

**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

Team Seneca Investors, LLC

Legal status of issuer

Form

Limited Liability Company

Jurisdiction of Incorporation/Organization

Delaware

Date of organization

October 18, 2021

Physical address of issuer

4400 N Scottsdale Rd., Suite 9-323, Scottsdale, AZ 85251

Website of issuer

<https://teamseneca.com/about/>

Name of intermediary through which the Offering will be conducted

Gainvest LLC

CIK number of intermediary

0001768431

SEC file number of intermediary

007-00189

CRD number, if applicable, of intermediary

007084085

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

7.9% of the amount raised in the Offering

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

N/A

Name of qualified third party "Escrow Agent" which the Offering will utilize

Silicon Valley Bank

Type of security offered

Membership Interests

Target number of Securities to be offered

33

Price (or method for determining price)

\$1,500 per unit

Target offering amount

\$50,000.00

Oversubscriptions accepted:

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Oversubscriptions will be allocated:

- ☐ Pro-rata basis
- ☐ First-come, first-served basis
- ☐ Other: on a Pro-rata basis

Maximum offering amount (if different from target offering amount)

\$5,000,000.00

Deadline to reach the target offering amount

February 18, 2023

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 (as of December 31, 2021)	Prior fiscal year-end
Total Assets		N/A
Cash & Cash Equivalents	1093.02	N/A
Accounts Receivable		N/A
Short-term Debt		N/A
Long-term Debt		N/A
Revenues/Sales		N/A
Cost of Goods Sold		N/A
Taxes Paid		N/A
Net Income	-112.98	N/A

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

February 18, 2022

FORM C

Up to \$5,000,000.00

Team Seneca Investors, LLC



Membership Interest LLC/Membership Interests

This Form C (including the cover page and all exhibits attached hereto, the "Form C") is being furnished by Team Seneca Investors, LLC, a Delaware Limited Liability Company (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 Membership Interests of the Company (the "Securities").

Investors in Securities are sometimes referred to herein as "Purchasers." The Company intends to raise at least \$50,000.00 and up to \$5,000,000.00 from Investors in the offering of Securities described in this Form C (this "Offering"). The minimum amount of Securities that can be purchased is \$1,500.00 per Investor (which may be waived by the Company, in its sole and

absolute discretion). The offer made hereby is subject to modification, prior to 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 the subscription process through the Intermediary's platform, which 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 Gainvest (the "Intermediary"). The Intermediary will be entitled to receive 7.9% of the amount raised in the Offering.

	Price to Investors	Service Fees and Commissions (1)(2)	Net Proceeds
Minimum Individual Purchase Amount	\$1,500.00	\$118.50	\$1,381.50
Aggregate Minimum Offering Amount	\$50,000.00	\$3,950.00	\$46,050.00
Aggregate Maximum Offering Amount	\$5,000,000.00	\$395,000.00	\$4,605,000.00

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

(2) Gainvest will receive 7.9% of the amount raised in 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 other materials. 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 <https://teamseneca.com/about/> no later than 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year. 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 February 18, 2022.

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 INVESTOR 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 ISSUING 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 FOREIGN INVESTORS

IF THE INVESTOR LIVES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, IT IS THE INVESTOR'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 INVESTOR.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CANADIAN INVESTORS

IF THE INVESTOR LIVES WITHIN CANADA, IT IS THE INVESTOR'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.

NOTICE REGARDING ESCROW AGENT

NA, THE ESCROW AGENT SERVICING THE OFFERING, HAS NOT INVESTIGATED THE DESIRABILITY OR ADVISABILITY OF AN INVESTMENT IN THIS OFFERING OR THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREIN. THE ESCROW AGENT MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES, ENDORSEMENTS, OR JUDGEMENT ON THE MERITS OF THE OFFERING OR THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREIN. THE ESCROW AGENT'S CONNECTION TO THE OFFERING IS SOLELY FOR THE LIMITED PURPOSES OF ACTING AS A SERVICE PROVIDER.

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 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year.

Once posted, the annual report may be found on the Company's website at: <https://teamseneca.com/about/>

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 the terms and conditions of the Offering, the Company or any other relevant matters and any additional reasonable information to any prospective Investor 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 Investor is urged to read this Form C and the Exhibits hereto in their entirety.

