

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM C

UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

(Mark one.)

- Form C: Offering Statement
- Form C-U: Progress Update
- Form C/A: Amendment to Offering Statement
 - Check box if Amendment is material and investors must reconfirm within five business days.
- Form C-AR: Annual Report
- Form C-AR/A: Amendment to Annual Report
- Form C-TR: Termination of Reporting

Name of issuer

R3 Printing, Inc.

Legal status of issuer

Form

Corporation

Jurisdiction of Incorporation/Organization

Delaware

Date of organization

March 12, 2018

Physical address of issuer

274 W 119th Street Apt 1A, New York, NY 10026

Website of issuer

<http://www.r3printing.com>

Name of intermediary through which the Offering will be conducted

OpenDeal Inc. dba "Republic"

CIK number of intermediary

0001672732

SEC file number of intermediary

007-00046

CRD number, if applicable, of intermediary

283874

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

6.0% of the amount raised

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

2% of the Securities issued in this Offering

Type of security offered

Units of SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity)

Target number of Securities to be offered

25,000

Price (or method for determining price)

\$1.00

Target offering amount

\$25,000.00

Oversubscriptions accepted:

Yes

No

Oversubscriptions will be allocated:

Pro-rata basis

First-come, first-served basis

Other:

Maximum offering amount (if different from target offering amount)

\$1,070,000.00

Deadline to reach the target offering amount

July 11, 2018

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

0

	Most recent fiscal year-end (December 31, 2017)	Prior fiscal year-end (December 31, 2016)
Total Assets	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$0.00	\$0.00
Accounts Receivable	\$0.00	\$0.00
Short-term Debt	\$0.00	\$0.00
Long-term Debt	\$0.00	\$0.00
Revenues/Sales	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cost of Goods Sold	\$0.00	\$0.00
Taxes Paid	\$0.00	\$0.00
Net Income	\$0.00	\$0.00

The jurisdictions in which the issuer intends to offer the Securities:

Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District Of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virgin Islands, U.S., Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands.

April 11, 2018

FORM C

Up to \$1,070,000.00

R3 Printing, Inc.



Units of SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity)

This Form C (including the cover page and all exhibits attached hereto, the “Form C”) is being furnished by R3 Printing, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the “Company,” as well as references to “we,” “us,” or “our”), to prospective investors for the sole purpose of providing certain information about a potential investment in Units of SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) of the Company (the “Securities”). Purchasers of Securities are sometimes referred to herein as “Purchasers.” The Company intends to raise at least \$25,000.00 (the “Minimum Amount”) and up to \$1,070,000.00 from Purchasers in the offering of Securities described in this Form C (this “Offering”). The Minimum Amount of Securities that can be purchased is \$25.00 per Purchaser (which may be waived by the Company, in its sole and absolute discretion, subject to the Intermediary’s terms of service). The offer made hereby is subject to modification, prior sale and withdrawal at any time.

The rights and obligations of the holders of Securities of the Company are set forth below in the section entitled “*The Offering and the Securities—The Securities*”. In order to purchase Securities, a prospective investor must complete and execute a Subscription Agreement. Purchases or “Subscriptions” may be accepted or rejected by the Company, in its sole and absolute discretion. The Company has the right to cancel or rescind its offer to sell the Securities at any time and for any reason.

The Offering is being made through OpenDeal Inc. dba “Republic” (the “Intermediary”). The Intermediary will be entitled to receive 2% of Securities issued as in this Offering related to the purchase and sale of the Securities.

	Price to Purchasers	Service Fees and Commissions (1)(2)	Net Proceeds
Minimum Individual Purchase Amount	\$25.00	\$1.50	\$23.50
Aggregate Minimum Offering Amount	\$25,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$23,500.00
Aggregate Maximum Offering Amount	\$1,070,000.00	\$64,200.00	\$1,005,800.00

(1) This excludes fees to Company's advisors, such as attorneys and accountants.

(2) OpenDeal Inc. dba "Republic" will receive 2% of Securities issued as in this Offering in connection with the Offering.

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, neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities authority has made an independent determination that these Securities are exempt from registration. The Company filing this Form C for an offering in reliance on Section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act and pursuant to Regulation CF (§ 227.100 et seq.) must file a report with the Commission annually and post the report on its website at <http://www.r3printing.com> no later than 120 days after the end of each fiscal year covered by the report. The Company may terminate its reporting obligations in the future in accordance with Rule 202(b) of Regulation CF (§ 227.202(b)) by 1) being required to file reports under Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, 2) filing at least one annual report pursuant to Regulation CF and having fewer than 300 holders of record, 3) filing annual reports for three years pursuant to Regulation CF and having assets equal to or less than \$10,000,000, 4) the repurchase of all the Securities sold in this Offering by the Company or another party, or 5) the liquidation or dissolution of the Company.

The date of this Form C is April 11, 2018.

The Company has certified that all of the following statements are TRUE for the Company in connection with this Offering:

- (1) Is organized under, and subject to, the laws of a State or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia;
- (2) Is not subject to the requirement to file reports pursuant to section 13 or section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d));
- (3) Is not an investment company, as defined in section 3 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-3), or excluded from the definition of investment company by section 3(b) or section 3(c) of that Act (15 U.S.C. 80a-3(b) or 80a-3(c));
- (4) Is not ineligible to offer or sell securities in reliance on section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act (15 U.S.C. 77d(a)(6)) as a result of a disqualification as specified in § 227.503(a);
- (5) Has filed with the Commission and provided to investors, to the extent required, any ongoing annual reports required by law during the two years immediately preceding the filing of this Form C; and
- (6) Has a specific business plan, which is not to engage in a merger or acquisition with an unidentified company or companies.

THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES ASSOCIATED WITH AN INVESTMENT IN THE COMPANY AND THE SECURITIES. THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREBY ARE NOT PUBLICLY-TRADED AND ARE SUBJECT TO TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS. THERE IS NO PUBLIC MARKET FOR THE SECURITIES AND ONE MAY NEVER DEVELOP. AN INVESTMENT IN THE COMPANY IS HIGHLY SPECULATIVE. THE SECURITIES SHOULD NOT BE PURCHASED BY ANYONE WHO CANNOT BEAR THE FINANCIAL RISK OF THIS INVESTMENT FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME AND WHO CANNOT AFFORD THE LOSS OF THEIR ENTIRE INVESTMENT. SEE THE SECTION OF THIS FORM C ENTITLED "RISK FACTORS."

THESE SECURITIES INVOLVE A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK THAT MAY NOT BE APPROPRIATE FOR ALL INVESTORS.

THIS FORM C DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH AN OFFER IS NOT PERMITTED.

PRIOR TO CONSUMMATION OF THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ANY SECURITY THE COMPANY WILL AFFORD PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS AN OPPORTUNITY TO ASK QUESTIONS OF AND RECEIVE ANSWERS FROM THE COMPANY AND ITS MANAGEMENT CONCERNING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS OFFERING AND THE COMPANY. NO SOURCE OTHER THAN THE INTERMEDIARY HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE CONTAINED IN THIS FORM C, AND IF GIVEN OR MADE BY ANY OTHER SUCH PERSON OR ENTITY, SUCH INFORMATION MUST NOT BE RELIED ON AS HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE COMPANY.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE NOT TO CONSTRUE THE CONTENTS OF THIS FORM C AS LEGAL, ACCOUNTING OR TAX ADVICE OR AS INFORMATION NECESSARILY APPLICABLE TO EACH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR'S PARTICULAR FINANCIAL SITUATION. EACH INVESTOR SHOULD CONSULT HIS OR HER OWN FINANCIAL ADVISER, COUNSEL AND ACCOUNTANT AS TO LEGAL, TAX AND RELATED MATTERS CONCERNING HIS OR HER INVESTMENT.

THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREBY WILL HAVE TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS. NO SECURITIES MAY BE PLEDGED, TRANSFERRED, RESOLD OR OTHERWISE

DISPOSED OF BY ANY PURCHASER EXCEPT PURSUANT TO RULE 501 OF REGULATION CF. INVESTORS SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THEY WILL BE REQUIRED TO BEAR THE FINANCIAL RISKS OF THIS INVESTMENT FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME.

NASAA UNIFORM LEGEND

IN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION INVESTORS MUST RELY ON THEIR OWN EXAMINATION OF THE PERSON OR ENTITY CREATING THE SECURITIES AND THE TERMS OF THE OFFERING, INCLUDING THE MERITS AND RISKS INVOLVED.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN RECOMMENDED BY ANY FEDERAL OR STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION OR REGULATORY AUTHORITY. FURTHERMORE, THE FOREGOING AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT CONFIRMED THE ACCURACY OR DETERMINED THE ADEQUACY OF THIS DOCUMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CANADIAN INVESTORS

IF THE PURCHASER LIVES WITHIN CANADA, IT IS THE PURCHASER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FULLY OBSERVE THE LAWS OF A CANADA, SPECIFICALLY WITH REGARD TO THE TRANSFER AND RESALE OF ANY SECURITIES ACQUIRED IN THIS OFFERING.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FOREIGN INVESTORS

IF THE PURCHASER LIVES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, IT IS THE PURCHASER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FULLY OBSERVE THE LAWS OF ANY RELEVANT TERRITORY OR JURISDICTION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN CONNECTION WITH ANY PURCHASE OF THE SECURITIES, INCLUDING OBTAINING REQUIRED GOVERNMENTAL OR OTHER CONSENTS OR OBSERVING ANY OTHER REQUIRED LEGAL OR OTHER FORMALITIES. THE COMPANY RESERVES THE RIGHT TO DENY THE PURCHASE OF THE SECURITIES BY ANY FOREIGN PURCHASER.

Forward Looking Statement Disclosure

This Form C and any documents incorporated by reference herein or therein contain forward-looking statements and are subject to risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical fact or relating to present facts or current conditions included in this Form C are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements give the Company's current reasonable expectations and projections relating to its financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business. You can identify forward-looking statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. These statements may include words such as "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "project," "plan," "intend," "believe," "may," "should," "can have," "likely" and other words and terms of similar meaning in connection with any discussion of the timing or nature of future operating or financial performance or other events.

The forward-looking statements contained in this Form C and any documents incorporated by reference herein or therein are based on reasonable assumptions the Company has made in light of its industry experience, perceptions of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors it believes are appropriate under the circumstances. As you read and consider this Form C, you should understand that these statements are not guarantees of performance or results. They involve risks, uncertainties (many of which are beyond the Company's control) and assumptions. Although the Company believes that these forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, you should be aware that many factors could affect its actual operating and financial performance and cause its performance to differ materially from the performance anticipated in the forward-looking statements. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should any of these assumptions prove incorrect or change, the Company's actual operating and financial performance may vary in material respects from the performance projected in these forward-looking statements.

Any forward-looking statement made by the Company in this Form C or any documents incorporated by reference herein or therein speaks only as of the date of this Form C. Factors or events that could cause our actual operating and financial performance to differ may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for the Company to predict all of them. The Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

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ONGOING REPORTING

The Company will file a report electronically with the Securities & Exchange Commission annually and post the report on its website, no later than April 30, 2019.

Once posted, the annual report may be found on the Company's website at: <http://www.r3printing.com>.

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

- (1) the Company is required to file reports under Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act;
- (2) the Company has filed at least three annual reports pursuant to Regulation CF and has total assets that do not exceed \$10,000,000;
- (3) the Company has filed at least one annual report pursuant to Regulation CF and has fewer than 300 holders of record;
- (4) the Company or another party repurchases all of the Securities issued in reliance on Section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act, including any payment in full of debt securities or any complete redemption of redeemable securities; or
- (5) the Company liquidates or dissolves its business in accordance with state law.

