

APPENDIX A:
INVESTMENT RISKS

RISK FACTORS

Investing in the Securities involves a high degree of risk and may result in the loss of your entire investment. Before making an investment decision with respect to the Securities, we urge you to carefully consider the risks described in this section and other factors set forth in this Form C. In addition to the risks specified below, the Company is subject to same risks that all companies in its business, and all companies in the economy, are exposed to. These include risks relating to economic downturns, political and economic events and technological developments (such as hacking and the ability to prevent hacking). Additionally, early-stage companies are inherently riskier than more developed companies. Prospective Investors should consult with their legal, tax and financial advisors prior to making an investment in the Securities. The Securities should only be purchased by persons who can afford to lose all of their investment.

Risks Related to the Company's Business and Industry

We have a limited operating history upon which you can evaluate our performance, and accordingly, our prospects must be considered in light of the risks that any new company encounters.

The Company is still in an early phase and we are just beginning to implement our business plan. There can be no assurance that we will ever operate profitably. The likelihood of our success should be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications and delays usually encountered by early stage companies. The Company may not be successful in attaining the objectives necessary for it to overcome these risks and uncertainties.

In order for the Company to compete and grow, it must attract, recruit, retain and develop the necessary personnel who have the needed experience.

Recruiting and retaining highly qualified personnel is critical to our success. These demands may require us to hire additional personnel and will require our existing management personnel to develop additional expertise. We face intense competition for personnel. The failure to attract and retain personnel or to develop such expertise could delay or halt the development and commercialization of our product candidates. If we experience difficulties in hiring and retaining personnel in key positions, we could suffer from delays in product development, loss of customers and sales and diversion of management resources, which could adversely affect operating results. Our consultants and advisors may be employed by third parties and may have commitments under consulting or advisory contracts with third parties that may limit their availability to us.

The development and commercialization of our products is fragmented with a variety of existing and emerging competitors.

We are producing products to facilitate the combustion and use of medical and recreational cannabis as well as for dry herb combustion and consumption. Competition for these products comes from manufacturers producing glass accessories used for these purposes as well as manufacturers of smokers' accessories that may be repurposed by cannabis consumers. We do not currently face competition from a major cannabis accessory company that also leverages the brand for licensing revenue as the market in the United States is relatively new and developing. Our competitors for the glassware currently include artisans producing smokers' accessories for sale and distribution into local smoke shops and medical and recreational dispensaries in legal cannabis markets. Additionally, dispensaries may offer accessories they source from a multitude of manufacturers offering products on such sources as Alibaba. Our existing competitors, or new

entrants to the market, may commercialize products more rapidly or effectively than we are able to, which would adversely affect our competitive position and the likelihood that our products will achieve market acceptance as well as our ability to generate meaningful additional revenues from our products.

We rely on other companies to provide materials for our products.

We depend on these suppliers through our manufacturers. Our proprietary product line, which we refer to as the "Collection" was designed and refined with commercial manufacturing facilities that source all of the underlying inputs. Our ability to manufacture may be adversely affected if suppliers or subcontractors of our factories do not provide the agreed upon supplies or perform the agreed upon services in a timely and cost effective manner. Likewise, the quality of our products may be adversely impacted if companies to whom we delegate manufacture of major components or subsystems for our products, or from whom we acquire such items, do not provide materials which meet required specifications and perform to our and our customers' expectations. Our suppliers may be less likely than us to be able to quickly recover from natural disasters and other events beyond their control and may be subject to additional risks such as financial problems that limit their ability to conduct their operations. The risk of these adverse effects may be greater in circumstances where we rely on only one or two subcontractors or suppliers for particular materials.

We depend on third party service providers and outsource providers for a variety of services and we outsource a number of our non-core functions and operations.

In certain instances, we rely on single or limited service providers and outsourcing vendors around the world because the relationship is advantageous due to quality, price, or lack of alternative sources. If production or service was interrupted and we were not able to find alternate third party providers, we could experience disruptions in manufacturing and operations including product shortages, higher freight costs and re-engineering costs. If outsourcing services are interrupted or not performed or the performance is poor, this could impact our ability to process, record and report transactions with our customers and other constituents. Such interruptions in the provision of supplies and/or services could result in our inability to meet customer demand, damage our reputation and customer relationships and adversely affect our business.

We depend on third party providers, suppliers and licensors to supply some of the hardware, software and operational support necessary to provide some of our services.

We obtain these materials from a limited number of vendors, some of which do not have a long operating history or which may not be able to continue to supply the equipment and services we desire. Some of our hardware, software and operational support vendors represent our sole source of supply or have, either through contract or as a result of intellectual property rights, a position of some exclusivity. If demand exceeds these vendors' capacity or if these vendors experience operating or financial difficulties, or are otherwise unable to provide the equipment or services we need in a timely manner, at our specifications and at reasonable prices, our ability to provide some services might be materially adversely affected, or the need to procure or develop alternative sources of the affected materials or services might delay our ability to serve our customers. These events could materially and adversely affect our ability to retain and attract customers, and have a material negative impact on our operations, business, financial results and financial condition.

Quality management plays an essential role in determining and meeting customer requirements,

preventing defects, improving the Company's products and services and maintaining the integrity of the data that supports the safety and efficacy of our products.

Our future success depends on our ability to maintain and continuously improve our quality management program. An inability to address a quality or safety issue in an effective and timely manner may also cause negative publicity, a loss of customer confidence in us or our current or future products, which may result in the loss of sales and difficulty in successfully launching new products. In addition, a successful claim brought against us in excess of available insurance or not covered by indemnification agreements, or any claim that results in significant adverse publicity against us, could have an adverse effect on our business and our reputation.

Manufacturing or design defects, unanticipated use of our products, or inadequate disclosure of risks relating to the use of the products can lead to injury or other adverse events.

These events could lead to recalls or safety alerts relating to our products (either voluntary or required by governmental authorities) and could result, in certain cases, in the removal of a product from the market. Any recall could result in significant costs as well as negative publicity that could reduce demand for our products. Personal injuries relating to the use of our products can also result in product liability claims being brought against us. In some circumstances, such adverse events could also cause delays in new product approvals. Similarly, negligence in performing our services can lead to injury or other adverse events.

We plan to implement new lines of business or offer new products and services within existing lines of business.

