment adviser, funding portal or paid solicitor of purchasers of securities? ☐ Yes ☒ No

(3) Is any such person subject to a final order of a state securities commission (or an agency or officer of a state performing like functions); a state authority that supervises or examines banks, savings associations or credit unions; a state insurance commission (or an agency or officer of a state performing like functions); an appropriate federal banking agency; the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission; or the National Credit Union Administration that:

- i. at the time of the filing of this offering statement bars the person from:
 - A. association with an entity regulated by such commission, authority, agency or officer? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - B. engaging in the business of securities, insurance or banking? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - C. engaging in savings association or credit union activities? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- ii. constitutes a final order based on a violation of any law or regulation that prohibits fraudulent, manipulative or deceptive conduct and for which the order was entered within the 10-year period ending on the date of the filing of this offering statement? ☐ Yes ☒ No

(4) Is any such person subject to an order of the Commission entered pursuant to Section 15(b) or 15B(c) of the Exchange Act or Section 203(e) or (f) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 that, at the time of the filing of this offering statement:

- i. suspends or revokes such person's registration as a broker, dealer, municipal securities dealer, investment adviser or funding portal? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- ii. places limitations on the activities, functions or operations of such person? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- iii. bars such person from being associated with any entity or from participating in the offering of any penny stock? ☐ Yes ☒ No

(5) Is any such person subject to any order of the Commission entered within five years before the filing of this offering statement that, at the time of the filing of this offering statement, orders the person to cease and desist from committing or causing a violation or future violation of:

- i. any scienter-based anti-fraud provision of the federal securities laws, including without limitation Section 17(a)(1) of the Securities Act, Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, Section 15(c)(1) of the Exchange Act and Section 206(1) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 or any other rule or regulation thereunder? ☐ Yes ☒ No

ii. Section 5 of the Securities Act? ☐ Yes ☒ No

(6) Is any such person suspended or expelled from membership in, or suspended or barred from association with a member of, a registered national securities exchange or a registered national or affiliated securities association for any act or omission to act constituting conduct inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade?

☐ Yes ☒ No

(7) Has any such person filed (as a registrant or issuer), or was any such person or was any such person named as an underwriter in, any registration statement or Regulation A offering statement filed with the Commission that, within five years before the filing of this offering statement, was the subject of a refusal order, stop order, or order suspending the Regulation A exemption, or is any such person, at the time of such filing, the subject of an investigation or proceeding to determine whether a stop order or suspension order should be issued?

☐ Yes ☒ No

(8) Is any such person subject to a United States Postal Service false representation order entered within five years before the filing of the information required by Section 4A(b) of the Securities Act, or is any such person, at the time of filing of this offering statement, subject to a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction with respect to conduct alleged by the United States Postal Service to constitute a scheme or device for obtaining money or property through the mail by means of false representations?

☐ Yes ☒ No

If you would have answered “Yes” to any of these questions had the conviction, order, judgment, decree, suspension, expulsion or bar occurred or been issued after May 16, 2016, then you are NOT eligible to rely on this exemption under Section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act.

INSTRUCTIONS TO QUESTION 30: Final order means a written directive or declaratory statement issued by a federal or state agency, described in Rule 503(a)(3) of Regulation Crowdfunding, under applicable statutory authority that provides for notice and an opportunity for hearing, which constitutes a final disposition or action by that federal or state agency.

No matters are required to be disclosed with respect to events relating to any affiliated issuer that occurred before the affiliation arose if the affiliated entity is not (i) in control of the issuer or (ii) under common control with the issuer by a third party that was in control of the affiliated entity at the time of such events.

OTHER MATERIAL INFORMATION

31. In addition to the information expressly required to be included in this Form, include:

- (1) any other material information presented to investors; and
- (2) such further material information, if any, as may be necessary to make the required statements, in the light of the circumstances under which they are made, not misleading.

The Lead Investor. As described above, each investor that has entered into the Investor Agreement will grant a power of attorney to make voting decisions on behalf of that investor to the Lead Investor (the “Proxy”). The Proxy is irrevocable unless and until a Successor Lead Investor takes the place of the Lead Investor, in which case, the investor has a five (5) calendar day period to revoke the Proxy. Pursuant to the Proxy, the Lead Investor or his or her successor will make voting decisions and take any other actions in connection with the voting on investors’ behalf.

The Lead Investor is an experienced investor that is chosen to act in the role of Lead Investor on behalf of investors that have a Proxy in effect. The Lead Investor will be chosen by the Company and approved by Wefunder Inc. and the identity of the initial Lead Investor will be disclosed to investors before investors make a final investment decision to purchase the securities related to the Company.

The Lead Investor can quit at any time or can be removed by Wefunder Inc. for cause or pursuant to a vote of investors as detailed in the Lead Investor Agreement. In the event the Lead Investor quits or is removed, the Company will choose a Successor Lead Investor who must be approved by Wefunder Inc. The identity of the Successor Lead Investor will be disclosed to investors, and those that have a Proxy in effect can choose to either leave such Proxy in place or revoke such Proxy during a 5-day period beginning with notice of the replacement of the Lead Investor.

The Lead Investor will not receive any compensation for his or her services to the SPV. The Lead Investor may receive compensation if, in the future, Wefunder Advisors LLC forms a fund (“Fund”) for accredited investors for the purpose of investing in a non-Regulation Crowdfunding offering of the Company. In such a circumstance, the Lead Investor may act as a portfolio manager for that Fund (and as a supervised person of Wefunder Advisors) and may be compensated through that role.