About this Form C

You should rely only on the information contained in this Form C. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information different from that contained in this Form C. We are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy the Securities only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. You should assume that the information contained in this Form C is accurate only as of the date of this Form C, regardless of the time of delivery of this Form C or of any sale of Securities. Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects may have changed since that date.

Statements contained herein as to the content of any agreements or other document are summaries and, therefore, are necessarily selective and incomplete and are qualified in their entirety by the actual agreements or other documents. The Company will provide the opportunity to ask questions of and receive answers from the Company’s management concerning terms and conditions of the Offering, the Company or any other relevant matters and any additional reasonable information to any prospective Purchaser prior to the consummation of the sale of the Securities.

This Form C does not purport to contain all of the information that may be required to evaluate the Offering and any recipient hereof should conduct its own independent analysis. The statements of the Company contained herein are based on information believed to be reliable. No warranty can be made as to the accuracy of such information or that circumstances have not changed since the date of this Form C. The Company does not expect to update or otherwise revise this Form C or other materials supplied herewith. The delivery of this Form C at any time does not imply that the information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of this Form C. This Form C is submitted in connection with the Offering described herein and may not be reproduced or used for any other purpose.

SUMMARY

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by more detailed information that may appear elsewhere in this Form C and the Exhibits hereto. Each prospective Purchaser is urged to read this Form C and the Exhibits hereto in their entirety.

R3 Printing, Inc. (the “Company”) is a Delaware corporation, formed on March 12, 2018.

The Company is located at 274 W 119th Street Apt 1A, New York, NY 10026.

The Company’s website is <http://www.r3printing.com>.

The information available on or through our website is not a part of this Form C. In making an investment decision with respect to our Securities, you should only consider the information contained in this Form C.

The Business

The Company will sell fused deposition modeling (“FDM”) 3D printers to 3D print manufacturers.

The Offering

Minimum amount of Units of SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) being offered	25,000
Total Units of SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) outstanding after Offering (if minimum amount reached)	25,000*
Maximum amount of Units of SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity)	1,070,000

Total Units of SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) outstanding after Offering (if maximum amount reached)	1,070,000*
Purchase price per Security	\$1.00
Minimum investment amount per investor	\$25.00
Offering deadline	July 11, 2018
Use of proceeds	See the description of the use of proceeds on page 27 hereof.
Voting Rights	See the description of the voting rights on page 35 hereof.

*The total number of SAFEs outstanding is subject to increase in an amount equivalent to OpenDeal Inc. dba Republic's commission of 2% of the Securities issued in the Offering(s).

RISK FACTORS

Risks Related to the Company's Business and Industry

To date, we have not generated revenue, do not foresee generating any revenue in the near future and therefore rely on external financing.

We are a startup company and our business model currently focuses on hardware development rather than generating revenue. While we intend to generate revenue in the future, we cannot assure you when or if we will be able to do so.

We rely on external financing to fund our operations. We anticipate, based on our current proposed plans and assumptions relating to our operations (including the timetable of, and costs associated with, new product development) that, if the Minimum Amount is raised in this Offering, it will be sufficient to satisfy our contemplated cash requirements through approximately April 2019, assuming that we do not accelerate the development of other opportunities available to us, engage in an extraordinary transaction or otherwise face unexpected events, costs or contingencies, any of which could affect our cash requirements.

We expect capital outlays and operating expenditures to increase over the next several years as we expand our infrastructure, commercial operations, development activities and establish offices.

Our future funding requirements will depend on many factors, including but not limited to the following:

- The cost of expanding our operations;
- The financial terms and timing of any collaborations, licensing or other arrangements into which we may enter;
- The rate of progress and cost of development activities;
- The need to respond to technological changes and increased competition;
- The costs of filing, prosecuting, defending and enforcing any patent claims and other intellectual property rights;

- The cost and delays in product development that may result from changes in regulatory requirements applicable to our products;
- Sales and marketing efforts to bring these new product candidates to market;
- Unforeseen difficulties in establishing and maintaining an effective sales and distribution network; and
- Lack of demand for and market acceptance of our products and technologies.

We may have difficulty obtaining additional funding and we cannot assure you that additional capital will be available to us when needed, if at all, or if available, will be obtained on terms acceptable to us. If we raise additional funds by issuing additional debt securities, such debt instruments may provide for rights, preferences or privileges senior to the Securities. In addition, the terms of the debt securities issued could impose significant restrictions on our operations. If we raise additional funds through collaborations and licensing arrangements, we might be required to relinquish significant rights to our technologies or product candidates, or grant licenses on terms that are not favorable to us. If adequate funds are not available, we may have to delay, scale back, or eliminate some of our operations or our research development and commercialization activities. Under these circumstances, if the Company is unable to acquire additional capital or is required to raise it on terms that are less satisfactory than desired, it may have a material adverse effect on its financial condition.

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.

We were incorporated under the laws of Delaware on March 12, 2018. Accordingly, we have no history upon which an evaluation of our prospects and future performance can be made. Our proposed operations are subject to all business risks associated with new enterprises. The likelihood of our creation of a viable business must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications, and delays frequently encountered in connection with the inception of a business, operation in a competitive industry, and the continued development of advertising, promotions, and a corresponding client base. We anticipate that our operating expenses will increase for the near future. There can be no assurances that we will ever operate profitably. You should consider the Company's business, operations and prospects in light of the risks, expenses and challenges faced as an early-stage company.

We may face potential difficulties in obtaining capital.

We may have difficulty raising needed capital in the future as a result of, among other factors, our lack of an approved product and revenues from sales, as well as the inherent business risks associated with our company and present and future market conditions. Our business currently does not generate any sales and future sources of revenue may not be sufficient to meet our future capital requirements. We will require additional funds to execute our business strategy and conduct our operations. If adequate funds are unavailable, we may be required to delay, reduce the scope of or eliminate one or more of our research, development or commercialization programs, product launches or marketing efforts, any of which may materially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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 highly competitive.

We face competition with respect to any products that we may seek to develop or commercialize in the future. Our competitors include major companies worldwide. Many of our competitors have significantly greater financial, technical and human resources than we have and superior expertise in research and development and marketing approved products and thus may be better equipped than us to develop and commercialize products. These competitors also compete with us in recruiting and retaining qualified personnel and acquiring technologies. Smaller or early stage companies may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly through collaborative arrangements with large and established companies. Accordingly, our competitors may commercialize products more rapidly or effectively than we are able to, which would adversely affect our competitive position, the likelihood that our products will achieve initial market acceptance, and our ability to generate meaningful additional revenues from our products.

We rely on other companies to provide major components for our products.

We depend on third-party suppliers and subcontractors to meet our contractual obligations to our customers and conduct our operations. Our ability to meet our obligations to our customers may be adversely affected if suppliers or subcontractors do not provide the agreed-upon supplies or perform the agreed-upon services in compliance with customer requirements and 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 major components 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 a particular major component.

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 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.

One of the potential risks we face in the distribution of our products is liability resulting from counterfeit or tainted products infiltrating the supply chain.

Because we source products from various sources, we rely on various suppliers and their quality control measures. While we have procedures to maintain the highest quality levels in our products, we may be subject to faulty components in our products, which would negatively affect our products and our customers' experience with them and could decrease customer demand for our products. In addition, if there is serious injury due to our products, there can be no assurance that the insurance coverage we maintain is sufficient or will be available in adequate amounts or at a reasonable cost, or that indemnification agreements will provide us with adequate protection.

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.

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 products and services, we may invest significant time and resources. Initial timetables for the introduction and development of 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.

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

We collect store sensitive data, including intellectual property, our proprietary business information and that of our customers, suppliers and business partners, and personally identifiable information of our customers and employees, in our data centers and on our networks. 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 our networks and the information stored there could be accessed, publicly disclosed, lost or stolen. 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 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.

The secure processing, maintenance and transmission of this information is critical to our operations and business strategy. The expenses associated with protecting our information/ these steps could reduce our operating margins.

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.

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

In particular, R3 Printing is dependent on Paul Sieradzki and Daniel Downs who are the Co-Founders of R3 Printing. R3 Printing has or intends to enter into employment agreements with Paul Sieradzki or Daniel Downs although there can be no assurance that it will do so or that they will continue to be employed by R3 Printing for a particular period of time. The loss of Paul Sieradzki or Daniel Downs or any member of the board of directors or executive officer could harm the R3 Printing’s business, financial condition, cash flow and results of operations.

We rely on various intellectual property rights, including patents and 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.

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, in the United States of America. 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.

Changes in raw material and manufacturing input prices could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Because pricing for the majority of our cellulose specialty fibers customers is set annually, we typically have very limited ability to pass along fluctuations in costs to customers after pricing has been established. Raw material costs and energy are a significant operating expense. The cost of raw materials and energy can be volatile and are susceptible to rapid and substantial increases due

to factors beyond our control, such as changing economic conditions, political unrest, instability in energy-producing nations, and supply and demand considerations. Price increases and general volatility could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Failure to develop new products and production technologies or to implement productivity and cost reduction initiatives successfully may harm our competitive position.

We depend significantly on the development of commercially viable new products, product grades and applications, as well as process technologies, free of any legal restrictions. If we are unsuccessful in developing new products, applications and production processes in the future, our competitive position and results of operations may be negatively affected. However, as we invest in new technology, we face the risk of unanticipated operational or commercialization difficulties, including an inability to obtain necessary permits or governmental approvals, the development of competing technologies, failure of facilities or processes to operate in accordance with specifications or expectations, construction delays, cost over-runs, the unavailability of financing, required materials or equipment and various other factors. Likewise, we have undertaken and are continuing to undertake initiatives to improve productivity and performance and to generate cost savings. These initiatives may not be completed or beneficial or the estimated cost savings from such activities may not be realized.

Product liability claims could adversely impact our business and reputation.

Our business exposes us to potential product liability risk, as well as warranty and recall claims that are inherent in the design, manufacture, sale and use of our products. In the event our products actually or allegedly fail to perform as expected and we are subject to such claims above the amount of insurance coverage, outside the scope of our coverage, or for which we do not have coverage, our results of operations, as well as our reputation, could be adversely affected. Our products may be subject to recall for performance or safety-related issues. Product recalls subject us to harm to our reputation, loss of current and future customers, reduced revenue and product recall costs. Product recall costs are incurred when we, either voluntarily or involuntarily, recall a product through a formal campaign to solicit the return of specific products due to a known or suspected performance issue. Any significant product recalls could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We may incur additional expenses and delays due to technical problems or other interruptions at our manufacturing facilities.

Disruptions in operations due to technical problems or other interruptions such as floods or fire would adversely affect the manufacturing capacity of our facilities. Such interruptions could cause delays in production and cause us to incur additional expenses such as charges for expedited deliveries for products that are delayed. Additionally, our customers have the ability to cancel purchase orders in the event of any delays in production and may decrease future orders if delays are persistent. Additionally, to the extent that such disruptions do not result from damage to our physical property, these may not be covered by our business interruption insurance. Any such disruptions may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Any disruption in our information systems could disrupt our operations and would be adverse to our business and results of operations.

We depend on various information systems to support our customers' requirements and to successfully manage our business, including managing orders, supplies, accounting controls and payroll. Any inability to successfully manage the procurement, development, implementation or execution of our information systems and back-up systems, including matters related to system security, reliability, performance and access, as well as any inability of these systems to fulfill their

intended purpose within our business, could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Such disruptions may not be covered by our business interruption insurance.

The potential impact of failing to deliver products on time could increase the cost of our products.

In most instances, we guarantee that we will deliver a product by a scheduled date. If we subsequently fail to deliver the product as scheduled, we may be held responsible for cost impacts and/or other damages resulting from any delay. To the extent that these failures to deliver occur, the total damages for which we could be liable could significantly increase the cost of the products; as such, we could experience reduced profits or, in some cases, a loss for that contract. Additionally, failure to deliver products on time could result in damage to customer relationships, the potential loss of customers, and reputational damage which could impair our ability to attract new customers.