Team Seneca Investors, LLC (the "Company") is a Delaware Limited Liability Company, formed on October 18, 2021.

The Company is located at 4400 N Scottsdale Rd., Suite 9-323, Scottsdale , AZ 85251.

The Company's website is <https://teamseneca.com/about/>.

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 purpose of the Company shall be to engage solely in the business, directly or indirectly, through one or more entities (including but not limited to Manager's Affiliate, TS Investor Holdings, LLC), of investing in the "play to earn" gaming space and the non-fungible token ("NFT") space. Investors invest funds with our team which our highly organized and efficient team managers use to purchase game pieces for our overseas game players who otherwise could not afford the game pieces themselves. The investors and game players share in the earnings of the day to day earnings from the players. (Think buying a car for someone to drive Uber and you share in the revenue). It is a one-time investment unless you would like to increase your investment with additional token-earning players. Meaning, game pieces are not lost in gameplay, they are continually re-used to play battles and earn tokens. Each player has a daily goal that investors will share in and play to earn pay outs are every 2 months.

The Offering

Minimum amount of Membership Interests being offered	33
Total Membership Interests outstanding after Offering (if minimum amount reached)	10,000,000
Maximum amount of Membership Interests being offered	TBD
Total Membership Interests outstanding after Offering (if maximum amount reached)	TBD
Purchase price per Security	\$1,500.00
Minimum investment amount per investor	\$1,500.00
Offering deadline	February 18, 2023
Use of proceeds	See the description of the use of proceeds on page 28 hereof.
Voting Rights	See the description of the voting rights on page 34 hereof.

RISK FACTORS

Risks Related to the Company's Business and Industry

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

We were incorporated under the laws of Delaware on October 18, 2021. 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 a new enterprise. 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.

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 Managing Member, its executive officers and key employees.

In particular, the Company is dependent on Managing Member's skill and discernment to select players. The Company intends to keep its overhead low and thus, will heavily rely on the Managing Member's management and operate the Company.

The amount of capital the Company is attempting to raise in this Offering is enough to sustain the Company's current business plan.

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

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 both the U.S. and other applicable jurisdiction(s).

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

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

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

The Company's business operations may be materially adversely affected by a pandemic such as the Coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak.

In December 2019, a novel strain of coronavirus was reported to have surfaced in Wuhan, China, which spread throughout other parts of the world, including the United States. On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) a "Public Health Emergency of International Concern." On January 31, 2020, U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary Alex M. Azar II declared a public health emergency for the United States to aid the U.S. healthcare community in responding to COVID-19, and on March 11, 2020 the World Health Organization characterized the outbreak as a "pandemic." COVID-19 resulted in a widespread health crisis that adversely affected the economies and financial markets worldwide. The Company's business could be materially and adversely affected. The extent to which COVID-19 impacts the Company's business will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, including new information which may emerge concerning the severity of COVID-19 and the actions to contain COVID-19 or treat its impact, among others. If the disruptions posed by COVID-19 or other matters of global concern continue for an extended period of time, the Company's operations may be materially adversely affected.

We face risks related to health epidemics and other outbreaks, which could significantly disrupt the Company's operations and could have a material adverse impact on us.

The outbreak of pandemics and epidemics could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition, and results of operations. If a pandemic occurs in areas in which we have material operations or sales, the Company's business activities originating from affected areas, including sales, materials, and supply chain related activities, could be adversely affected. Disruptive activities could include the temporary closure of facilities used in the Company's supply chain processes, restrictions on the export or shipment of products necessary to run the Company's business, business closures in impacted areas, and restrictions on the Company's employees' or consultants' ability to travel and to meet with customers, vendors or other business relationships. The extent to which a pandemic or other health outbreak impacts the Company's results will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted, including new information which may emerge concerning the severity of a virus and the actions to contain it or treat its impact, among others. Pandemics can also result in social, economic, and labor instability which may adversely impact the Company's business.

If the Company's employees or employees of any of the Company's vendors, suppliers or customers become ill or are quarantined and in either or both events are therefore unable to work, the Company's operations could be subject to disruption. The extent to which a pandemic affects the Company's results will depend on future developments that are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted.