Although the Lead Investor may act in multiple roles with respect to the Company’s offerings and may potentially be compensated for some of its services, the Lead Investor’s goal is to maximize the value of the Company and therefore maximize the value of securities issued by or related to the Company. As a result, the Lead Investor’s interests should always be aligned with those of investors. It is, however, possible that in some limited circumstances the Lead Investor’s interests could diverge from the interests of investors, as discussed in section 8 above.

Investors that wish to purchase securities related to the Company through Wefunder Portal must agree to give the Proxy described above to the Lead Investor, provided that if the Lead Investor is replaced, the investor will have a 5-day period during which he or she may revoke the Proxy. If the Proxy is not revoked during this 5-day period, it will remain in effect.

Tax Filings. In order to complete necessary tax filings, the SPV is required to include information about each investor who holds an interest in the SPV, including each investor’s taxpayer identification number (“TIN”) (e.g., social security number or employer identification number). To the extent they have not already done so, each investor will be required to provide their TIN within the earlier of (i) two (2) years of making their investment or (ii) twenty (20) days prior to the date of any distribution from the SPV. If an investor does not provide their TIN within this time, the SPV reserves the right to withhold from any proceeds otherwise payable to the investor an amount necessary for the SPV to satisfy its tax withholding obligations as well as the SPV’s reasonable estimation of any penalties that may be charged by the IRS or other relevant authority as a result of the investor’s failure to provide their TIN. Investors should carefully review the terms of the SPV Subscription Agreement for additional information about tax filings.

INSTRUCTIONS TO QUESTIONS: If information is presented to investors in a format, media or other means not able to be reflected in text or portable document format, the issuer should include:
(a) a description of the material content of such information;
(b) a description of the format in which such disclosure is presented; and
(c) in the case of disclosure in video, audio or other dynamic media or format, a transcript or description of such disclosure.

ONGOING REPORTING

32. The issuer will file a report electronically with the Securities & Exchange Commission annually and post the report on its website, no later than:

120 days after the end of each fiscal year covered by the report.

33. Once posted, the annual report may be found on the issuer's website at:

<http://www.lifebridge10000.com/invest>

The issuer must continue to comply with the ongoing reporting requirements until:

1. the issuer is required to file reports under Exchange Act Sections 13(a) or 15(d);
2. the issuer has filed at least one annual report and has fewer than 300 holders of record;
3. the issuer has filed at least three annual reports and has total assets that do not exceed \$10 million;
4. the issuer or another party purchases or repurchases all of the securities issued pursuant to Section 4(a)(6), including any payment in full of debt securities or any complete redemption of redeemable securities; or the issuer liquidates or dissolves in accordance with state law.

APPENDICES

[Appendix A: Business Description & Plan](#)

[Appendix B: Investor Contracts](#)

[SPV Subscription Agreement - Early Bird](#)

[Early Bird SAFE \(Simple Agreement for Future Equity\)](#)

[SPV Subscription Agreement](#)

[SAFE \(Simple Agreement for Future Equity\)](#)

[Appendix C: Financial Statements](#)

[Financials 1](#)

[Appendix D: Director & Officer Work History](#)

[Peter F Travers](#)

[Rick Rotondo](#)

[Appendix E: Supporting Documents](#)

[LifeBridge_LLC_Operating_Agreement.pdf](#)

Signatures

Intentional misstatements or omissions of facts constitute federal criminal violations. See 18 U.S.C. 1001.

The following documents will be filed with the SEC:

[Cover Page XML](#)

[Offering Statement \(this page\)](#)

[Appendix A: Business Description & Plan](#)

[Appendix B: Investor Contracts](#)

[SPV Subscription Agreement - Early Bird](#)

[Early Bird SAFE \(Simple Agreement for Future Equity\)](#)

[SPV Subscription Agreement](#)

[SAFE \(Simple Agreement for Future Equity\)](#)

[Appendix C: Financial Statements](#)

[Financials 1](#)

[Appendix D: Director & Officer Work History](#)

[Peter F Travers](#)

[Rick Rotondo](#)

[Appendix E: Supporting Documents](#)

[LifeBridge_LLC_Operating_Agreement.pdf](#)

Pursuant to the requirements of Sections 4(a)(6) and 4A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Regulation Crowdfunding (§ 227.100 et seq.), the issuer certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form C and has duly caused this Form to be signed on its behalf by the duly authorized undersigned.

signed on its behalf by the duly authorized undersigned.

LifeBridge 10000, LLC

By

Peter F Travers

CEO and Founder, Managing
Member of LifeBridge

Pursuant to the requirements of Sections 4(a)(6) and 4A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Regulation Crowdfunding (§ 227.100 et seq.), this Form C and Transfer Agent Agreement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Peter F Travers

CEO and Founder, Managing Member of LifeBridge
8/16/2021

The Form C must be signed by the issuer, its principal executive officer or officers, its principal financial officer, its controller or principal accounting officer and at least a majority of the board of directors or persons performing similar functions.

I authorize Wefunder Portal to submit a Form C to the SEC based on the information I provided through this online form and my company's Wefunder profile.

As an authorized representative of the company, I appoint Wefunder Portal as the company's true and lawful representative and attorney-in-fact, in the company's name, place and stead to make, execute, sign, acknowledge, swear to and file a Form C on the company's behalf. This power of attorney is coupled with an interest and is irrevocable. The company hereby waives any and all defenses that may be available to contest, negate or disaffirm the actions of Wefunder Portal taken in good faith under or in reliance upon this power of attorney.