There are substantial risks and uncertainties associated with these efforts, particularly in instances where the markets are not fully developed. In developing and marketing new lines of business and/or new products and services, we may invest significant time and resources. Initial timetables for the introduction and development of new lines of business and/or new products or services may not be achieved and price and profitability targets may not prove feasible. We may not be successful in introducing new products and services in response to industry trends or developments in technology, or those new products may not achieve market acceptance. As a result, we could lose business, be forced to price products and services on less advantageous terms to retain or attract clients, or be subject to cost increases. As a result, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be adversely affected.

In general, demand for our products and services is highly correlated with general economic conditions.

A substantial portion of our revenue is derived from discretionary spending by individuals, which typically falls during times of economic instability. Declines in economic conditions in the U.S. or in other countries in which we operate may adversely impact our consolidated financial results. Because such declines in demand are difficult to predict, we or the industry may have increased excess capacity as a result. An increase in excess capacity may result in declines in prices for our products and services.

Security breaches and other disruptions could compromise our information and expose us to liability, which would cause our business and reputation to suffer.

Through third party service providers we indirectly collect and store sensitive data, including intellectual property, our proprietary business information and that of our customers, and personally identifiable information of our customers and employees. The secure processing, maintenance and transmission of this information is critical to our operations and business

strategy. Despite our security measures, our information technology and infrastructure may be vulnerable to attacks by hackers or breached due to employee error, malfeasance or other disruptions. Any such breach could compromise the information stored there and result in unauthorized access, public disclosure or, lost or stolen information. Any such access, disclosure or other loss of information could result in legal claims or proceedings, liability under laws that protect the privacy of personal information, and potential regulatory penalties, disrupt our operations and the services we provide to customers, and damage our reputation, and cause a loss of confidence in our products and services, which could adversely affect our business/operating margins, revenues and competitive position.

An intentional or unintentional disruption, failure, misappropriation or corruption of our network and information systems could severely affect our business.

Such an event might be caused by computer hacking, computer viruses, worms and other destructive or disruptive software, "cyber attacks" and other malicious activity, as well as natural disasters, power outages, terrorist attacks and similar events. Such events could have an adverse impact on us and our customers, including degradation of service, service disruption, excessive call volume to call centers and damage to our plant, equipment and data. In addition, our future results could be adversely affected due to the theft, destruction, loss, misappropriation or release of confidential customer data or intellectual property. Operational or business delays may result from the disruption of network or information systems and the subsequent remediation activities. Moreover, these events may create negative publicity resulting in reputation or brand damage with customers.

We are required to comply with various import laws and export control and economic sanctions laws, which may affect our transactions with certain customers, business partners and other persons and dealings between our employees and subsidiaries.

In certain circumstances, export control and economic sanctions regulations may prohibit the export of certain products, services and technologies. In other circumstances, we may be required to obtain an export license before exporting the controlled item. Compliance with the various import laws that apply to our businesses can restrict our access to, and increase the cost of obtaining, certain products and at times can interrupt our supply of imported inventory.

The Company's success depends on the experience and skill of the board of managers, its executive officers and key employees.

In particular, the Company is dependent on Amy Dannemiller who is the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The Company has or intends to enter into an employment agreement with Amy Dannemiller although there can be no assurance that it will do so or that they will continue to be employed by the Company for a particular period of time. The loss of Amy Dannemiller or any manager or executive officer could harm the Company's business, financial condition, cash flow and results of operations.

We rely on third-party suppliers for the materials used in the manufacturing of our products.

In 2020, the following suppliers provided the following percentage of the listed services, inputs or raw materials: Supplier or Description: Greenlane Pollen Gear

Service: ASTM, CPSC Child-Resistant Packaging

% of such service: 100.0%

Supplier or Description: Steepfuze, LLC

Service: 8 oz. Ground & 16 oz. Whole Bean Coffee

% of such service: 100.0%

Supplier: Life-N-Living

Service: Travel Collection Manufacturing

% of such services 100%

Supplier: Kush Supply Co. Service: Custom Joint Tips

% of such services 100%

Supplier: WHT LBL

Service: Handrolled Hemp Mini Joints

% of such services 100%

Supplier: PRE-PACKS, LLC

Service: Packaging, Glass Container Manufacturing

% of such services 100%

Supplier: Elmore Mountain Therapeutics Service: Topicals, Travel Stick 100 mg CBD

% of such services 100%

Supplier: Famous Brandz

Service: Homegoods, Accessories, Glassware

% of such services 100%

If any of these suppliers changed its sales strategy to reduce its reliance on distribution channels, or decided to terminate its business relationship with us, sales and earnings could be adversely affected until we are able to establish relationships with suppliers of comparable

products. Any delay or interruption in manufacturing operations (or failure to locate a suitable replacement for such suppliers) could materially adversely affect our business, prospects, or results of operations. Most of our agreements with suppliers are terminable by either party on short notice for any reason. Although we believe our relationships with these key suppliers are good, they could change their strategies as a result of a change in control, expansion of their direct sales force, changes in the marketplace or other factors beyond our control, including a key supplier becoming financially distressed.

We rely on various intellectual property rights, including trademarks in order to operate our business.

Such intellectual property rights, however, may not be sufficiently broad or otherwise may not provide us a significant competitive advantage. In addition, the steps that we have taken to maintain and protect our intellectual property may not prevent it from being challenged, invalidated, circumvented, or designed around, particularly in countries where intellectual property rights are not highly developed or protected. In some circumstances, enforcement may not be available to us because an infringer has a dominant intellectual property position or for other business reasons, or countries may require compulsory licensing of our intellectual property. Our failure to obtain or maintain intellectual property rights that convey competitive advantage, adequately protect our intellectual property or detect or prevent circumvention or unauthorized use of such property, could adversely impact our competitive position and results of operations. We also rely on nondisclosure and noncompetition agreements with employees, consultants and other parties to protect, in part, trade secrets and other proprietary rights. There can be no assurance that these agreements will adequately protect our trade secrets and other proprietary rights and will not be breached, that we will have adequate remedies for any breach, that others will not independently develop substantially equivalent proprietary information or that third parties will not otherwise gain access to our trade secrets or other proprietary rights.

As we expand our business, protecting our intellectual property will become increasingly important. The protective steps we have taken may be inadequate to deter our competitors from using our proprietary information. In order to protect or enforce our patent rights, we may be required to initiate litigation against third parties, such as infringement lawsuits. Also, these third parties may assert claims against us with or without provocation. These lawsuits could be expensive, take significant time and could divert management's attention from other business concerns. The law relating to the scope and validity of claims in the technology field in which we operate is still evolving and, consequently, intellectual property positions in our industry are generally uncertain. We cannot assure you that we will prevail in any of these potential suits or that the damages or other remedies awarded, if any, would be commercially valuable.