We face risks relating to public health conditions such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which could adversely affect the Company's customers, business, and results of operations.

Our business and prospects could be materially adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic or recurrences of that or any other such disease in the future. Material adverse effects from COVID-19 and similar occurrences could result in numerous known and currently unknown ways including from quarantines and lockdowns which impair the Company's business including: [marketing and sales efforts, supply chain, etc.]. [Describe how a quarantine has or may in the future negatively affect your employees and their ability to perform their duties]. [Describe how a quarantine has or may in the future negatively affect your suppliers, their employees, and overall ability to fulfill

orders]. If the Company purchases materials from suppliers in affected areas, the Company may not be able to procure such products in a timely manner. The effects of a pandemic can place travel restrictions on key personnel which could have a material impact on the business. In addition, a significant outbreak of contagious diseases in the human population could result in a widespread health crisis that could adversely affect the economies and financial markets of many countries, resulting in an economic downturn that could reduce the demand for the Company's products and impair the Company's business prospects including as a result of being unable to raise additional capital on acceptable terms to us, if at all.

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

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

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

We are vulnerable to fluctuations in the price of the cryptocurrency.

Digital currency trading platforms, largely unregulated and providing only limited transparency with respect to their operations, have come under increasing scrutiny due to cases of fraud, business failure or security breaches, where investors could not be compensated for losses suffered. Although one does not need a trading platform or an exchange to trade bitcoins or other cryptocurrencies, such platforms are often used to convert fiat currency into cryptocurrency, or to trade one cryptocurrency for another.

Trading platforms and third-party service providers may be vulnerable to hacking or other malicious activities.

For example, in August 2016, nearly 120,000 units representing US\$72 million-worth of bitcoins were stolen from the Bitfinex exchange in Hong Kong, which led to an immediate 23% drop in pricing . One year earlier, in September 2015, BitPay lost approximately \$1.8 million of bitcoins due to a phishing attack . Also, if one or more malicious actor(s) obtain control of sufficient consensus nodes on the Bitcoin Network or other means of alteration, then a Blockchain may be altered. While the Bitcoin Network is decentralized, there is increasing evidence of concentration

by creating of “mining pools” and other techniques, which may increase the risk that one or several actors could control the Bitcoin Network or other similar Blockchain.

Digital currencies are part of a new and rapidly evolving “digital assets industry”, which itself is subject to a high degree of uncertainty.

For a relatively small use of digital currencies in the retail and commercial marketplace, online platforms have generated a large trading activity by speculators seeking to profit from the short-term or long-term holding of digital currencies. Most cryptocurrencies are not backed by a central bank, a national or international organization, or assets or other credit, and their value is strictly determined by the value that market participants place on them through their transactions, which means that loss of confidence may bring about a collapse of trading activities and an abrupt drop in value.

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

Our activities or products, both in and outside of the United States, are subject to regulation by various federal, state, provincial and local laws, regulations and government agencies. There are significant inconsistencies among various regulators with respect to the legal status of digital currencies. Regulators are also concerned that bitcoin and other cryptocurrencies may be used by criminals and terrorist organizations. In the future, certain countries may restrict the right to acquire, own, hold, sell or use digital currencies.

The United States tax rules applicable to an investment in the Securities and the underlying cryptocurrency are uncertain and the tax consequences to an investor of an investment in the Securities could differ from the investor’s expectations.

The tax rules applicable to the Securities and the underlying cryptocurrency held by the Company are complex, and no statutory, judicial, or administrative authority directly addresses the characterization of an investment in cryptocurrency. The tax consequences to an Investor of the Securities could differ from the Investor’s expectations. Investor’s should consult their own tax advisors.

Regulatory changes or actions may alter the nature of an investment in the Securities or restrict the use of Bitcoins or the operation of the Bitcoin network in a manner that adversely affects an investment in the Securities.