Many of our customers do not commit to long-term production schedules, which makes it difficult for us to schedule production accurately and achieve maximum efficiency of our manufacturing capacity.

Many of our customers do not commit to firm production schedules and we continue to experience reduced lead-times in customer orders. Additionally, customers may change production quantities or delay production with little lead-time or advance notice. Therefore, we rely on and plan our production and inventory levels based on our customers' advance orders, commitments or forecasts, as well as our internal assessments and forecasts of customer demand. The variations in volume and timing of sales make it difficult to schedule production and optimize utilization of manufacturing capacity. This uncertainty may require us to increase staffing and incur other expenses in order to meet an unexpected increase in customer demand, potentially placing a significant burden on our resources. Additionally, an inability to respond to such increases may cause customer dissatisfaction, which may negatively affect our customers' relationships.

Further, in order to secure sufficient production scale, we may make capital investments in advance of anticipated customer demand. Such investments may lead to low utilization levels if customer demand forecasts change and we are unable to utilize the additional capacity. Additionally, we order materials and components based on customer forecasts and orders and suppliers may require us to purchase materials and components in minimum quantities that exceed customer requirements, which may have an adverse impact on our results of operations. Such order fluctuations and deferrals may have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

The Company could be negatively impacted if found to have infringed on intellectual property rights.

Technology companies, including many of the Company's competitors, frequently enter into litigation based on allegations of patent infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. In addition, patent holding companies seek to monetize patents they have purchased or otherwise obtained. As the Company grows, the intellectual property rights claims against it will likely increase. The Company intends to vigorously defend infringement actions in court and before the U.S. International Trade Commission. The plaintiffs in these actions frequently seek injunctions and substantial damages. Regardless of the scope or validity of such patents or other intellectual property rights, or the merits of any claims by potential or actual litigants, the Company may have to engage in protracted litigation. If the Company is found to infringe one or more patents or other intellectual property rights, regardless of whether it can develop non-infringing technology, it may be required to pay substantial damages or royalties to a third-party, or it may be subject to a temporary or permanent injunction prohibiting the Company from marketing or

selling certain products. In certain cases, the Company may consider the desirability of entering into licensing agreements, although no assurance can be given that such licenses can be obtained on acceptable terms or that litigation will not occur. These licenses may also significantly increase the Company's operating expenses.

Regardless of the merit of particular claims, litigation may be expensive, time-consuming, disruptive to the Company's operations and distracting to management. In recognition of these considerations, the Company may enter into arrangements to settle litigation. If one or more legal matters were resolved against the Company's consolidated financial statements for that reporting period could be materially adversely affected. Further, such an outcome could result in significant compensatory, punitive or trebled monetary damages, disgorgement of revenue or profits, remedial corporate measures or injunctive relief against the Company that could adversely affect its financial condition and results of operations.

Indemnity provisions in various agreements potentially expose us to substantial liability for intellectual property infringement and other losses.

Our agreements with advertisers, advertising agencies, customers and other third parties may include indemnification provisions under which we agree to indemnify them for losses suffered or incurred as a result of claims of intellectual property infringement, damages caused by us to property or persons, or other liabilities relating to or arising from our products, services or other contractual obligations. The term of these indemnity provisions generally survives termination or expiration of the applicable agreement. Large indemnity payments would harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, any type of intellectual property lawsuit, whether initiated by us or a third party, would likely be time consuming and expensive to resolve and would divert management's time and attention.

We rely heavily on our technology and intellectual property, but we may be unable to adequately or cost-effectively protect or enforce our intellectual property rights, thereby weakening our competitive position and increasing operating costs.

To protect our rights in our services and technology, we rely on a combination of copyright and trademark laws, patents, trade secrets, confidentiality agreements with employees and third parties, and protective contractual provisions. We also rely on laws pertaining to trademarks and domain names to protect the value of our corporate brands and reputation. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may copy aspects of our services or technology, obtain and use information, marks, or technology that we regard as proprietary, or otherwise violate or infringe our intellectual property rights. In addition, it is possible that others could independently develop substantially equivalent intellectual property. If we do not effectively protect our intellectual property, or if others independently develop substantially equivalent intellectual property, our competitive position could be weakened.

Effectively policing the unauthorized use of our services and technology is time-consuming and costly, and the steps taken by us may not prevent misappropriation of our technology or other proprietary assets. The efforts we have taken to protect our proprietary rights may not be sufficient or effective, and unauthorized parties may copy aspects of our services, use similar marks or domain names, or obtain and use information, marks, or technology that we regard as proprietary. We may have to litigate to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets, or to determine the validity and scope of others' proprietary rights, which are sometimes not clear or may change. Litigation can be time consuming and expensive, and the outcome can be difficult to predict.

We rely on agreements with third parties to provide certain services, goods, technology, and intellectual property rights necessary to enable us to implement some of our applications.

Our ability to implement and provide our applications and services to our clients depends, in part, on services, goods, technology, and intellectual property rights owned or controlled by third parties. These third parties may become unable to or refuse to continue to provide these services, goods, technology, or intellectual property rights on commercially reasonable terms consistent with our business practices, or otherwise discontinue a service important for us to continue to operate our applications. If we fail to replace these services, goods, technologies, or intellectual property rights in a timely manner or on commercially reasonable terms, our operating results and financial condition could be harmed. In addition, we exercise limited control over our third-party vendors, which increases our vulnerability to problems with technology and services those vendors provide. If the services, technology, or intellectual property of third parties were to fail to perform as expected, it could subject us to potential liability, adversely affect our renewal rates, and have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

We depend on profitable royalty-bearing licenses of our technology, and if we are unable to maintain and generate such license agreements, then we may not be able to sustain existing levels of revenue or increase revenue.

We depend upon the identification, investment in and license of new patents for our revenues. If we are unable to maintain such license agreements and to continue to develop new license arrangements, then we may not have the resources to identify new technology-based opportunities for future patents and inventions in order to maintain sustainable revenue and growth.

Our current or future license agreements may not provide the volume or quality of royalty revenue to sustain our business. In some cases, other technology sources may compete against us as they seek to license and commercialize technologies. These and other strategies may reduce the number of technology sources and potential clients to whom we can market our services. Our inability to maintain current relationships and sources of technology or to secure new licensees, may have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

If we fail to maintain or expand our relationships with our suppliers, in some cases single-source suppliers, we may not have adequate access to new or key technology necessary for our products, which may impair our ability to deliver leading-edge products.

In addition to the technologies we develop, our suppliers develop product innovations at our direction that are requested by our customers. Further, we rely heavily on our component suppliers to provide us with leading-edge components that conform to required specifications or contractual arrangements on time and in accordance with a product roadmap. If we are not able to maintain or expand our relationships with our suppliers or continue to leverage their research and development capabilities to develop new technologies desired by our customers, our ability to deliver leading-edge products in a timely manner may be impaired and we could be required to incur additional research and development expenses. Also, disruption in our supply chain or the need to find alternative suppliers could impact the costs and/or timing associated with procuring necessary products, components and services. Similarly, suppliers have operating risks that could impact our business. These risks could create product time delays, inventory and invoicing problems, staging delays, and other operational difficulties.

We must acquire or develop new products, evolve existing ones, address any defects or errors, and adapt to technology change.

Technical developments, client requirements, programming languages, and industry standards change frequently in our markets. As a result, success in current markets and new markets will

depend upon our ability to enhance current products, address any product defects or errors, acquire or develop and introduce new products that meet client needs, keep pace with technology changes, respond to competitive products, and achieve market acceptance. Product development requires substantial investments for research, refinement, and testing. We may not have sufficient resources to make necessary product development investments. We may experience technical or other difficulties that will delay or prevent the successful development, introduction, or implementation of new or enhanced products. We may also experience technical or other difficulties in the integration of acquired technologies into our existing platform and applications. Inability to introduce or implement new or enhanced products in a timely manner could result in loss of market share if competitors are able to provide solutions to meet customer needs before we do, give rise to unanticipated expenses related to further development or modification of acquired technologies as a result of integration issues, and adversely affect future performance.

Our failure to deliver high quality server solutions could damage our reputation and diminish demand for our products, and subject us to liability.

Our customers require our products to perform at a high level, contain valuable features and be extremely reliable. The design of our server solutions is sophisticated and complex, and the process for manufacturing, assembling and testing our server solutions is challenging. Occasionally, our design or manufacturing processes may fail to deliver products of the quality that our customers require. For example, a vendor may provide us with a defective component that failed under certain heavy use applications. As a result, our product would need to be repaired. The vendor may agree to pay for the costs of the repairs, but we may incur costs in connection with the recall and diverted resources from other projects. New flaws or limitations in our products may be detected in the future. Part of our strategy is to bring new products to market quickly, and first-generation products may have a higher likelihood of containing undetected flaws. If our customers discover defects or other performance problems with our products, our customers' businesses, and our reputation, may be damaged. Customers may elect to delay or withhold payment for defective or underperforming products, request remedial action, terminate contracts for untimely delivery, or elect not to order additional products. If we do not properly address customer concerns about our products, our reputation and relationships with our customers may be harmed. In addition, we may be subject to product liability claims for a defective product. Any of the foregoing could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

The products we sell are advanced, and we need to rapidly and successfully develop and introduce new products in a competitive, demanding and rapidly changing environment.

To succeed in our intensely competitive industry, we must continually improve, refresh and expand our product and service offerings to include newer features, functionality or solutions, and keep pace with price-to-performance gains in the industry. Shortened product life cycles due to customer demands and competitive pressures impact the pace at which we must introduce and implement new technology. This requires a high level of innovation by both our software developers and the suppliers of the third-party software components included in our systems. In addition, bringing new solutions to the market entails a costly and lengthy process, and requires us to accurately anticipate customer needs and technology trends. We must continue to respond to market demands or our business operations may be adversely affected.

We must also anticipate and respond to customer demands regarding the compatibility of our current and prior offerings. These demands could hinder the pace of introducing and implementing new technology. Our future results may be affected if our products cannot effectively interface and perform well with software products of other companies and with our customers' existing IT infrastructures, or if we are unsuccessful in our efforts to enter into agreements allowing

integration of third-party technology with our database and software platforms. Our efforts to develop the interoperability of our products may require significant investments of capital and employee resources. In addition, many of our principal products are used with products offered by third parties and, in the future, some vendors of non-Company products may become less willing to provide us with access to their products, technical information and marketing and sales support. As a result of these and other factors, our ability to introduce new or improved solutions could be adversely impacted and our business would be negatively affected.

Industry consolidation may result in increased competition, which could result in a loss of customers or a reduction in revenue.

Some of our competitors have made or may make acquisitions or may enter into partnerships or other strategic relationships to offer more comprehensive services than they individually had offered or achieve greater economies of scale. In addition, new entrants not currently considered to be competitors may enter our market through acquisitions, partnerships or strategic relationships. We expect these trends to continue as companies attempt to strengthen or maintain their market positions. The potential entrants may have competitive advantages over us, such as greater name recognition, longer operating histories, more varied services and larger marketing budgets, as well as greater financial, technical and other resources. The companies resulting from combinations or that expand or vertically integrate their business to include the market that we address may create more compelling service offerings and may offer greater pricing flexibility than we can or may engage in business practices that make it more difficult for us to compete effectively, including on the basis of price, sales and marketing programs, technology or service functionality. These pressures could result in a substantial loss of our customers or a reduction in our revenue.

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.

If we do not respond to technological changes or upgrade our websites and technology systems, our growth prospects and results of operations could be adversely affected.