From time to time, third parties may claim that one or more of our products or services infringe their intellectual property rights.

Any dispute or litigation regarding patents or other intellectual property could be costly and time consuming due to the complexity of our technology and the uncertainty of intellectual property litigation and could divert our management and key personnel from our business operations. A claim of intellectual property infringement could force us to enter into a costly or restrictive license agreement, which might not be available under acceptable terms or at all, could require us to redesign our products, which would be costly and time consuming, and/or could subject us to an injunction against development and sale of certain of our products or services. We may have to pay substantial damages, including damages for past infringement if it is ultimately determined that our product candidates infringe a third party's proprietary rights. Even if these

claims are without merit, defending a lawsuit takes significant time, may be expensive and may divert management' s attention from other business concerns. Any public announcements related to litigation or interference proceedings initiated or threatened against us could cause our business to be harmed. Our intellectual property portfolio may not be useful in asserting a counterclaim, or negotiating a license, in response to a claim of intellectual property infringement. In certain of our businesses we rely on third party intellectual property licenses and we cannot ensure that these licenses will be available to us in the future on favorable terms or at all.

The amount of capital the Company is attempting to raise in this Offering is not enough to sustain the Company's current business plan.

In order to achieve the Company's near and long term goals, the Company will need to procure funds in addition to the amount raised in the Offering. There is no guarantee the Company will be able to raise such funds on acceptable terms or at all. If we are not able to raise sufficient capital in the future, we will not be able to execute our business plan, our continued operations will be in jeopardy and we may be forced to cease operations and sell or otherwise transfer all or substantially all of our remaining assets, which could cause a Purchaser to lose all or a portion of his or her investment.

The Company intends to use the proceeds from the Offering for unspecified working capital.

This means that the Company has ultimate discretion to use the proceeds as it sees fit and has chosen not to set forth any specific uses for you to evaluate. The net proceeds from this Offering will be used for the purposes that our management deems to be in our best interests in order to address changed circumstances or opportunities. As a result of the foregoing, our success will be substantially dependent upon our discretion and judgment with respect to application and allocation of the net proceeds of this Offering. The Company may choose to use the proceeds in a manner that you do not agree with and you will have no recourse. A use of proceeds that does not further the Company's business and goals could harm the Company and its operations and ultimately cause a Purchaser to lose all or a portion of his or her investment.

We have not prepared any audited financial statements.

Therefore, you have no audited financial information regarding the Company's capitalization or assets or liabilities on which to make your investment decision. If you feel the information provided is insufficient, you should not invest in the Company.

We are subject to income taxes as well as non-income based taxes, such as payroll, sales, use, value-added, net worth, property and goods and services taxes.

Significant judgment is required in determining our provision for income taxes and other tax liabilities. In the ordinary course of our business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Although we believe that our tax estimates are reasonable: (i) there is no assurance that the final determination of tax audits or tax disputes will not be different from what is reflected in our income tax provisions, expense amounts for non-income based taxes and accruals and (ii) any material differences could have an adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations in the period or periods for which determination is made.

We are not subject to Sarbanes-Oxley regulations and lack the financial controls and safeguards required of public companies.

We do not have the internal infrastructure necessary, and are not required, to complete an attestation about our financial controls that would be required under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. There can be no assurance that there are no significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the quality of our financial controls. We expect to incur additional expenses and diversion of management's time if and when it becomes necessary to perform the system and process evaluation, testing and remediation required in order to comply with the management certification and auditor attestation requirements.

The Company has indicated that it has engaged in certain transactions with related persons.

Please see the section of this Memorandum entitled "Transactions with Related Persons and Conflicts of Interest" for further details.

Changes in employment laws or regulation could harm our performance.

Various federal and state labor laws govern our relationship with our employees and affect operating costs. These laws include minimum wage requirements, overtime pay, healthcare reform and the implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, unemployment tax rates, workers' compensation rates, citizenship requirements, union membership and sales taxes. A number of factors could adversely affect our operating results, including additional government imposed increases in minimum wages, overtime pay, paid leaves of absence and mandated health benefits, mandated training for employees, increased tax reporting and tax payment requirements for employees who receive tips, a reduction in the number of states that allow tips to be credited toward minimum wage requirements, changing regulations from the National Labor Relations Board and increased employee litigation including claims relating to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The use of cannabis remains illegal under federal law, and therefore, strict enforcement of federal laws regarding the use of cannabis, for either medical or recreational purposes, would prevent us from executing our business plan.

Cannabis is currently a Schedule I controlled substance under the Controlled Substance Act ("CSA"). Even in those jurisdictions in which the manufacture and use of medical and/or recreational cannabis has been legalized at the state level, the possession, use and cultivation all remain violations of federal law that are punishable by imprisonment and substantial fines. Moreover, individuals and entities may violate federal law if they intentionally aid and abet another

in violating these federal controlled substance laws, or conspire with another to violate them. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled in *United States v. Oakland Cannabis Buyers' Coop.* and *Gonzales v. Raich* that it is the federal government that has the right to regulate and criminalize cannabis, even for medical purposes. We may be unable to execute our business plan if the federal government were to strictly enforce federal law regarding cannabis. We would have to reposition the marketing and use of our products for dry herbs and would have to discontinue packaging sales related to branded cannabis.

An amendment to the omnibus spending bill, which protects medical cannabis patients and caregivers in legal medical states by prohibiting the U.S. Department of Justice (which includes the DEA) from using federal funds to prevent states from implementing their medical use cannabis laws is currently in effect until September 30, 2021. Congress will then need to include provisions for extension in the budget, pass new legislation or these federal protections may expire. In *USA vs. McIntosh*, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held that

this provision prohibits the U.S. Department of Justice from spending funds from relevant appropriations acts to prosecute individuals who engage in conduct permitted by state medical-use cannabis laws and who strictly comply with such laws. However, the Ninth Circuit's opinion, which only applies to the states of Alaska, Arizona, California, Hawaii, and Idaho, also held that persons who do not strictly comply with all state laws and regulations regarding the distribution, possession and cultivation of medical use cannabis have engaged in conduct that is unauthorized, and in such instances the U.S. Department of Justice may prosecute those individuals.

Additionally, financial transactions involving proceeds generated by cannabis related conduct can form the basis for prosecution under the federal money laundering statutes, unlicensed money transmitter statutes and the Bank Secrecy Act. The Company does not sell cannabis however it may receive proceeds from licensed cannabis processors or producers.