Until recently, little or no regulatory attention has been directed toward Bitcoins and the Bitcoin network by U.S. federal and state governments, foreign governments and self-regulatory agencies. As Bitcoins have grown in popularity and in market size, the U.S. Congress and certain U.S. agencies (e.g., FinCEN and the Federal Bureau of Investigation) have begun to examine the operations of the Bitcoin network, Bitcoin users and the Bitcoin exchange market. Local state regulators such as the California Department of Financial Institutions and the New York State Department of Financial Services have also initiated examinations of Bitcoin. Additionally, a U.S. federal magistrate judge in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas has ruled that “Bitcoin is a currency or form of money,” although there is no indication yet whether other courts or federal or state regulators will follow the federal magistrate’s opinion. There is a possibility of future regulatory change altering, perhaps to a material extent, the nature of an investment in the

Securities or the ability of the Company to continue to operate. Currently, neither the SEC nor the CFTC has formally asserted regulatory authority over the Bitcoin network or Bitcoin trading and ownership. To the extent that Bitcoins are determined to be a security, commodity future or other regulated asset, or to the extent that a U.S. or foreign government or quasi-governmental agency exerts regulatory authority over the Bitcoin network or Bitcoin trading and ownership, trading or ownership in Bitcoins or the Securities may be adversely affected.

To the extent that future regulatory actions or policies limit the ability to exchange Bitcoins or utilize them for payments, the demand for Bitcoins will decrease.

New regulations may make it more difficult to acquire and/or use Bitcoins. Furthermore, regulatory actions may limit the ability of end-users to convert Bitcoins into fiat currency (e.g., U.S. Dollars) or use Bitcoins to pay for goods and services. Such regulatory actions or policies would negatively affect our business and decrease the value of the Securities.

Bitcoin currently faces an uncertain regulatory landscape in not only the United States but also in many foreign jurisdictions such as the European Union.

While the German Ministry of Finance has declared Bitcoin to be "Rechnungseinheiten" (a form of private money that is recognized as a unit of account, but not recognized in the same manner as fiat currency), most regulatory bodies have not yet issued official statements regarding intention to regulate or determinations on regulation of Bitcoin, Bitcoin users and the Bitcoin network. Conversely, regulatory bodies in some countries such as Canada and India have declined to exercise regulatory authority when afforded the opportunity. Various foreign jurisdictions may, in the near future, adopt laws, regulations or directives that affect the Bitcoin network and its users, particularly Bitcoin exchanges and service providers that fall within such jurisdictions' regulatory scope. Such laws, regulations or directives may conflict with those of the United States and may negatively impact the acceptance of Bitcoins by users, merchants and service providers outside of the United States and may therefore impede the growth of the Bitcoin economy. We are not able to predict the effect of any future regulatory change on the Company or Bitcoins, but such change could be substantial and adverse to the Company or the value of the Shares.

It may be illegal now, or in the future, to acquire, own, hold, sell or use cryptocurrency in one or more states or countries.

Although currently cryptocurrency are not regulated or are lightly regulated in most countries, including the United States, one or more countries may take regulatory actions in the future that severely restricts the right to acquire, own, hold, sell or use cryptocurrency or to exchange cryptocurrency for fiat currency. Such an action may also result in the restriction of ownership, holding or trading in the Securities. Such a restriction could result in the termination and liquidation of the Company at a time that is disadvantageous to Investor, or may adversely affect an investment in the Company.

The Company may be deemed a "money transmitter."

To the extent that the activities of the Company cause it to be deemed a "money transmitter" under the regulations promulgated by FinCEN under the authority of the U.S. Bank Secrecy Act, the Company may be required to comply with FinCEN regulations, including those that would mandate the Company to implement anti-money laundering programs, make certain reports to FinCEN and maintain certain records. Such additional regulatory obligations may cause the

Company to incur extraordinary expenses, possibly affecting an investment in the Securities in a material and adverse manner. Additionally, certain states including California, Idaho and New York require Bitcoin businesses to register on the state level as money transmitters.

Current and future legislation, CFTC and SEC rulemaking and other regulatory developments may impact the manner in which Bitcoins are treated for classification and clearing purposes.

In particular, Bitcoins may not be excluded from the definition of "commodity future" or "security" by such future CFTC and SEC rulemaking, respectively. As of the date of this Memorandum, the Company is not aware of any rules that have been proposed to regulate Bitcoins as commodity futures or securities. The Company cannot be certain as to how future regulatory developments will impact the treatment of Bitcoins under the law. Such additional registrations may result in extraordinary expenses of the Company thereby materially and adversely impacting the Securities.

Changes in government regulation could adversely impact our business.