To remain competitive, we must continue to enhance and improve the functionality and features of our websites and technology infrastructure. As a result, we will need to continue to improve and expand our hosting and network infrastructure and related software capabilities. These

improvements may require greater levels of spending than we have experienced in the past. Without such improvements, our operations might suffer from unanticipated system disruptions, slow application performance or unreliable service levels, any of which could negatively affect our reputation and ability to attract and retain customers and contributors. Furthermore, in order to continue to attract and retain new customers, we are likely to incur expenses in connection with continuously updating and improving our user interface and experience. We may face significant delays in introducing new services, products and enhancements. If competitors introduce new products and services using new technologies or if new industry standards and practices emerge, our existing websites and our proprietary technology and systems may become obsolete or less competitive, and our business may be harmed. In addition, the expansion and improvement of our systems and infrastructure may require us to commit substantial financial, operational and technical resources, with no assurance that our business will improve.

Risks Related to the Securities

The Units of SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) will not be freely tradable until one year from the initial purchase date. Although the Units of SAFE may be tradable under federal securities law, state securities regulations may apply and each Purchaser 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 Units of SAFE. Because the Units of SAFE have not been registered under the Securities Act or under the securities laws of any state or non-United States jurisdiction, the Units of SAFE 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 effected. Limitations on the transfer of the Units of SAFE may also adversely affect the price that you might be able to obtain for the Units of SAFE in a private sale. Purchasers should be aware of the long-term nature of their investment in the Company. Each Purchaser 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.

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.

No guarantee of return on investment.

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.

Purchasers will not become equity holders until the Company decides to convert the Securities into CF Shadow Securities or until an IPO or sale of the Company.

Purchasers 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 Purchasers may never become equity holders of the Company. Purchasers 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. The Company is under no obligation to convert the Securities into CF Shadow Securities (the type of equity Securities Purchasers are entitled to receive upon such conversion). In certain instances, such as a sale of the Company, an IPO or a dissolution or bankruptcy, the Purchasers may only have a right to receive cash, to the extent available, rather than equity in the Company.

Purchasers will not have voting rights, even upon conversion of the Securities into CF Shadow Securities.

Purchasers will not have the right to vote upon matters of the Company even if and when their Securities are converted into CF Shadow Securities. 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 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 vote the same way as a majority of the Series B Preferred Share holders vote. Thus, Purchasers will never be able to freely vote upon any director or other matters of the Company.

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

Purchasers 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 may have such rights. Regulation CF requires only the provision of an annual report on Form C and no additional information. This lack of information could put Purchasers at a disadvantage in general and with respect to other security holders.

In a dissolution or bankruptcy of the Company, Purchasers will be treated the same as common equity holders.

In a dissolution or bankruptcy of the Company, Purchasers of Securities which have not been converted will be entitled to distributions as if they were common stock holders. This means that such Purchasers 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 Securities, the Purchasers 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.

Purchasers 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 Purchasers 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 Purchasers have no right to demand such conversion. Only in limited circumstances, such as a liquidity event, may the Purchasers 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 Purchasers 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 Purchaser 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.

THE SECURITIES OFFERED INVOLVE A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK AND MAY RESULT IN THE LOSS OF YOUR ENTIRE INVESTMENT. ANY PERSON CONSIDERING THE PURCHASE OF THESE SECURITIES SHOULD BE AWARE OF THESE AND OTHER FACTORS SET FORTH IN THIS FORM C AND SHOULD CONSULT WITH HIS OR HER 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.

BUSINESS

Description of the Business

The Company will sell fused deposition modeling ("FDM") 3D printers to 3D print manufacturers.

Business Plan

R3 Printing is committed to bringing the best user experience to its customers through its innovative hardware, software and services. R3 Printing's business strategy leverages its unique ability to design and develop its own hardware to provide its customers products and solutions with innovative design, superior ease-of-use and seamless integration.

History of the Business

The Company was formed as a Delaware corporation in March 2018 by Daniel Downs and Paul Sieradzki.

The Company's Products and/or Services

Product / Service	Description	Current Market
R3 Printer	Fused deposition modeling 3D printer	Small and medium sized businesses, including wholesalers and retailers.

In March 2018, the Company announced the R3 Printer which is expected to be available in March 2019.

R3 Printing, Inc. plans to sell the R3 Printer in most of its major markets directly to small and medium sized businesses through its retail and online stores and its direct sales force. The Company also plans to employ a variety of indirect distribution channels, such as third-party wholesalers, retailers and value-added resellers.

Competition

The Company’s primary competitors include re:3D, Ultimaker, Makerbot, Stratasys, Prusa3D, XYZ Printing, ROBO 3D, Markforged.

The markets for the Company’s products and services are highly competitive and the Company is confronted by aggressive competition in all areas of its business. The Company’s competitors may aggressively cut prices or lower their product margins to gain or maintain market share. Principal competitive factors important to the Company include price, product features, relative price/performance, product quality and reliability, design innovation, a strong third-party software and accessories ecosystem, marketing and distribution capability, service and support and corporate reputation.

Supply Chain and Customer Base

Although most components essential to the Company’s business are generally available from multiple sources, a number of components are currently obtained from single or limited sources. Therefore, many components used by the Company, including those that are available from multiple sources, are at times subject to industry-wide shortage and significant pricing fluctuations that could materially adversely affect the Company’s financial condition and operating results.

Our revenues are derived primarily from Fortune Global 500 and Fortune 1000 companies, small and medium sized business, and other enterprises.

Intellectual Property

Patents

The Company has four provisional patents for the construction and design of a color three-dimensional printer.

Trademarks

Application or Registration #	Goods / Services	Mark	File Date	Registration Date	Country
4719509	Three-dimensional printing (3DP) services in class 40 (U.S. CLS. 100, 103, and 106).	Service Mark	August 6, 2014	April 14, 2015	United States of America

418811354	Three-dimensional printing (3DP) services in class 40 (U.S. CLS. 100, 103, and 106).	Service Mark	June 3, 2015	January 5, 2016	United States of America
51103 1778	Three-dimensional printing (3DP) services.	Service Mark	April 13, 2016	December 20, 2016	United States of America
51103 1798	Three-dimensional printing (3DP) services.	Service Mark	April 14, 2016	December 20, 2016	United States of America

Governmental/Regulatory Approval and Compliance

The Company is subject to and affected by the laws and regulations of U.S. federal, state and local governmental authorities. These laws and regulations are subject to change.

Litigation

None

Other

The Company's principal address is 274 W 119th Street Apt 1A, New York, NY 10026.

The Company conducts business in New York.

Because this Form C focuses primarily on information concerning the Company rather than the industry in which the Company operates, potential Purchasers may wish to conduct their own separate investigation of the Company's industry to obtain greater insight in assessing the Company's prospects.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The following table lists the use of proceeds of the Offering if the Minimum Amount and maximum amount are raised.

Use of Proceeds	% of Minimum Proceeds Raised	Amount if Minimum Raised	% of Maximum Proceeds Raised	Amount if Maximum Raised
Intermediary Fees	6.00%	\$1,500.00	6.00%	\$64,200.00
Campaign marketing expenses or related reimbursement	12.00%	\$0.00	13.58%	\$145,300.00

Estimated Attorney Fees	12.00%	\$3,000.00	0.28%	\$3,000.00
Estimated Accountant Fees	6.00%	\$1,500.00	0.14%	\$1,500.00
General Marketing	10.00%	\$1,500.00	15.00%	\$160,500.00
Research and Development	24.00%	\$5,000.00	20.00%	\$214,000.00
Future Wages	0.00%	\$0.00	15.00%	\$160,500.00
General Working Capital	30.00%	\$7,500.00	30.00%	\$321,000.00
Total	100.00%	\$25,000	100.00%	\$1,070,000

The Company maintains discretion to alter the use of proceeds as set forth above. The Company may alter the use of proceeds when the needs of execution demand the allocation of capital in order to effectively execute, as per the discretion of company Officers and/or Directors.

DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Directors

The directors or managers of the Company are listed below along with all positions and offices held at the Company and their principal occupation and employment responsibilities for the past three (3) years and their educational background and qualifications.

Name

Daniel Downs

All positions and offices held with the Company and date such position(s) was held with start and ending dates

Director, March 12, 2018

Principal occupation and employment responsibilities during at least the last three (3) years with start and ending dates

Co-Founder & Executive, R3 Printing Inc (March 2018 to Present)

Co-Founder & Executive, R3 Printing LLC (October 2016 to Present)

Sales, NYC Office Suites, (June 2013 to October 2016)

Education

Fordham University, B.A. Political Science, 2013

Name

Paul Sieradzki

All positions and offices held with the Company and date such position(s) was held with start and ending dates

Director, March 12, 2018

Principal occupation and employment responsibilities during at least the last three (3) years with start and ending dates

Co-Founder & Executive, R3 Printing Inc (March 2018 to Present)

Co-Founder & Executive, R3 Printing LLC (October 2016 to Present)

Infrastructure Consultant, Bridgewater Associates, (June 2013 to Present)

Operations, Morgan Stanley, (March 2015 to May 2016)

Education

Fordham University, B.S. Environmental Science, 2014

Columbia University [Incomplete]

Officers

The officers of the Company are listed below along with all positions and offices held at the Company and their principal occupation and employment responsibilities for the past three (3) years and their educational background and qualifications.

Name

Daniel Downs

All positions and offices held with the Company and date such position(s) was held with start and ending dates

President and Secretary, March 12, 2018

Principal occupation and employment responsibilities during at least the last three (3) years with start and ending dates

Co-Founder & Executive, R3 Printing Inc (March 2018 to Present)

Co-Founder & Executive, R3 Printing LLC (October 2016 to Present)

Sales, NYC Office Suites, (June 2013 to October 2016)

Education

Fordham University, B.A. Political Science, 2013

Name

Paul Sieradzki

All positions and offices held with the Company and date such position(s) was held with start and ending dates

Treasurer, March 12, 2018

Principal occupation and employment responsibilities during at least the last three (3) years with start and ending dates

Co-Founder & Executive, R3 Printing Inc (March 2018 to Present)

Co-Founder & Executive, R3 Printing LLC (October 2016 to Present)

Infrastructure Consultant, Bridgewater Associates, (June 2013 to Present)
Operations, Morgan Stanley, (March 2015 to May 2016)

Education

Fordham University, B.S. Environmental Science, 2014
Columbia University [Incomplete]

Indemnification

Indemnification is authorized by the Company to directors, officers or controlling persons acting in their professional capacity pursuant to Delaware law. Indemnification includes expenses such as attorney's fees and, in certain circumstances, judgments, fines and settlement amounts actually paid or incurred in connection with actual or threatened actions, suits or proceedings involving such person, except in certain circumstances where a person is adjudged to be guilty of gross negligence or willful misconduct, unless a court of competent jurisdiction determines that such indemnification is fair and reasonable under the circumstances.

Employees

The Company does not currently have any employees.

CAPITALIZATION AND OWNERSHIP

Capitalization

The Company has issued the following outstanding Securities:

Type of security	Convertible Notes
Amount outstanding	\$50,000
Voting Rights	None
Anti-Dilution Rights	Yes
How this Security may limit, dilute or qualify the Notes/Bonds issued pursuant to Regulation CF	Common Shares for Units of SAFE may be issued at the same time when all notes convert.
Percentage ownership of the Company by the holders of such Securities (assuming conversion prior to the Offering if convertible securities).	0.0%

The Company does not currently have any debt outstanding.

The Company has conducted the following prior Securities offerings in the past three years:

Security Type	Number Sold	Money Raised	Use of Proceeds	Offering Date	Exemption from Registratio
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					n Used or Public Offering
Convertible Note	1	\$50,000	Formation	March 21, 2018	Rule 506(b)
Common Stock	4,000,000	\$4,000	Research & Development	March 21, 2018	Rule 4(a)(2)

Valuation

Even though the pre-Offering value ascribed to the Company is \$8,843,000.00 based on similar companies in the industry, the price of the Securities in this Offering has been determined arbitrarily.