On November 3, 2020, former Vice-President Joe Biden defeated Donald Trump in the presidential election and assumed the office of President on January 20, 2021. Although the Biden Administration is expected to support cannabis reform, it is too early to know what impact this development will have on U.S. federal government enforcement policy.

On December 4, 2020, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement Act (the "MORE Act"), which would decriminalize cannabis at the federal level and clear the way to erase nonviolent federal marijuana convictions. The MORE Act also would create a pathway for greater ownership opportunities in the cannabis industry, allow veterans to obtain medical cannabis recommendations from Veteran Affairs doctors, and establish funding sources to reinvest in communities disproportionately affected by the "war on drugs." The current Senate, however, is narrowly controlled by the Democratic Party, and it remains uncertain whether the bill will ultimately be approved and signed into law by President Biden.

Despite the passage of the MORE Act, cannabis remains illegal under federal law as of the date of this Form C. Although the Company's cannabis-related activities are permitted by state law in the states where the Company engages in and intends to engage in business, cannabis remains a Schedule I controlled substance under the federal Controlled Substances Act ("CSA"), and the penalties for violating the CSA are very serious and, depending on the quantity of cannabis involved, may include criminal penalties of up to twenty (20) years in prison and/or a fine of up to \$2,000,000. In addition, the federal government can seize and seek the civil forfeiture of the real or personal property used to facilitate the sale of cannabis as well as the money or other proceeds received in connection with such sale.

The United States Department of Justice has not historically devoted resources to prosecuting individuals whose conduct is limited to possession of small amounts of cannabis for use on private property but relied on state and local law enforcement to address cannabis activity. In the event the Department of Justice reverses stated policy and begins strict enforcement of the CSA in states that have laws legalizing medical and adult-use cannabis in small amounts, there may be a direct and adverse impact to the Company and its revenue and profits.

Thus, as of the date of this Form C, the federal regulatory framework remains unclear. Any changes in state or local laws that reduce or eliminate the ability of companies that acquire our products or packaging to cultivate and produce medical use cannabis would materially and negatively impact our business.

Our ability to grow our business depends on state laws pertaining to the cannabis industry.

Continued development of the medical use cannabis industry depends upon continued legislative authorization of cannabis at the state level. The status quo of, or progress in, the regulated medical use cannabis industry is not assured and any number of factors could slow or halt further progress in this area. While there may be ample public support for legislative action permitting the manufacture and use of cannabis, numerous factors impact the legislative process. For example, states that voted to legalize medical and/or recreational use cannabis in the November 2016 election cycle have seen significant delays in the drafting and implementation of regulations related to the industry. In addition, burdensome regulation at the state level could slow or stop further development of the medical use cannabis industry, such as limiting the medical conditions for which medical cannabis can be recommended by physicians for treatment, restricting the form in which medical cannabis can be consumed, imposing significant registration requirements on physicians and patients or imposing significant taxes on the growth, processing and/or retail sales of cannabis, which could have the impact of dampening growth of the cannabis industry and making it difficult for cannabis businesses to operate profitably in those states.

FDA regulation of medical use cannabis and the possible registration of facilities where medical-use cannabis is grown could negatively affect the medical use cannabis industry and our financial condition.

Should the federal government legalize cannabis for medical use, it is possible that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") would seek to regulate it under the Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act of 1938. Additionally, the FDA may issue rules and regulations including certified good manufacturing practices, or cGMPs, related to the growth, cultivation, harvesting and processing of medical cannabis. Clinical trials may be needed to verify efficacy and safety. It is also possible that the FDA would require that facilities where medical use cannabis is grown register with the FDA and comply with certain federally prescribed regulations. In the event that some or all of these regulations are imposed, we do not know what the impact would be on the medical use cannabis industry, including what costs, requirements and possible prohibitions may be enforced. If we are or consumers of our packaging and products are unable to comply with the regulations or registration as prescribed by the FDA, we may be unable to continue to operate.

We may have difficulty accessing the service of banks, which may make it difficult to contract for real estate needs.

Financial transactions involving proceeds generated by cannabis related conduct can form the basis for prosecution under the federal money laundering statutes, unlicensed money transmitter statute and the Bank Secrecy Act. Financial institutions may err on the side of caution when choosing to bank companies due to a perceived risk of such companies being "cannabis" companies (even if we don't touch the plant). Recent guidance issued by the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, a division of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, clarifies how financial institutions can provide services to cannabis-related businesses consistent with their obligations under the Bank Secrecy Act. Nevertheless, businesses involved in (or perceived to be involved in) the regulated medical use cannabis industry continue to encounter difficulty establishing and/or maintaining banking relationships. The inability of our licensed counterparts to maintain bank accounts, or closure of our bank accounts, would make it difficult for us to operate our business, increase our operating costs, and pose additional operational, logistical and security challenges and could result in our inability to implement our business plan.

Laws and regulations affecting the regulated cannabis industry and state specific definitions of paraphernalia are constantly changing, which could materially adversely affect our proposed operations, and we cannot predict the impact that future regulations may have on us.

Local, state and federal cannabis laws and regulations are broad in scope and subject to evolving interpretations, which could require us to incur substantial costs associated with compliance or alter our business plan. In addition, violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could disrupt our business and result in a material adverse effect on our operations. It is also possible that regulations may be enacted in the future that will be directly applicable to our proposed business. We cannot predict the nature of any future laws, regulations, interpretations or applications, nor can we determine what effect additional governmental regulations or administrative policies and procedures, when and if promulgated, could have on our business.

Applicable state laws may prevent us from maximizing our potential income.

Depending on the laws of each particular state, we may not be able to fully realize our potential to generate profit. Furthermore, cities and counties are being given broad discretion to ban certain cannabis activities. Even if these activities are legal under state law, specific cities and counties may ban them.

Maintaining, extending and expanding our reputation and brand image are essential to our business success.

We seek to maintain, extend, and expand our brand image through marketing investments, including advertising and consumer promotions, and product innovation. Increasing attention on marketing could adversely affect our brand image. It could also lead to stricter regulations and greater scrutiny of marketing practices or more generally of our business. Existing or increased legal or regulatory restrictions on our advertising, consumer promotions and marketing, or our response to those restrictions, could limit our efforts to maintain, extend and expand our brands. Moreover, adverse publicity about regulatory or legal action against us could damage our reputation and brand image, undermine our customers' confidence and reduce long term demand for our products, even if the regulatory or legal action is unfounded or not material to our operations.