The cryptocurrency industry is subject to extensive legislation and regulation at the federal and local levels and, in some instances, at the state level. Additionally, our play to earn model is likely to be subject to regulation, and additional regulation is under consideration. Many aspects of such regulation are currently the subject of judicial and administrative proceedings, legislative and administrative proposals, and lobbying efforts by us and our competitors. Legislation under consideration could entirely rewrite our principal regulatory statute, and the FCC and/or Congress may attempt to change the classification of or change the way that our play to earn model are regulated and/or change the framework under which broadcast signals are carried, remove the copyright compulsory license and changing rights and obligations of our competitors. We expect that court actions and regulatory proceedings will continue to refine our rights and obligations under applicable federal, state and local laws, which cannot be predicted. Modifications to existing requirements or imposition of new requirements or limitations could have an adverse impact on our business.

Net neutrality could have an adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

On February 26, 2015, the United States FCC ruled in favor of net neutrality by reclassifying Internet broadband access as a telecommunications service and thus applying Title II of the Communications Act of 1934 to Internet service providers. On June 11, 2018, the FCC's Restoring Internet Freedom Order took effect, effectively repealing the 2015 net neutrality ruling. On April 10, 2019, the U.S. House of Representatives passed the Save the Internet Act of 2019, which would restore net neutrality; the Act is awaiting U.S. Senate floor action as of the date of this document.

Net neutrality could hurt the Company's ability to reach a wide audience through the streaming platforms to which it intends to distribute its products, which could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We may not be able to adapt to new content distribution platforms and to changes in consumer behavior resulting from these new technologies.

We must successfully adapt to technological advances in our industry, including the emergence of alternative distribution platforms. Our ability to exploit new distribution platforms and viewing technologies will affect our ability to maintain or grow our business and may increase our capital expenditures. Additionally, we must adapt to changing consumer behavior driven by advances

such as DVRs, video-on-demand, online based content delivery, Blu-ray™ players, game consoles and mobile devices. Such changes may impact the revenue we are able to generate from our traditional distribution methods by decreasing the viewership of our networks on cable and other MVPD systems. If we fail to adapt our distribution methods and content to emerging technologies, our appeal to our targeted audiences might decline and there would be a materially adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

New technologies may make our products and services obsolete or unneeded.

New and emerging technological advances, such as mobile computing devices that allow consumers to obtain information and view content may adversely impact or eliminate the demand for our products and services. The increasing availability of content on such devices, the improved video quality of the content on such devices and faster wireless delivery speeds may make individuals less likely to purchase our services. Our success can depend on new product development. The entertainment and communications industry is ever-changing as new technologies are introduced. Advances in technology, such as new video formats, downloading or alternative methods of product delivery and distribution channels, such as the Internet, or certain changes in consumer behavior driven by these or other technologies and methods of delivery, could have a negative effect on our business. These changes could lower cost barriers for our competitors desiring to enter into, or expand their presence in, the interactive services business. Increased competition may adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We face risks relating to competition for the leisure time and discretionary spending of audiences, which has intensified in part due to advances in technology and changes in consumer expectations and behavior.

Our business is subject to risks relating to increasing competition for the leisure time and discretionary spending of consumers. We compete with all other sources of entertainment and information delivery. Technological advancements, such as new video formats and Internet streaming and downloading of programming that can be viewed on televisions, computers and mobile devices have increased the number of entertainment and information delivery choices available to consumers and intensified the challenges posed by audience fragmentation. The increasing number of choices available to audiences, including low-cost or free choices, could negatively impact not only consumer demand for our products and services, but also advertisers' willingness to purchase advertising from us. Our failure to effectively anticipate or adapt to new technologies and changes in consumer expectations and behavior could significantly adversely affect our competitive position and its business and results of operations.

Piracy of the Company's content may decrease the revenues received from the sale of our content and adversely affect our businesses.