Before making an investment decision, you should carefully consider this valuation and the factors used to reach such valuation. Such valuation may not be accurate and you are encouraged to determine your own independent value of the Company prior to investing.

Ownership

A majority of the Company is owned by a few people. Those people are Paul Sieradzki and Daniel Downs.

Below the beneficial owners of 20% percent or more of the Company's outstanding voting equity securities, calculated on the basis of voting power, are listed along with the amount they own.

Name	Percentage Owned Prior to Offering
Daniel Downs	50.0%
Paul Sieradzki	50.0%

Following the Offering, the Purchasers will own 0.0% of the Company if the Minimum Amount is raised and 0.0% if the Maximum Amount is raised.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Please see the financial information listed on the cover page of this Form C and attached hereto in addition to the following information. Financial statements are attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Operations

We are a pre-revenue company and our primary expenses consist of research and development, and patents. We do not anticipate generating revenue until March 2019.

The Company intends to achieve profitability in the next 12 months by finishing our prototype testing, putting together an R3 Printer prototype, testing an R3 Printer prototype, developing an R3 Printer product, and coming to market with the R3 Printer as a product for enterprise 3D print manufacturers.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Offering proceeds are important to our operations. While not dependent on the Offering proceeds, the influx of capital will assist in the achievement of our next milestones and expedite the realization of our business plan, specifically research and development and prototype testing. Because we have already allocated the proceeds to a specific use dependent on the completion of this Offering, the proceeds will not have a material effect on our liquidity.

In addition to the proceeds from the Offering, the Company has raised \$50,000 from Ocean Capital, a Cincinnati-based venture capital firm.

Capital Expenditures and Other Obligations

We have signed non-binding letters of intent (LOIs) with four beta testing partners for the explicit purpose of leveraging their expertise and infrastructure for the testing of the R3 Printer. We will be providing these beta testing partners with a minimum of one R3 Printer each for the purposes of producing 3D printers.

Trends and Uncertainties

After reviewing the above discussion of the steps the Company intends to take, potential Purchasers should consider whether achievement of each step within the estimated time frame is realistic in their judgment. Potential Purchasers should also assess the consequences to the Company of any delays in taking these steps and whether the Company will need additional financing to accomplish them.

The financial statements are an important part of this Form C and should be reviewed in their entirety. The financial statements of the Company are attached hereto as Exhibit A.

THE OFFERING AND THE SECURITIES

The Offering

The Company is offering up to 1,070,000 of Units of SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) for up to \$1,070,000.00. The Company is attempting to raise a minimum amount of \$25,000.00 in this Offering. The Company must receive commitments from investors in an amount totaling the Minimum Amount by July 11, 2018 (the "Offering Deadline") in order to receive any funds. If the sum of the investment commitments does not equal or exceed the Minimum Amount by the Offering Deadline, no Securities will be sold in the Offering, investment commitments will be cancelled and committed funds will be returned to potential investors without interest or deductions. The Company will accept investments in excess of the Minimum Amount up to \$1,070,000.00 (the "Maximum Amount") and the additional Securities will be allocated on a pro-rata basis.

The price of the Securities does not necessarily bear any relationship to the Company's asset value, net worth, revenues or other established criteria of value, and should not be considered indicative of the actual value of the Securities.

In order to purchase the Securities you must make a commitment to purchase by completing the Subscription Agreement. Purchaser funds will be held in escrow with FundAmerica until the Minimum Amount of investments is reached. Purchasers may cancel an investment commitment until 48 hours prior to the Offering Deadline or the Closing, whichever comes first using the cancellation mechanism provided by the Intermediary. The Company will notify Purchasers when the Minimum Amount has been reached. If the Company reaches the Minimum Amount prior to

the Offering Deadline, it may close the Offering at least five (5) days after reaching the Minimum Amount and providing notice to the Purchasers. If any material change (other than reaching the Minimum Amount) occurs related to the Offering prior to the Offering Deadline, the Company will provide notice to Purchasers and receive reconfirmations from Purchasers who have already made commitments. If a Purchaser does not reconfirm his or her investment commitment after a material change is made to the terms of the Offering, the Purchaser's investment commitment will be cancelled and the committed funds will be returned without interest or deductions. If a Purchaser does not cancel an investment commitment before the Minimum Amount is reached, the funds will be released to the Company upon closing of the Offering and the Purchaser will receive the Securities in exchange for his or her investment. Any Purchaser funds received after the initial closing will be released to the Company upon a subsequent closing and the Purchaser will receive Securities via Electronic Certificate/PDF in exchange for his or her investment as soon as practicable thereafter.

Subscription Agreements are not binding on the Company until accepted by the Company, which reserves the right to reject, in whole or in part, in its sole and absolute discretion, any subscription. If the Company rejects all or a portion of any subscription, the applicable prospective Purchaser's funds will be returned without interest or deduction.

R3 Printing, Inc. engaged a third party valuation firm to determine the price. The minimum amount that a Purchaser may invest in the Offering is \$25.00.

The Offering is being made through OpenDeal Inc. dba "Republic", the Intermediary. The following two fields below sets forth the compensation being paid in connection with the Offering.

Commission/Fees

6.0% of the amount raised.

Stock, Warrants and Other Compensation

2% of Securities issued as in this Offering.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for the Securities is KoreConX Corp.

The Securities

We request that you please review our organizational documents and the Crowd Safe instrument in conjunction with the following summary information.

Authorized Capitalization

At the initial closing of this Offering (if the minimum amount is sold), our authorized capital stock will consist of (i) 10,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of which 4,000,000 common shares will be issued and outstanding.

Not Currently Equity Interests

The Securities are not currently equity interests in the Company and can be thought of as the right to receive equity at some point in the future upon the occurrence of certain events.

Dividends

The Securities do not entitle the Purchasers to any dividends.

Conversion

Upon each future equity financing of greater than \$1,000,000.00 (an “Equity Financing”), the Securities are convertible at the option of the Company, into CF Shadow Series Securities, which are securities identical to those issued in such future Equity Financing except 1) they do not have the right to vote on any matters except as required by law, 2) they must vote in accordance with the majority of the investors in such future Equity Financing with respect to any such required vote and 3) they are not entitled to any inspection or information rights (other than those contemplated by Regulation CF). The Company has no obligation to convert the Securities in any future financing.

Conversion Upon the First Equity Financing

If the Company elects to convert the Securities upon the first Equity Financing following the issuance of the Securities, the Purchaser will receive the number of CF Shadow Series Securities equal to the greater of the quotient obtained by dividing the amount the Purchaser paid for the Securities (the “Purchase Amount”) by:

(a) the quotient of \$5,000,000.00 divided by the aggregate number of issued and outstanding shares of capital stock, assuming full conversion or exercise of all convertible and exercisable Securities then outstanding, including shares of convertible preferred stock and all outstanding vested or unvested options or warrants to purchase capital stock, but excluding (i) the issuance of all shares of capital stock reserved and available for future issuance under any of the Company’s existing equity incentive plans, (ii) convertible promissory notes issued by the Company, (iii) any Simple Agreements for Future Equity, including the Securities (collectively, “Safes”), and (iv) any equity Securities that are issuable upon conversion of any outstanding convertible promissory notes or Safes,

OR

(b) the lowest price per share of the Securities sold in such Equity Financing multiplied by 82.00%.

The price (either (a) or (b)) determined immediately above shall be deemed the “First Financing Price” and may be used to establish the conversion price of the Securities at a later date, even if the Company does not choose to convert the Securities upon the first Equity Financing following the issuance of the Securities.

Conversion After the First Equity Financing

If the Company elects to convert the Securities upon an Equity Financing after the first Equity Financing following the issuance of the Securities, the Purchaser will receive the number of CF Shadow Series Securities equal to the quotient obtained by dividing (a) the Purchase Amount by (b) the First Financing Price.

Conversion Upon a Liquidity Event Prior to an Equity Financing

In the case of an initial public offering of the Company (“IPO”) or Change of Control (see below) (either of these events, a “Liquidity Event”) of the Company prior to any Equity Financing, the Purchaser will receive, at the option of the Purchaser, either (i) a cash payment equal to the Purchase Amount (subject to the following paragraph) or (ii) a number of shares of common stock of the Company equal to the Purchase Amount divided by the quotient of (a) \$5,000,000.00 divided by (b) the number, as of immediately prior to the Liquidity Event, of shares of the Company’s capital stock (on an as-converted basis) outstanding, assuming exercise or conversion of all

outstanding vested and unvested options, warrants and other convertible securities, but excluding: (i) shares of common stock reserved and available for future grant under any equity incentive or similar plan; (ii) any Safes; and (iii) convertible promissory notes.

In connection with a cash payment described in the preceding paragraph, the Purchase Amount will be due and payable by the Company to the Purchaser immediately prior to, or concurrent with, the consummation of the Liquidity Event. If there are not enough funds to pay the Purchasers and holders of other Safes (collectively, the “Cash-Out Investors”) in full, then all of the Company’s available funds will be distributed with equal priority and pro rata among the Cash-Out Investors in proportion to their Purchase Amounts.

“Change of Control” as used above and throughout this section, means (i) a transaction or transactions in which any person or group becomes the beneficial owner of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities entitled to elect the Company’s board of directors, (ii) any reorganization, merger or consolidation of the Company, in which the outstanding voting security holders of the Company fail to retain at least a majority of such voting securities following such transaction(s) or (iii) a sale, lease or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company.

Conversion Upon a Liquidity Event Following an Equity Financing

In the case of a Liquidity Event following any Equity Financing, the Purchaser will receive, at the option of the Purchaser, either (i) a cash payment equal to the Purchase Amount (as described above) or (ii) a number of shares of the most recently issued preferred stock equal to the Purchase Amount divided by the First Financing Price. Shares of preferred stock granted in connection therewith shall have the same liquidation rights and preferences as the shares of preferred stock issued in connection with the Company’s most recent Equity Financing.

Dissolution

If there is a Dissolution Event (see below) before the Securities terminate, the Company will distribute, subject to the preferences applicable to any series of preferred stock then outstanding, all of its assets legally available for distribution with equal priority among the Purchasers, all holders of other Safes (on an as converted basis based on a valuation of common stock as determined in good faith by the Company’s board of directors at the time of the Dissolution Event) and all holders of common stock.

A “Dissolution Event” means (i) a voluntary termination of operations by the Company, (ii) a general assignment for the benefit of the Company’s creditors or (iii) any other liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company (excluding a Liquidity Event), whether voluntary or involuntary.

Termination

The Securities terminate upon (without relieving the Company of any obligations arising from a prior breach of or non-compliance with the Securities) upon the earlier to occur: (i) the issuance of shares in the CF Shadow Series to the Purchaser pursuant to the conversion provisions or (ii) the payment, or setting aside for payment, of amounts due to the Purchaser pursuant to a Liquidity Event or a Dissolution Event.

Voting and Control

The Securities have no voting rights at present or when converted.

The Company does not have any voting agreements in place.

The Company does not have any shareholder/equity holder agreements in place.

Anti-Dilution Rights

The Securities do not have anti-dilution rights, which means that future equity financings will dilute the ownership percentage that the Purchaser may eventually have in the Company.

Restrictions on Transfer

Any Securities sold pursuant to Regulation CF being offered may not be transferred by any Purchaser of such Securities during the one-year holding period beginning when the Securities were issued, unless such Securities are transferred: 1) to the Company, 2) to an accredited investor, as defined by Rule 501(d) of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act, 3) as part of an IPO 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 circumstances. "Member of the family" as used herein means a child, stepchild, grandchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, spouse or spousal equivalent, sibling, mother, father, daughter, son, sister/brother-in-law, and includes adoptive relationships. Remember that although you may legally be able to transfer the Securities, you may not be able to find another party willing to purchase them.