In addition, our success in maintaining, extending, and expanding our brand image depends on our ability to adapt to a rapidly changing media environment. We increasingly rely on social media and online dissemination of advertising campaigns. The growing use of social and digital media increases the speed and extent that information or misinformation and opinions can be shared. Facebook and Instagram have shut down accounts of cannabis businesses and some cannabis related posts are blocked by the social media platforms. Having our social media accounts shut down or blocked could seriously damage our brand or reputation. Negative posts or comments about us, our brands or our products on social or digital media, whether or not valid, could seriously damage our brands and reputation. If we do not establish, maintain, extend and expand our brand image, then our product sales, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Product safety and quality concerns, including concerns related to perceived quality of ingredients, could negatively affect the Company's business.

The Company's success depends in large part on its ability to maintain consumer confidence in the safety and quality of all its products. The Company has rigorous product safety and quality standards. However, if products taken to market are or become contaminated or adulterated, the

Company may be required to conduct costly product recalls and may become subject to product liability claims and negative publicity, which would cause its business to suffer. In addition, regulatory actions, activities by nongovernmental organizations and public debate and concerns about perceived negative safety and quality consequences of certain materials in our products may erode consumers' confidence in the safety and quality issues, whether or not justified, and could result in additional governmental regulations concerning the marketing and labeling of the Company's products, negative publicity, or actual or threatened legal actions, all of which could damage the reputation of the Company's products and may reduce demand for the Company's products.

In the event of a product recall, the Company could be required to incur significant expense.

Manufacturers and distributors of products are sometimes subject to the recall or return of their products for a variety of reasons, including product defects, such as contamination, unintended harmful side effects or interactions with other substances, packaging safety and inadequate or inaccurate labeling disclosure. If any of the Company's products are recalled due to an alleged product defect or for any other reason, the Company could be required to incur the unexpected expense of the recall and any legal proceedings that might arise in connection with the recall. The Company may lose a significant amount of sales and may not be able to replace those sales at an acceptable margin or at all. In addition, a product recall may require significant management attention. Although the Company has detailed procedures in place for testing its products, there can be no assurance that any quality, potency or contamination problems will be detected in time to avoid unforeseen product recalls, regulatory action or lawsuits. Additionally, if one of the Company's significant brands were subject to recall, the image of that brand and the Company could be harmed. A recall for any of the foregoing reasons could lead to decreased demand for the Company's products and could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition of the Company. Additionally, product recalls may lead to increased scrutiny of the Company's operations by the FDA, or other regulatory agencies, requiring further management attention and potential legal fees and other expenses.

We must correctly predict, identify, and interpret changes in consumer preferences and demand, offer new products to meet those changes, and respond to competitive innovation.

Consumer preferences may result in the need for our products to change continually. Our success depends on our ability to predict, identify, and interpret the tastes and habits of consumers and to offer products that appeal to consumer preferences. If we do not offer products that appeal to consumers, our sales and market share will decrease. We must distinguish between short term fads, mid-term trends, and long term changes in consumer preferences. If we do not accurately predict which shifts in consumer preferences will be long term, or if we fail to introduce new and improved products to satisfy those preferences, our sales could decline. If we fail to expand our product offerings successfully across product categories, or if we do not rapidly develop products in faster growing and more profitable categories, demand for our products could decrease, which could materially and adversely affect our product sales, financial condition, and results of operations.

In addition, achieving growth depends on our successful development, introduction, and marketing of innovative new products and line extensions. Successful innovation depends on our ability to correctly anticipate customer and consumer acceptance, to obtain, protect and maintain necessary intellectual property rights, and to avoid infringing the intellectual property rights of others and failure to do so could compromise our competitive position and adversely impact our business.

We are vulnerable to fluctuations in the price and supply of ingredients, packaging materials, and freight.

The prices of the material, packaging materials and freight are subject to fluctuations in price attributable to, among other things, changes in supply and demand. Freight charges in particular vary widely when air is used rather than container shipment. We may choose to ship goods in small batches by air to ensure smooth delivery and operations. The sales prices to our customers are a delivered price. Therefore, changes in our input and specifically shipping costs could impact our gross margins. Our ability to pass along higher costs through price increases to our customers is dependent upon competitive conditions and pricing methodologies employed in the various markets in which we compete. To the extent competitors do not also increase their prices, customers and consumers may choose to purchase competing products or may shift purchases to lower priced or other value offerings which may adversely affect our results of operations.

The supply and price are subject to market conditions and are influenced by other factors beyond our control. We do not have long term contracts with many of our suppliers, and, as a result, they could increase prices or fail to deliver. The occurrence of any of the foregoing could increase our costs and disrupt our operations.

Substantial disruption to production at our manufacturing and distribution facilities could occur.

A disruption in production at our third party manufacturing facilities could have an adverse effect on our business. In addition, a disruption could occur at the facilities of our suppliers or distributors. The disruption could occur for many reasons, including fire, natural disasters, weather, water scarcity, manufacturing problems, disease, strikes, transportation or supply interruption, government regulation, cybersecurity attacks or terrorism. Alternative facilities with sufficient capacity or capabilities may not be available, may cost substantially more or may take a significant time to start production, each of which could negatively affect our business and results of operations.

Future product recalls or safety concerns could adversely impact our results of operations.

We may be required to recall certain of our products should they be mislabeled, tampered with or damaged. We also may become involved in lawsuits and legal proceedings if it is alleged that the use of any of our products causes injury, illness or death. A product recall or an adverse result in any such litigation could have an adverse effect on our business, depending on the costs of the recall, the destruction of product inventory, competitive reaction and consumer attitudes. Even if a product liability or consumer fraud claim is unsuccessful or without merit, the negative publicity surrounding such assertions regarding our products could adversely affect our reputation and brand image. We also could be adversely affected if consumers in our principal markets lose confidence in the safety and quality of our products.

The consolidation of retail customers could adversely affect us.

Retail customers in our major markets, may consolidate, resulting in fewer customers for our business. Consolidation also produces larger retail customers that may seek to leverage their position to improve their profitability by demanding improved efficiency, lower pricing, increased promotional programs, or specifically tailored products. In addition, larger retailers have the scale to develop supply chains that permit them to operate with reduced inventories or to develop and market their own white label brands. Retail consolidation and increasing retailer power could adversely affect our product sales and results of operations. Retail consolidation

also increases the risk that adverse changes in our customers' business operations or financial performance will have a corresponding material and adverse effect on us. For example, if our customers cannot access sufficient funds or financing, then they may delay, decrease, or cancel purchases of our products, or delay or fail to pay us for previous purchases, which could materially and adversely affect our product sales, financial condition, and operating results.