The piracy of our content, products and other intellectual property poses significant challenges for us. Technological developments, such as the proliferation of cloud-based storage and streaming, increased broadband Internet speed and penetration and increased speed of mobile data transmission have made it easier to create, transmit, distribute and store high quality unauthorized copies of content in unprotected digital formats, which has in turn encouraged the creation of highly scalable businesses that facilitate, and in many instances financially benefit from, such piracy. Piracy is particularly prevalent in many parts of the world that lack effective copyright and technical legal protections or enforcement measures, and illegitimate operators based in these parts of the world can attract viewers from anywhere in the world. The proliferation of unauthorized

copies and piracy of the Company's content, products and intellectual property or the products it licenses from others could result in a reduction of the revenues that the Company receives from the legitimate sale, licensing and distribution of its content and products. The Company devotes substantial resources to protecting its content, products and intellectual property, but there can be no assurance that the Company's efforts to enforce its rights and combat piracy will be successful.

Our business could be adversely affected if there is a decline in advertising spending.

A decline in the economic prospects of advertisers or the economy in general could cause current or prospective advertisers to spend less on advertising or spend their advertising dollars in other media. Advertising expenditures also could be negatively affected by (i) increasing audience fragmentation caused by increased availability of alternative forms of leisure and entertainment activities; (ii) [the increased use of digital video recorders to skip advertisements;] (iii) pressure from public interest groups to reduce or eliminate advertising of certain products; (iv) new laws and regulations that prohibit or restrict certain types of advertisements; and (v) natural disasters, extreme weather, acts of terrorism, political uncertainty or hostilities, because there may be uninterrupted news coverage of such events that disrupts regular ad placement. In addition, advertisers' willingness to purchase advertising time from the Company may be adversely affected by a decline in [users/customers/audience ratings] for our content.

We derive substantial revenues from the sale of advertising, and a decrease in overall advertising expenditures could lead to a reduction in the amount of advertising that companies are willing to purchase and the price at which they purchase it.

Expenditures by advertisers tend to be cyclical and have become less predictable in recent years, reflecting domestic and global economic conditions. If the economic prospects of advertisers or current economic conditions worsen, such conditions could alter current or prospective advertisers' spending priorities. In particular, advertisers in certain industries that are more susceptible to weakness in domestic and global economic conditions, such as beauty, fashion and retail and food, account for a significant portion of our advertising revenues, and weakness in these industries could have a disproportionate negative impact on our advertising revenues. Declines in consumer spending on advertisers' products due to weak economic conditions could also indirectly negatively impact our advertising revenues, as advertisers may not perceive as much value from advertising if consumers are purchasing fewer of their products or services. As a result, our advertising revenues are less predictable.

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.

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.

We currently obtain components from single or limited sources, and are subject to significant supply and pricing risks.

Many components, including those that are available from multiple sources, are at times subject to industry-wide shortages and significant commodity pricing fluctuations. While the Company has entered into agreements for the supply of many components, there can be no assurance that we will be able to extend or renew these agreements on similar terms, or at all. A number of suppliers of components may suffer from poor financial conditions, which can lead to business failure for the supplier or consolidation within a particular industry, further limiting our ability to obtain sufficient quantities of components. The follow-on effects from global economic conditions on our suppliers, also could affect our ability to obtain components. Therefore, we remain subject to significant risks of supply shortages and price increases.

Our products often utilize custom components available from only one source. Continued availability of these components at acceptable prices, or at all, may be affected for any number of reasons, including if those suppliers decide to concentrate on the production of common components instead of components customized to meet our requirements. The supply of components for a new or existing product could be delayed or constrained, or a key manufacturing vendor could delay shipments of completed products to us adversely affecting our business and results of operations.

Risks Related to the Securities

The Membership Interests will not be freely tradable until one year from the initial purchase date. Although the Membership Interests 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 Membership Interests. Because the Membership Interests have not been registered under the Securities Act or under the securities laws of any state or non-United States jurisdiction, the Membership Interests 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 Membership Interests may also adversely affect the price that you might be able to obtain for the Membership Interests 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.

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

Prior to the Offering the Company's current owners of 20% or more beneficially own up to 100.0% of the Company. Subject to any fiduciary duties owed to our other owners or investors under Delaware law, these owners may be able to exercise significant influence over matters requiring owner approval, including the election of directors or managers and approval of significant Company transactions, and will have significant control over the Company's management and policies. Some of these persons may have interests that are different from yours. For example, these owners may support proposals and actions with which you may disagree. The concentration of ownership could delay or prevent a change in control of the Company or otherwise discourage a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of the Company, which in turn could reduce the price potential investors are willing to pay for the Company. In addition, these owners could use their voting influence to maintain the Company's existing management, delay or prevent changes in control of the Company, or support or reject other management and board proposals that are subject to owner approval.