In addition to the foregoing restrictions, prior to making any transfer of the Securities or any Securities into which they are convertible, such transferring Purchaser must either make such transfer pursuant to an effective registration statement filed with the SEC or provide the Company with an opinion of counsel stating that a registration statement is not necessary to effect such transfer.

In addition, the Purchaser may not transfer the Securities or any Securities into which they are convertible to any of the Company's competitors, as determined by the Company in good faith.

Furthermore, upon the event of an IPO, the capital stock into which the Securities are converted will be subject to a lock-up period and may not be sold for up to 180 days following such IPO.

Other Material Terms

- The Company does not have the right to repurchase the Securities.
- The Securities do not have a stated return or liquidation preference.
- The Company cannot determine if it currently has enough capital stock authorized to issue upon the conversion of the Securities, because the amount of capital stock to be issued is based on the occurrence of future events.

TAX MATTERS

EACH PROSPECTIVE PURCHASER SHOULD CONSULT WITH HIS OWN TAX AND ERISA ADVISOR AS TO THE PARTICULAR CONSEQUENCES TO THE PURCHASER OF THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND SALE OF THE PURCHASER'S SECURITIES, AS WELL AS POSSIBLE CHANGES IN THE TAX LAWS.

TO INSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS IMPOSED BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, WE INFORM YOU THAT ANY TAX STATEMENT IN THIS FORM C CONCERNING UNITED STATES FEDERAL TAXES IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE USED, AND CANNOT BE USED, BY ANY TAXPAYER FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING ANY TAX-RELATED PENALTIES UNDER THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE CODE. ANY TAX STATEMENT HEREIN CONCERNING UNITED STATES FEDERAL TAXES WAS WRITTEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE MARKETING OR PROMOTION OF THE TRANSACTIONS OR MATTERS TO WHICH THE STATEMENT RELATES. EACH TAXPAYER SHOULD SEEK ADVICE BASED ON THE TAXPAYER'S PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES FROM AN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISOR.

Potential Purchasers who are not United States residents are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the United States federal income tax implications of any investment in the Company, as well as the taxation of such investment by their country of residence. Furthermore, it should be anticipated that distributions from the Company to such foreign investors may be subject to UNITED STATES withholding tax.

EACH POTENTIAL PURCHASER SHOULD CONSULT HIS OR HER OWN TAX ADVISOR CONCERNING THE POSSIBLE IMPACT OF STATE TAXES.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PERSONS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Related Person Transactions

From time to time the Company may engage in transactions with related persons. Related persons are defined as any director or officer of the Company; any person who is the beneficial owner of 10 percent or more of the Company's outstanding voting equity securities, calculated on the basis of voting power; any promoter of the Company; any immediate family member of any of the foregoing persons or an entity controlled by any such person or persons.

The Company has not conducted any transactions with related persons.

Conflicts of Interest

The Company has not engaged in any transactions or relationships that would give rise to a conflict of interest with the Company, its operations or its security holders.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bad Actor Disclosure

None

SIGNATURE

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.

/s/ Daniel Downs

(Signature)

Daniel Downs

(Name)

President

(Title)

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 has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/ Daniel Downs

(Signature)

Daniel Downs

(Name)

Director

(Title)

4/11/18

(Date)

/s/ Paul Sieradzki

(Signature)

Paul Sieradzki

(Name)

Director

(Title)

4/11/18

(Date)

Instructions.

1. The form shall 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.

2. The name of each person signing the form shall be typed or printed beneath the signature.

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

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A Financial Statements
Exhibit B Video Transcript
Exhibit C Offering Page

EXHIBIT A
Financial Statements

R3 PRINTING, INC.

Unaudited Financial Statements for the Period from
March 12, 2018 (Inception) to March 31, 2018



INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT

April 2, 2018

To: Board of Directors of R3 Printing, Inc.
Attn: Daniel Downs

Re: 2018 Initial Period Financial Statement Review
R3 Printing, Inc.

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of R3 Printing, Inc. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as of March 31, 2018, and the related statements of income and cash flows for the period of March 12, 2018 (inception) through March 31, and the related notes to the financial statements.

A review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management's financial data and making inquiries of company management. A review is substantially limited in scope compared to an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Accountant's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to conduct the review engagement in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. Those standards require us to perform procedures to obtain limited assurance as a basis for reporting whether we are aware of any material modifications that should be made to the financial statements for

them to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We believe that the results of our procedures provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

Accountant’s Conclusion

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Going Concern

As discussed in the Notes and Additional Disclosures, certain conditions indicate the Company may be unable to continue as a going concern. The accompany financial statements do not include any adjustments which might be necessary should to Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Our conclusion is not modified with respect to that matter.

Sincerely,



IndigoSpire CPA Group

IndigoSpire CPA Group, LLC
Aurora, CO

R3 PRINTING, INC.
BALANCE SHEET
As of March 31, 2018
See Independent Accountant's Review Report
and Notes to Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

ASSETS	<u>2018</u>
Current Assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 47,850
Total Current Assets	<u>47,850</u>
Capitalized Patent Costs	<u>15,880</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 63,730</u>
 LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	
Liabilities:	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 0
Total Current Liabilities	<u>0</u>
Non-current Liabilities:	
Convertible Note	50,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	50,000
Shareholders' Equity:	
Common Stock (10,000,000 common shares authorized, \$0.001 par value per share, 4,200,000 shares issued and outstanding)	4,200
Additional paid in capital	11,680
Retained earnings	<u>(2,150)</u>
Total Members' Equity	<u>13,730</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' EQUITY	<u>\$ 63,730</u>

R3 PRINTING, INC.

INCOME STATEMENT

For the period March 12, 2018 (inception) through March 31, 2018

See Independent Accountant's Review Report

and Notes to Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

	<u>2018</u>
Revenues	\$ 0
Cost of revenues	<u>0</u>
Gross Profit (Loss)	<u>0</u>
Operating Expenses:	
General and administrative	<u>2,150</u>
Total Operating Expenses	<u>2,150</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	(2,150)
Provision for Income Taxes	<u>0</u>
Net Loss	<u><u>\$ (2,150)</u></u>

R3 PRINTING, INC.
STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL
For the period March 12, 2018 (inception) through March 31, 2018
See Independent Accountant's Review Report
and Notes to Financial Statements
(unaudited)

	<u>Common Stock</u>	<u>Paid in Capital</u>	<u>Accumulated Deficit</u>	<u>Total Shareholders' Capital</u>
Balance as of Inception	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Share issuance	4,200	(4,200)	0	0
Capital Contributions – Patent costs		15,880	0	15,880
Net Income (Loss)	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(2,150)</u>	<u>(2,150)</u>
Balance as of March 31, 2018	<u><u>\$ 0</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 15,880</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (2,150)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 13,730</u></u>

R3 PRINTING, INC.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the period March 12, 2018 (inception) through March 31, 2018
See Independent Accountant's Review Report
and Notes to Financial Statements
(unaudited)

	2018
Cash Flows From Operating Activities	
Net Loss	\$ (2,150)
Add back:	
Depreciation	0
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
None	0
Net Cash Used In Operating Activities	(2,150)
 Cash Flows From Investing Activities	
Purchase of property and equipment	0
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities	0
 Cash Flows From Financing Activities	
Capital contributions – capitalized patent costs	0
Issuance of convertible note	50,000
Net Cash Provided By Financing Activities	50,000
 Net Change In Cash and Cash Equivalents	 47,850
 Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	 0
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 47,850
 Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information	
Cash paid for interest	\$ 0
Cash paid for income taxes	0

R3 PRINTING, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Period from March 12, 2018 (Inception) to March 31, 2018
(unaudited)

NOTE 1 - NATURE OF OPERATIONS

R3 Printing, Inc. (which may be referred to as the "Company," "we," "us," or "our") develops, markets and otherwise commercializes three dimensional printing technology and hardware.

Since Inception, the Company has relied on raising capital to fund its operations. As of March 31, 2018, the Company will likely incur losses prior to generating positive working capital. These matters raise substantial concern about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. During the next 12 months, the Company intends to fund its operations with funding from a crowdfunding campaign (see Note 8) and funds from revenue producing activities, if and when such can be realized. If the Company cannot secure additional short-term capital, it may cease operations. These financial statements and related notes thereto do not include any adjustments that might result from these uncertainties.

The Company incorporated on March 12, 2018 in the State of Delaware. The Company is headquartered in New York City, NY. The Company did not begin operations until 2018.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP").

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the footnotes thereto. Actual results could differ from those estimates. It is reasonably possible that changes in estimates will occur in the near term.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company has a limited operating history. The Company's business and operations are sensitive to general business and economic conditions in the United States. A host of factors beyond the Company's control could cause fluctuations in these conditions. Adverse conditions may include: recession, downturn or otherwise, local competition or changes in consumer taste. These adverse conditions could affect the Company's financial condition and the results of its operations. As of March 31, 2018, the Company is operating as a going concern. See Note 1 and Note 7 for additional information.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers short-term, highly liquid investment with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash consists of funds held in the Company's checking account. As of March 31, 2018, the Company had cash on hand totaling \$47,850.

Receivables and Credit Policy

Trade receivables from customers are uncollateralized customer obligations due under normal trade terms, primarily requiring payment before services are rendered. Trade receivables are stated at the amount billed to the customer. Payments of trade receivables are allocated to the specific invoices identified on the customer's remittance advice or, if unspecified, are applied to the earliest unpaid invoice. The Company, by policy, routinely assesses the financial strength of its customer. As a result, the Company believes that its accounts receivable credit risk exposure is limited and it has not experienced significant write-downs in its accounts receivable balances.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Expenditures for renewals and improvements that significantly add to the productive capacity or extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. When equipment is retired or sold, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are

eliminated from the balance sheet accounts and the resultant gain or loss is reflected in income.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method, based on useful lives of the assets which range from three to five years.

The Company reviews the carrying value of property and equipment for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable from the estimated future cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. In cases where undiscounted expected future cash flows are less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized equal to an amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of assets. The factors considered by management in performing this assessment include current operating results, trends and prospects, the manner in which the property is used, and the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors. The Company had no Property and Equipment or impairment as of March 31, 2018.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company has determined the fair value of certain assets and liabilities in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), which provides a framework for measuring fair value.

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques should maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

A fair value hierarchy has been established, which prioritizes the valuation inputs into three broad levels. Level 1 inputs consist of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the related asset or liability. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs related to the asset or liability.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reporting in the financial statements and consist of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes related primarily to differences between the basis of receivables, inventory, property and equipment, intangible assets, and accrued expenses for financial and income tax reporting. The deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the future tax return consequences of those differences, which will either be taxable or deductible when the assets and liabilities are recovered or settled. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

There is no income tax provision for the Company for the period from Inception through March 31, 2018 as the Company had no taxable income from its start-up operations. Therefore, no provision for income tax has been recorded in the financial statements. Income from the Company is reported and taxed under Internal Revenue Code as a C corporation.

The Company evaluates its tax positions that have been taken or are expected to be taken on income tax returns to determine if an accrual is necessary for uncertain tax positions. As of March 31, 2018, the unrecognized tax benefits accrual was zero.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the fee for the arrangement is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. As of March 31, 2018, the Company had not begun recognizing sales.

Advertising Expenses

The Company expenses advertising costs as they are incurred.

Organizational Costs

In accordance with FASB ASC 720, organizational costs, including accounting fees, legal fee, and costs of incorporation, are expensed as incurred.