Evolving tax, environmental, food quality and safety or other regulations or failure to comply with existing licensing, labeling, trade, food quality and safety and other regulations and laws could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition.

Our activities or products, both within and outside of the United States, are subject to regulation by various federal, state, provincial and local laws, regulations and government agencies, including the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, U.S. Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, as well as similar and other authorities outside of the United States, International Accords and Treaties and others, including voluntary regulation by other bodies. In addition, legal and regulatory systems in emerging and developing markets may be less developed, and less certain. These laws and regulations and interpretations thereof may change, sometimes dramatically, as a result of a variety of factors, including political, economic or social events. The manufacturing, marketing and distribution of food products are subject to governmental regulation that control such matters as food quality and safety, ingredients, advertising, product or production requirements, labeling, import or export of our products or ingredients, relations with distributors and retailers, health and safety, the environment, and restrictions on the use of government programs to purchase certain of our products. We are also regulated with respect to matters such as licensing requirements, trade and pricing practices, tax, anticorruption standards, advertising and claims, and environmental matters. The need to comply with new, evolving or revised tax, environmental, food quality and safety, labeling or other laws or regulations, or new, or changed interpretations or enforcement of existing laws or regulations, may have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Further, if we are found to be out of compliance with applicable laws and regulations in these areas, we could be subject to civil remedies, including fines, injunctions, termination of necessary licenses or permits, or recalls, as well as potential criminal sanctions, any of which could have an adverse effect on our business. Even if regulatory review does not result in these types of determinations, it could potentially create negative publicity or perceptions which could harm our business or reputation.

Significant additional labeling or warning requirements may inhibit sales of affected products.

Various jurisdictions may seek to adopt significant additional product labeling or warning requirements relating to the content or perceived adverse health consequences of our product(s). If these types of requirements become applicable to our product(s) under current or future environmental or health laws or regulations, they may inhibit sales of such products.

The Company faces the risk of an economic shutdown or downturn in the economy as a result of pandemics or other national emergencies.

Although many state governments had deemed cannabis dispensaries as "essential" businesses, and were thus permitted to remain open during the recent COVID-19 pandemic, the "lock-downs", "stay-at-home" orders, and resulting shutdown of the economy resulted in a decline in revenue for businesses across most industries. Although the cannabis industry has fared well during the pandemic, should the current health and economic conditions persist, the industry faces the continued risk, which could result in a decline in revenue to the Company.

Pandemics, such as COVID-19, could disrupt cultivation, packaging and distribution of cannabis products.

An outbreak of COVID-19 at the Company's dispensaries, or at affiliated cultivation and processing facilities, could result in a shutdown of such facilities.

Risks Related to the Offering

The Company's management may have broad discretion in how the Company uses the net proceeds of an offering.

Unless the Company has agreed to a specific use of the proceeds from an offering, the Company's management will have considerable discretion over the use of proceeds from their offering. You may not have the opportunity, as part of your investment decision, to assess whether the proceeds are being used appropriately.

The Company has the right to limit individual investor's commitment amount based on the Company's determination of an Investor's sophistication.

The Company may prevent Investors from committing more than a certain amount to this Offering based on the Company's belief of the Investor's sophistication and ability to assume the risk of the investment. This means that your desired investment amount may be limited or lowered based solely on the Company's determination and not in line with relevant investment limits set forth by the Regulation Crowdfunding rules. This also means that other Investors may receive larger allocations of the Offering based solely on the Company's determination.

The Company has the right to extend the Offering deadline. The Company has the right to end the Offering early.

The Company may extend the Offering deadline beyond what is currently stated herein. This means that your investment may continue to be held in escrow while the Company attempts to raise the Target Amount even after the Offering deadline stated herein is reached. While you have the right to cancel your investment in the event the Company extends the Offering, if you choose to reconfirm your investment, your investment will not be accruing interest during this time and will simply be held until such time as the new Offering deadline is reached without the Company receiving the Target Amount, at which time it will be returned to you without interest or deduction, or the Company receives the Target Amount, at which time it will be released to the Company to be used as set forth herein. Upon or shortly after release of such funds to the Company, the Securities will be issued and distributed to you. The Company may also end the Offering early; if the Offering reaches its target Offering amount after 21-calendar days but before the deadline, the Company can end the Offering with 5 business days' notice. This means your failure to participate in the Offering in a timely manner, may prevent you from being able to participate - it also means the Company may limit the amount of capital it can raise during the Offering by ending it early.

Our business could be negatively impacted by cyber security threats, attacks and other disruptions.

Like others in our industry, we continue to face advanced and persistent attacks on our information infrastructure where we manage and store various proprietary information and sensitive/confidential data relating to our operations. These attacks may include sophisticated malware (viruses, worms, and other malicious software programs) and phishing emails that attack our products or otherwise exploit any security vulnerabilities. These intrusions sometimes

may be zero-day malware that are difficult to identify because they are not included in the signature set of commercially available antivirus scanning programs. Experienced computer programmers and hackers may be able to penetrate our network security and misappropriate or compromise our confidential information or that of our customers or other third-parties, create system disruptions, or cause shutdowns. Additionally, sophisticated software and applications that we produce or procure from third-parties may contain defects in design or manufacture, including "bugs" and other problems that could unexpectedly interfere with the operation of the information infrastructure. A disruption, infiltration or failure of our information infrastructure systems or any of our data centers as a result of software or hardware malfunctions, computer viruses, cyber-attacks, employee theft or misuse, power disruptions, natural disasters or accidents could cause breaches of data security, loss of critical data and performance delays, which in turn could adversely affect our business.

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.

You should not rely on the fact that our Form C is accessible through the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission's EDGAR filing system as an approval, endorsement or guarantee of compliance as it related to this Offering.

Neither the Offering nor the Securities have been registered under federal or state securities laws, leading to an absence of certain regulation applicable to the Company.

No governmental agency has reviewed or passed upon this Offering, the Company or any Securities of the Company. The Company also has relied on exemptions from securities registration requirements under applicable state securities laws. Investors in the Company, therefore, will not receive any of the benefits that such registration would otherwise provide. Prospective Investors must therefore assess the adequacy of disclosure and the fairness of the terms of this Offering on their own or in conjunction with their personal advisors.

Compliance with the criteria for securing exemptions under federal securities laws and the securities laws of the various states is extremely complex, especially in respect of those exemptions affording flexibility and the elimination of trading restrictions in respect of securities received in exempt transactions and subsequently disposed of without registration under the Securities Act or state securities laws.

State and federal securities laws are complex, and the Company could potentially be found to have not complied with all relevant state and federal securities law in prior offerings of securities.

The Company has conducted previous offerings of securities in reliance on specific exemptions to securities registration requirements. Although the Company qualified for all such exemptions, it failed to timely file the requisite Form D and relevant state "blue sky" notice filings, and thus, may not have complied with all relevant state and federal securities laws. The Company is currently in the process of late filing the Form Ds and "blue sky" notices and does not anticipate any regulatory action. However, if a court or regulatory body with the required jurisdiction ever concluded that the Company did violate state or federal securities laws, any such violation could result in the Company being required to offer rescission rights to investors in the Company's prior offerings made in reliance on Regulation D, Rule 506(b). If such investors exercised their rescission rights, the Company would have to pay to such investors an amount of funds equal to the purchase price paid by such investors plus interest from the date of any such purchase. No

assurances can be given the Company will, if it is required to offer such investors a rescission right, have sufficient funds to pay the prior investors the amounts required or that proceeds from this Offering would not be used to pay such amounts.

In addition, if the Company violated federal or state securities laws in connection with a prior offering and/or sale of its securities, federal or state regulators could bring an enforcement, regulatory and/or other legal action against the Company which, among other things, could result in the Company having to pay substantial fines and be prohibited from selling securities in the future.

The Company's management may have broad discretion in how the Company uses the net proceeds of an offering.

Unless the Company has agreed to a specific use of the proceeds from an offering, the Company's management will have considerable discretion over the use of proceeds from their offering. You may not have the opportunity, as part of your investment decision, to assess whether the proceeds are being used appropriately.

The Company has the right to conduct multiple closings during the Offering.

If the Company meets certain terms and conditions, an intermediate close of the Offering can occur which will allow the Company to draw down on half of the proceeds of the offering committed and captured during the relevant period. The Company may choose to continue the Offering thereafter. Investors should be mindful that this means they can make multiple investment commitments in the offering, which may be subject to different cancellation rights. For example, if an intermediate close occurs and later a material change occurs as the Offering continues, Investors previously closed upon will not have the right to re-confirm their investment as it will be deemed completed.

Risks Related to the Securities

The Securities will not be freely tradable until one year from the initial purchase date. Although the Securities may be tradable under federal securities law, state securities regulations may apply, and each Investor should consult with his or her attorney.

You should be aware of the long-term nature of this investment. There is not now and likely will not be a public market for the Securities. Because the Securities have not been registered under the Securities Act or under the securities laws of any state or non-United States jurisdiction, the Securities have transfer restrictions and cannot be resold in the United States except pursuant to Rule 501 of Regulation CF. It is not currently contemplated that registration under the Securities Act or other securities laws will be affected. Limitations on the transfer of the Securities may also adversely affect the price that you might be able to obtain for the Securities in a private sale. Investors should be aware of the long-term nature of their investment in the Company. Each Investor in this Offering will be required to represent that it is purchasing the Securities for its own account, for investment purposes and not with a view to resale or distribution thereof.

Investors will not become equity holders until the Company decides to convert the Securities into CF Shadow Securities or until there is a change of control or sale of substantially all of the Company's assets.

Investors will not have an ownership claim to the Company or to any of its assets or revenues for an indefinite amount of time and depending on when and how the Securities are converted, the Investors may never become equity holders of the Company. Investors will not become equity

holders of the Company unless the Company receives a future round of financing great enough to trigger a conversion and the Company elects to convert the Securities into CF Shadow Series Securities. The Company is under no obligation to convert the Securities into CF Shadow Securities (the type of equity Securities Investors are entitled to receive upon such conversion). In certain instances, such as a sale of the Company or substantially all of its assets, an initial public offering ("IPO") or a dissolution or bankruptcy, the Investors may only have a right to receive cash, to the extent available, rather than equity in the Company.

Investors will not have voting rights, even upon conversion of the Securities into CF Shadow Securities; upon the conversion of the Crowd SAFE to CF Shadow Securities (which cannot be guaranteed), holders of Shadow Securities will be required to enter into a proxy with the intermediary to ensure any statutory voting rights are voted in tandem with the majority holders of whichever series of securities the Shadow Securities follow.

Investors will not have the right to vote upon matters of the Company even if and when their Securities are converted into CF Shadow Securities (which the occurrence of cannot be guaranteed). Upon such conversion, CF Shadow Securities will have no voting rights and even in circumstances where a statutory right to vote is provided by state law, the CF Shadow Security holders are required to enter into a proxy agreement with the Intermediary ensuring they will vote with the majority of the security holders in the new round of equity financing upon which the Securities were converted. For example, if the Securities are converted upon a round offering Series B Preferred Shares, the Series B CF Shadow Security holders will be required to enter into a proxy that allows the Intermediary to vote the same way as a majority of the Series B Preferred Shareholders vote. Thus, Investors will never be able to freely vote upon any manager or other matters of the Company.

Investors will not be entitled to any inspection or information rights other than those required by Regulation CF.

Investors will not have the right to inspect the books and records of the Company or to receive financial or other information from the Company, other than as required by Regulation CF. Other security holders of the Company may have such rights. Regulation CF requires only the provision of an annual report on Form C and no additional information - there are numerous methods by which the Company can terminate annual report obligations, resulting in no information rights, contractual, statutory or otherwise, owed to Investors. This lack of information could put Investors at a disadvantage in general and with respect to other security holders, including certain security holders who have rights to periodic financial statements and updates from the Company such as quarterly unaudited financials, annual projections and budgets, and monthly progress reports, among other things..

Investors will be unable to declare the Security in "default" and demand repayment.

Unlike convertible notes and some other securities, the Securities do not have any "default" provisions upon which the Investors will be able to demand repayment of their investment. The Company has ultimate discretion as to whether or not to convert the Securities upon a future equity financing and Investors have no right to demand such conversion. Only in limited circumstances, such as a liquidity event, may the Investors demand payment and even then, such payments will be limited to the amount of cash available to the Company.

The Company may never elect to convert the Securities or undergo a liquidity event.

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 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.

In addition to the risks listed above, businesses are often subject to risks not foreseen or fully appreciated by the management. It is not possible to foresee all risks that may affect us. Moreover, the Company cannot predict whether the Company will successfully effectuate the Company's current business plan. Each prospective Investor is encouraged to carefully analyze the risks and merits of an investment in the Securities and should take into consideration when making such analysis, among other, the Risk Factors discussed above.

Equity securities acquired upon conversion of SAFE securities may be significantly diluted as a consequence of subsequent financings.