Capitalized Patent Costs

The Company applies the principles of GAAP to record an asset for its capitalized patent costs. During the current period, the Company acquired the rights to certain patented or patent pending technology from an affiliate company

or person. The affiliate company had incurred costs in securing the patent or in the submission of patent documents. The Company has therefore capitalized the actual patent costs incurred rather than any acquisition cost with a related party. Accordingly, the Company will test the value of these capitalized patent costs for impairment in accordance with GAAP.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains its cash with a major financial institution located in the United States of America, which it believes to be credit worthy. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures balances up to \$250,000. At times, the Company may maintain balances in excess of the federally insured limits.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". Under this guidance, revenue is recognized when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received for those goods or services. The updated standard will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective and permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. Early adoption is not permitted. The updated standard for nonpublic entities will be effective after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2019. We are currently evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on our financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2016, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, Leases, that requires organizations that lease assets, referred to as "lessees", to recognize on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases with lease terms of more than 12 months. ASU 2016-02 will also require disclosures to help investors and other financial statement users better understand the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases and will include qualitative and quantitative requirements. The new standard for nonpublic entities will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and early application is permitted. We are currently evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on our financial statements and related disclosures.

In August 2016, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-15, "Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230)." ASU 2016-15 provides classification guidance for certain cash receipts and cash payments including payment of debt extinguishment costs, settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments, insurance claim payments and distributions from equity method investees. The standard is effective on January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact the adoption will have on its financial statements and related disclosures.

In May 2017, FASB issued ASU 2017-09, "Compensation- Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting", clarifies such that an entity must apply modification accounting to changes in the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award unless all of the following criteria are met: (1) the fair value of the modified award is the same as the fair value of the original award immediately before the modification. The ASU indicates that if the modification does not affect any of the inputs to the valuation technique used to value the award, the entity is not required to estimate the value immediately before and after the modification; (2) the vesting conditions of the modified award are the same as the vesting conditions of the original award immediately before the modification; and (3) the classification of the modified award as an equity instrument or a liability instrument is the same as the classification of the original award immediately before the modification. The ASU is effective for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those years. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that this standard will have on our consolidated financial statements.

The FASB issues ASUs to amend the authoritative literature in ASC. There have been a number of ASUs to date, including those above, that amend the original text of ASC. Management believes that those issued to date either (i) provide supplemental guidance, (ii) are technical corrections, (iii) are not applicable to us or (iv) are not expected to have a significant impact our balance sheet.

NOTE 3 – CAPITALIZED PATENT COSTS

Property and Equipment as of March 31, 2018 consisted of the following:

	2018
Patent Costs Contributed	<u>\$ 15,880</u>
	15,880
Less accumulated impairment	<u>(0)</u>
	<u>\$ 15,880</u>

Current impairment expense totaled \$0 for the period ended March 31, 2018, respectively.

NOTE 4 – INCOME TAX PROVISION

The Company is not required to file a federal or state income tax return until April 15, 2019. The Company incurred a loss during the period from Inception through March 31, 2018 and so no tax provision is required.

NOTE 5 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal Matters

Company is not currently involved with and does not know of any pending or threatening litigation against the Company or its management team.

NOTE 6 – SHAREHOLDERS’ EQUITY AND CONVERTIBLE NOTE

Capital Contributions

The Company through March 31, 2018 has authorized the issuance of up to 10 million shares of a single class of common stock, par value of \$0.001. In conjunction with the Company’s founding and start-up, 4.2 million of these shares have been issued to founders, management or key partners. In conjunction with the issuance of the 4.2 million shares, the Company has recorded \$4,200 of share subscription receivable against the amount of additional paid in capital.

Issuance of Convertible Note

During the current period, the Company issued a convertible note to Ocean Capital III, LLC (the “Investor”) with a face value of \$50,000, stated interest rate of 5 percent per annum in exchange for \$50,000. The convertible note is associated with a stock warrant allowing the Investor to purchase up to 50 percent of the available convertible debt or equity securities offered by the Company in an institutional securities offering up to \$500,000. The convertible note also provides an automatic conversion to equity at 75 percent of the price of the equity issued in a qualifying financing event or an option to convert to equity at specified pricing in a non-qualified round of financing.

NOTE 7 – GOING CONCERN

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The Company began operation in 2018 and incurred a loss for the period from Inception through March 31, 2018. The Company’s ability to continue is dependent upon management’s plan to raise additional funds (see Note 8) and the ability to achieve profitable operations. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is not able to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 8– SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Anticipated Crowdfunded Offering

The Company is offering (the “Crowdfunded Offering”) crowdfunding securities for up to \$1,070,000 through a Regulation CF portal and offered to the public. The Company must raise a minimum of \$25,000 to receive any of the funds from Crowdfunded Offering.

The Crowdfunded Offering is being made through OpenDeal Inc. (the “Intermediary” aka “Republic” or “Republic.co”). The Intermediary will be entitled to receive a 6% commission fee and 2% of the securities issued in this offering.

Management's Evaluation

Management has evaluated subsequent events through April 2, 2018, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Based on this evaluation, no additional material events were identified which require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

EXHIBIT B
Video Transcript

R3 Printing Video Script

You likely remember hearing a few years ago about how 3D printing was going to immediately revolutionize our lives. We were supposed have 3D printed food in our kitchens, 3D printed cars in our garages, and 3D printed buildings as our new homes.

So what happened?

The issue is that 3D printing technology still has massive problems today. 3D printers are dangerous, slow, and inefficient. Together, these problems prevent the 3D printing industry from scaling, inhibiting widespread adoption of a promising new technology that can make our lives better.

My name is Dan Downs. I am cofounder of R3 printing. We are developing a product that solves these three problems.

The R3 printer is a safe, Fast, and efficient 3D printer.

Today, the number one injury caused by active 3D printers are burns.

We have a proprietary system that senses overheating and pauses the print, removing human interaction from the equation.

We reduced the weight of the printhead assembly by 84%, resulting in a printer that is 90% faster than contemporary units.

And the R3 Printer utilizes a unique design that increases the internal build volume of the printer itself by 200%.

In 2023, the industrial 3D printing industry will be valued at \$5.6 billion dollars. In just five short years, we plan to take 5% of that market. Through our innovation, we're getting a lot of traction.

Partnering with leading 3D print manufacturers, we are now prototype testing our design.

This is where you come in. We are raising a seed round to get this product market. This will enable us to go from beta testing to mass production, helping us deliver the 3D printed future that was promised.

EXHIBIT C
Offering Page



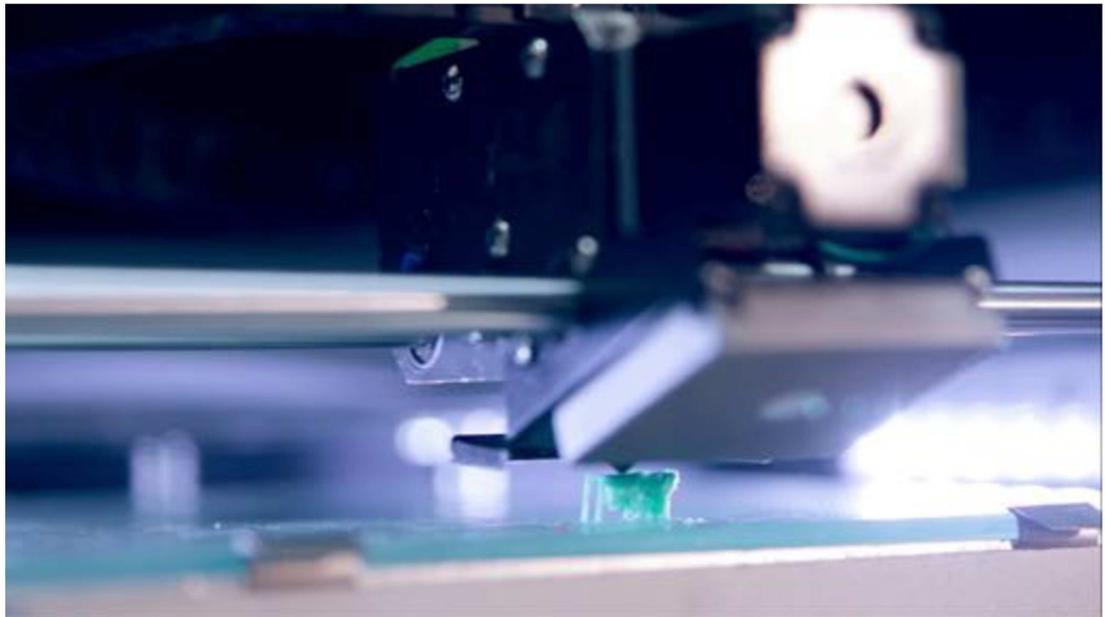
Company Name R3 Printing

Logo



Headline Safe, Fast, and Efficient Enterprise 3D Printers

Cover photo



**Hero
Image**

Tags Hardware, Tech, Manufacturing, B2B, 3d Printers

**Pitch
text**

Deal Highlights

- The R3 Printer is an ultra-safe 3D printer for enterprise applications
- Prevents user burns, prints 90% faster than competitors, 200% larger build area than same-sized printers.*
- Targeting a \$5.6 billion addressable market.
- \$140K pre-sales signed since Q3 2017.

What's the matter with 3D Printing?



Dangerous

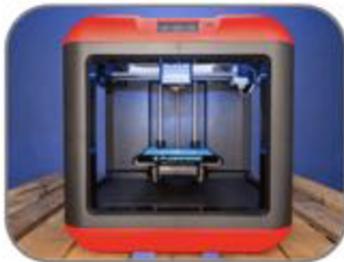
3D Printers have sharp components and high temperature parts that lead directly to injuries.

This inhibits 3D Printing adoption - consumers don't want dangerous printers at home, enterprise moves cautiously when building their infrastructure.

Slow

Print jobs take too long to execute.

This prevents 3D printing tech from scaling - human behavior doesn't evolve towards relying on custom-manufactured goods.



Inefficient

Poorly designed and not effective in operation.

This means that printers aren't designed for human needs.

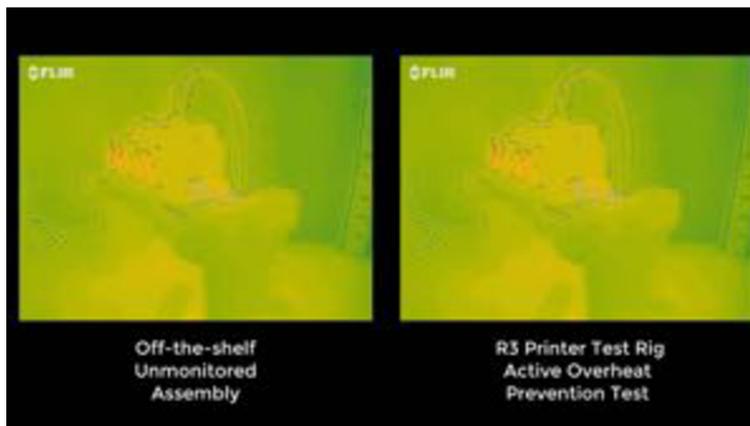
R3 Printer - Safe, Fast, Efficient.

A 3D printer that addresses the industry's biggest problems.

Safe:

The #1 injury caused by active 3D printers are burns.

The R3 Printer features **Active Overheat Prevention**, a proprietary system that eliminates the risk of getting burned. If a print job is overheating, the R3 printer senses it and immediately pauses, **doing away with human intervention.**



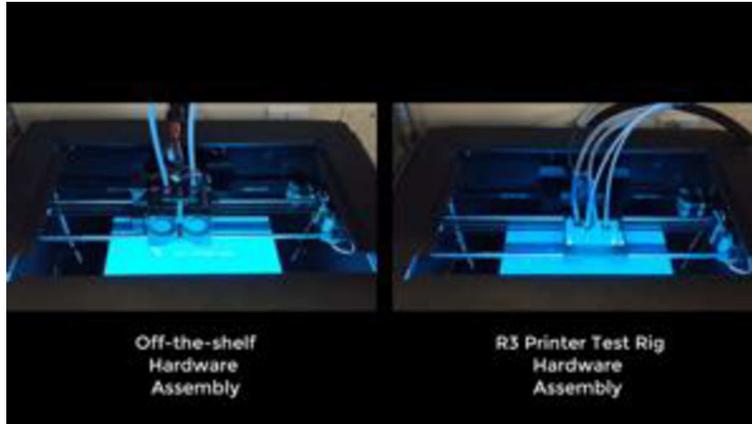
An off-the-shelf unmonitored assembly is compared to our heat monitoring test rig. Both testing rigs start at room temperature (green aura) and rapidly heat (red). After the Active Overheat Prevention system detects overheating, the Active Overheat Prevention test rig (right) shuts down and returns apparatus returns to room temperature.

The **Active Overheat Prevention senses overheating and initializes**, letting the printer cool before continuing onward.

Fast:

The R3 Printer is 90% faster than contemporary 3D printers.

Working with aerospace engineers, we redesigned key printer components from the ground up, resulting in an 84% weight reduction and the discovery of other secret-sauce upgrades that further boost speed. **The result is nearly doubled speeds.**



An off-the-shelf 3D printer assembly is paced against our R3 Printer Test rig. Our optimized hardware assembly travels significantly faster - **and we're still pushing for even greater speeds.**

Efficient:

The R3 Printer has a re-designed interior that utilizes the full internal volume of the chassis itself, **leading to a 200% increase in build volume compared to current printers of the same chassis size.**

Our Customer: 3D Print Manufacturers.



What are 3D Print Manufacturers?

3D Print Manufacturers are companies that produce 3D printed goods for b2b and b2c clients.

Why is the R3 Printer a good fit for these manufacturers?

For them, the value proposition of the R3 Printer is straightforward.

Safety:

Less dangerous printers means lower insurance rates for companies. **Money saved.**

Speed:

90% increased print speeds means more capacity. Manufacturers can now produce almost double the quantity of goods. **More money made.**

Efficiency:

Bigger build areas mean bigger individual print jobs or more units per print session. **More money made, larger products offered.**

Why do our customers need the R3 Printer?

The 3D Print Services Industry - also referred to as Industrial 3D Printing - is growing at a **27%+ compounded annualized growth rate (CAGR) now through 2023.**

As of 2018, the market size is estimated at \$1.85 billion.

In 2023, the Industrial 3D Printing industry will generate **\$5.6 billion dollars yearly.**

3D Print Manufacturers are increasing their inventory to meet the demand - **and replacing their old 3D printers along the way.**

How will R3 Printing execute on this singular opportunity?

Our beachhead market are SMB 3D Print Manufacturers in the USA and Canada.

SMB 3D Print Manufacturers are companies with between 5 and 500 3D printers.

They produce 3D Printed products for both b2b and b2c markets.

The United States and Canada has 670 SMB 3D Print Manufacturers today.

It's a highly fragmented market with no standard hardware - **a big opportunity for us.**

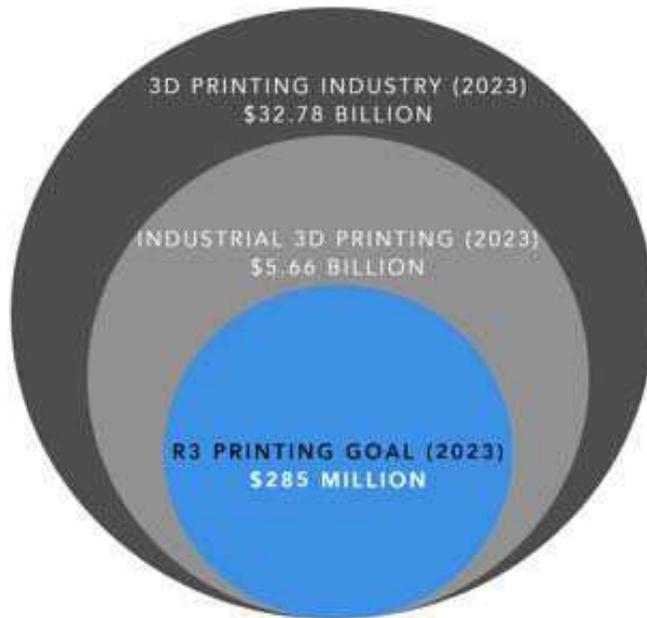
There is also no incumbent 3D printer provider focused on the SMB 3D Print Manufacturer market - ***we have a winner-take-all opportunity.***

We are aiming to gain dozens of customers within the first six months of production through a muscular team of experienced enterprise sales professionals.

What is R3 Printing's goal?

Our goal is simple: We are aiming to capture 5% of the Industrial 3D Printing market in the next five years. **That's a total market size of \$285 Million.**

Addressable Market



Traction

We've had some big wins on the traction front and are excited to share.

Pre-Sales:

R3 Printing has signed \$140,000 of pre-sales from customers in our target market in the last 3 months.

Why do pre-sales matter?

Pre-sales provide a signal to the market that a customer has identified a pain point or revenue-generating opportunity and that they're willing to pay money for a product that allows them to execute.

Hardware is capital intensive to develop - **pre-sales provide an important signal to prospective investors that the market wants this product to exist.**

4 Patents Pending:

R3 Printing has 4 non-provisional patents already filed on our technological innovations.

Why do patents matter?

Patents provide an integral way for businesses to protect their intellectual property after having spent money to fund breakthroughs.

Patents are important because they create moats - areas where competitors cannot act without explicitly infringing on your patents - **and allow a single company to reap the rewards of their innovation.**

Beta Testing Partners:

4 Beta Testing Partners

We're proud to be partnering with these companies for the beta testing of the R3 Printer.



Guidance:

Our Growth Partners

R3 Printing was proudly built in the workshops, laboratories, and offices of these startup hubs.



R3 Printing is a current member of the [Ocean Accelerator](#).

We are in Cincinnati, Ohio until June 2018 in order to accelerate our development.

R3 Printing was initially developed at the guidance of the experienced professionals at the [Futureworks NYC hardware incubator](#) and the [Fordham Foundry](#).

Business model

Our business model includes 2 revenue streams:

1. We sell 3D Print manufacturers the R3 Printer - a product optimized for their enterprise 3D Print manufacturing needs.
2. We have additional revenue stream opportunities through consulting, factory-workflow optimization, and product warranties. SaaS opportunities also exist for cloud file management.

Unit Economics

Net Profit
\$50,000+
Per Customer*



Average projected profit*

Revenue
\$6,995+
78.6% Margin



Costs
\$985
R3 Printer BOM

\$150

Transportation & Storage

\$360

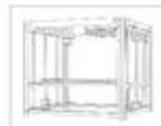
Assembly & Overhead

Future Vision: Industry Automation

In the near future, we plan to create three products to expand our reach in the Industrial 3D Printing industry:

Future Products

R3 PRINTER XL



x 2

2X LARGER 3D PRINTER FOR EXPANDED NEEDS

R3 PRINTRACK



MULTI-BAY UNIT FOR **MULTIPLE CONCURRENT PRINT JOBS**

FULL AUTOMATION: JOBS START, STOP, AND EJECT **WITHOUT HUMAN INTERVENTION**

IOT FOR LSTM SOFTWARE: 1 CAD FILE BECOMES 100+ DESIGN ITERATIONS WITH AI, **MAKING PRINTERS THAT AUTO-ITERATE**

R3 PRINTGRID



FULL **FAAS**

FACTORY AS A SERVICE
ROWS OF R3 PRINTRACKS SERVICED BY AUTOMATED FACTORY DRONES

What is R3 Printing's long term vision?

Our objective in these products is to fully automate the 3D Printing factory of tomorrow.

We're reaching for "Factory-as-a-Service" - a world of fully automated hardware in factories.

Automated printers, factory robots - a fully humanless, scalable, factory of tomorrow.

Competitive Landscape

The R3 Printer provides our enterprise clients with a strong feature-set at a competitive price point.

Competitive Landscape

	R3 PRINTING R3 PRINTER	RE-3D GIGABOT 3	STRATASYS CONTINUOUS BUILD DEMONSTRATOR	BIGREP BIGREP ONE
ENTERPRISE MARKET FOCUS	✓	✓	✓	✓
HEAT MONITORING	✓	✓		
BUILT-IN TOP LAYER COOLING DUCT	✓			
WATER COOLING	✓			
CARRIAGE-FREE DESIGN	✓			
UNDER \$10K PRICE	✓			

Meet the Founders

We are experienced executives raised on the Lean Startup principles. We keep our team tight and execute directly.



Daniel Downs, Co-Founder, Strategy

Moving into the 3D Printing industry after a successful exit from Manhattan commercial real estate, Dan and Paul found that current 3D Printers had massive impediments that prevented them from widespread adoption in enterprise settings. They decided to tackle these problems directly. Dan brings to the table a deep background in business development, sales, and strategy.



Paul Sieradzki, Co-Founder, Product

During his 5 years as an operations executive, Paul has cultivated trade-secret processes and methods for producing ahead-of-schedule project deliverables. With prior backgrounds in both hardware design and software development, Paul's acute product vision, operations experience, and passion for elegant creation guides the steady hand leading the R3 Printer creation process. Hardware development feels like home for this tech gadget aficionado and former Eagle Scout.

Join Us.

Together we can tackle the biggest challenges facing 3D Printing and usher in a new era of widespread on-demand manufacturing.

*: The above statements are the estimates of the Company based on the Company's understanding of the market, all statements made are the opinion of the Company and have not been validated by any third party.

Team		
	Daniel Downs	Co-Founder, Strategy
	Paul Sieradzki	Co-Founder, Product
	Len Gray	Advisor, Legal
	Ray Spoljaric	Advisor, Business
	Jim Lillis	Advisor, CFO-Sourced

Perks	
\$100	Your name on the "investors" page of our website to thank you. You can choose not to have your name listed.
\$250	Our engineering runs off of coffee. You get an investor exclusive mug with our logo to show your support. (All of the above included)
\$500	Get your very own R3 Printing t-shirt to show off your investor status! (All of the above included)
\$1,000	Get access to live Q&A/progress sessions with the Founder and Co-Founder over webcam! (All of the above included)
\$5,000	An individual meeting with the R3 Printing team via webcam! (All of the above included)
\$10,000	Get invited to an exclusive investor event/party at our office to celebrate the completion of the campaign! (All of the above included)
\$25,000	Join us in New York to see us in action! We also enjoy food, so let's do dinner and coffee! (All of the above included)

\$50,000 Appointment to our Board of Advisors.

FAQ

What is proprietary? We have a lot of proprietary systems involved. We currently have 4 patents pending on various features relating to the R3 Printer, including art related to the specific benefits of our Active Overheat Prevention system, our 90% increase in speed, and our 200% increase in build area.

Why do you list 0 employees when your team has multiple members/advisors? As of filing date, our team has no employees in the strict legal definition. While Dan and Paul are the founders and working on the R3 Printer, they not count as employees for the purposes of this disclosure.

How will you use the funds from this raise? Research and development, marketing, and first-factory run working capital are our largest expenses.

If you have been around for years, why does it say Founded 2018? Startups need to take on investment dollars in order to grow. Institutional investors prefer C Corps to LLCs, which is why we created R3 Printing, Inc. - a Delaware C Corp. Our assets - patents and trademarks - were fully transferred over from our original entity of R3 Printing, LLC, a New York-based limited liability corporation. R3 Printing, LLC was founded in February 2014.