Company equity securities will be subject to dilution. Company intends to issue additional equity to employees and third-party financing sources in amounts that are uncertain at this time, and as a consequence holders of equity securities resulting from SAFE conversion will be subject to dilution in an unpredictable amount. Such dilution may reduce the purchaser's control and economic interests in the Company.

The amount of additional financing needed by Company will depend upon several contingencies not foreseen at the time of this offering. Each such round of financing (whether from the Company or other investors) is typically intended to provide the Company with enough capital to reach the next major corporate milestone. If the funds are not sufficient, Company may have to raise additional capital at a price unfavorable to the existing investors, including the purchaser. The availability of capital is at least partially a function of capital market conditions that are beyond the control of the Company. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to predict accurately the future capital requirements necessary for success or that additional funds will be available from any source. Failure to obtain such financing on favorable terms could dilute or otherwise severely impair the value of the purchaser's Company securities.

Equity securities issued upon conversion of company SAFE securities may be substantially different from other equity securities offered or issued at the time of conversion.

Company may issue to converting SAFE holders equity securities that are materially distinct from equity securities it will issue to new purchasers of equity securities. This paragraph does not purport to be a complete summary of all such distinctions. Equity securities issued to SAFE purchasers upon their conversion of Company SAFE securities will be distinct from the equity securities issued to new purchasers in at least the following respects: to the extent such equity securities bear any liquidation preferences, dividend rights, or anti-dilution protections, any equity securities issued at the Conversion Price (as provided in the SAFE Agreements) shall bear such preferences, rights, and protections only in proportion to the Conversion Price and not in proportion to the price per share paid by new investors in the equity securities. Company may not provide converting SAFE purchasers the same rights, preferences, protections, and other benefits or privileges provided to other purchasers of Company equity securities.

There is no present market for the Securities and we have arbitrarily set the price.

The offering price was not established in a competitive market. We have arbitrarily set the price of the Securities with reference to the general status of the securities market and other relevant factors. The Offering price for the Securities should not be considered an indication of the actual value of the Securities and is not based on our net worth or prior earnings. We cannot assure you that the Securities could be resold by you at the Offering price or at any other price.

In a dissolution or bankruptcy of the Company, Investors will not be treated as priority debt holders and therefore are unlikely to recover any assets in the event of a bankruptcy or dissolution event.

In a dissolution or bankruptcy of the Company, Investors of Securities which have not been converted will be entitled to distributions as described in the Crowd SAFE. This means that such Investors will be at the lowest level of priority and will only receive distributions once all creditors as well as holders of more senior securities, including any preferred stock holders, have been paid in full. If the Securities have been converted into CF Shadow Share Securities or SAFE Preferred Securities, the Investors will have the same rights and preferences (other than the ability to vote) as the holders of the Securities issued in the equity financing upon which the Securities were converted. Neither holders of Crowd SAFE nor holders of CF Shadow Share Securities nor SAFE Preferred Securities can be guaranteed a return in the event of a dissolution event or bankruptcy.

While the Crowd SAFE provides for mechanisms whereby a Crowd SAFE holder would be entitled to a return of their purchase amount, if the Company does not have sufficient cash on hand, this obligation may not be fulfilled.

In certain events provided in the Crowd SAFE, holders of the Crowd SAFE may be entitled to a return of their principal amount. Despite the contractual provisions in the Crowd SAFE, this right cannot be guaranteed if the Company does not have sufficient liquid assets on hand. Therefore, potential purchasers should not assume that they are guaranteed a return of their investment amount.

There is no guarantee of return on your investment in this Offering.

There is no assurance that a Purchaser will realize a return on its investment or that it will not lose its entire investment. For this reason, each Purchaser should read the Form C and all exhibits carefully and should consult with its own attorney and business advisor prior to making any investment decision.

A portion of the proceeds from the Offering will be used to pay the accrued and unpaid expenses of certain service providers.

A portion of these proceeds will not be available for the ongoing operations of the Company but will instead be paid to these insiders as repayment for expenses incurred prior to the Offering and owed to them by the Company. These expenses include deferred legal fees of approximately \$180,000 and deferred accounting fees of approximately

\$40,000, as well as payments for any remaining Collection units, including estimated shipping related expenses, which will be made when the goods are ready for shipment.

A majority of the Company is owned by a small number of owners.

The Company is owned by twenty-two (22) members in varied classes of units. The Company is controlled by a three person board with the majority holder of each of the Class A-1, Class A-2

and Class B units appointing a Manager. Subject to any fiduciary duties owed to our other owners or investors under Delaware law, these majority investors may be able to exercise significant influence through their Board appointments. The Board is responsible for approving significant Company transactions, and will have significant control over the Company's budget, management and policies. Some of these persons may have interests that are different from yours. For example, these owners may support proposals and actions with which you may disagree. The concentration of ownership and Board control could delay or prevent a change in control of the Company or otherwise discourage a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of the Company, which in turn could reduce the price potential investors are willing to pay for the Company. In addition, these owners could use their Board influence to maintain the Company's existing management, delay or prevent changes in control of the Company, or support or reject other management and board proposals that are subject to member approval.

The Securities do not have a discount rate.

The Securities do not have a discount rate, which would be applied to the conversion price of the Securities based on the price of a future equity financing. Convertible securities often provide a discount rate, which is applied to the price of the future financing to determine the conversion price. For instance, if the future equity financing were priced at

\$10 per share, convertible securities that incorporated a discount rate might be convertible at \$8 per share. Such discount rate benefits the convertible security holders, who receive more securities from the conversion than the purchase price of their convertible securities would suggest. The Securities do not have a discount rate and thus, will be convertible at the price established by the future equity financing regardless of the price of such future securities or the future valuation of the Company.

Risks: Legal

Limited Employment of Counsel.

Legal counsel for the Company does not represent the potential investors in connection with the business of Company or any offering of shares or Crowd SAFE, and such counsel disclaims any fiduciary or attorney-client relationship with the investors. Potential Investors should obtain the advice of their own legal counsel regarding legal matters. Legal counsel for the Company was not requested to, and did not attempt to, verify or confirm any statement contained in this Form C and the exhibits hereto.

IN ADDITION TO THE RISKS LISTED ABOVE, RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES NOT PRESENTLY KNOWN, OR WHICH WE CONSIDER IMMATERIAL AS OF THE DATE OF THIS FORM C, MAY ALSO HAVE AN ADVERSE EFFECT ON OUR BUSINESS AND RESULT IN THE TOTAL LOSS OF YOUR INVESTMENT.