The Company has the right to extend the Offering deadline.

The Company may extend the Offering deadline beyond what is currently stated herein. This means that your investment may continue to be held in escrow while the Company attempts to raise the Minimum Amount even after the Offering deadline stated herein is reached. Your investment will not be accruing interest during this time and will simply be held until such time as the new Offering deadline is reached without the Company receiving the Minimum Amount, at which time it will be returned to you without interest or deduction, or the Company receives the Minimum Amount, at which time it will be released to the Company to be used as set forth herein. Upon or shortly after release of such funds to the Company, the Securities will be issued and distributed to you.

Your ownership of the Securities will be subject to dilution.

Owners of Securities do not have preemptive rights. If the Company conducts subsequent Offerings or issuances of Securities, Purchasers in this Offering who do not participate in those other Securities issuances will experience dilution in their percentage ownership of the Company's outstanding Securities. Furthermore, Purchasers may experience a dilution in the value of their interests depending on the terms and pricing of any future Securities issuances (including the Securities being sold in this Offering) and the value of the Company's assets at the time of issuance.

The Securities will be equity interests in the Company and will not constitute indebtedness.

As such, the Securities will rank junior to all existing and future indebtedness and other non-equity claims on the Company with respect to assets available to satisfy claims on the Company, including in a liquidation of the Company. Additionally, unlike indebtedness, for which principal and interest would customarily be payable on specified due dates, there will be no specified payments with respect to the Securities and distributions are payable only if, when and as determined by the Company and depend on, among other matters, the Company's historical and projected results of operations, liquidity, cash flows, capital levels, financial

Insufficient Distributions for Tax Purposes

If the Company is taxed as a partnership, income and gains will be passed through to the Company members on the basis of their allocable interests and should also be reported on each Company member's tax return. Thus, Company members will be taxed on their allocable share of Company income and gain, regardless of the amount, if any, of cash that is distributed to the Company members. Although the Company expects that the Company will make distributions to the Company members from time to time, there can be no assurance that the amount distributed will be sufficient to cover the income taxes to be paid by a Company member on the Company member's share of Company income.

Limitation of Manager's Liability

The Company's Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement provides that the Managing Member and the Company's agents, attorneys, affiliates and employees will be indemnified against costs and expenses incurred in connection with, and will not be liable to the Company or a Purchaser for, any action taken, or failure to act, on behalf of the Company in connection with the business of the Company, determined by the Managing Member to be taken in good faith and in a manner they reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interest of the Company. Therefore, a Purchaser may have a more limited right of action against the Managing Member than would be available if these provisions were not contained in the Company's Limited Liability Operating Agreement.

Purchasers Will Not Participate in Management

Our Managing Member has full responsibility for managing our Company. The Purchasers will not be entitled to participate in the management or operation of the Company or in the conduct of its business. The Purchasers may not vote their Securities in the election of the Company's Manager or for any other reason, except in limited circumstances as allowed under Delaware law. Please consult the Limited Liability Operating Agreement.

There can be no assurance that we will ever provide liquidity to Purchasers through either a sale of the Company or a registration of the Securities.

There can be no assurance that any form of merger, combination, or sale of the Company will take place, or that any merger, combination, or sale would provide liquidity for Purchasers. Furthermore, we may be unable to register the Securities for resale by Purchasers for legal, commercial, regulatory, market-related or other reasons. In the event that we are unable to effect a registration, Purchasers could be unable to sell their Securities unless an exemption from registration is available.

Income Tax Risks

Each prospective Purchaser is urged to consult with its own representatives, including its own tax and legal advisors, with respect to the federal (as well as state and local) income tax consequences of this investment before purchasing any of the Securities. Certain prospective Purchasers, such as organizations which are exempt from federal income taxes, may be subject to federal and state

laws, rules and regulations which may prohibit or adversely affect their investment in the Company. We are not offering you any tax advice upon which you may rely.

Audit by Internal Revenue Service

Information tax returns filed by the Company are subject to audit by the Internal Revenue Service. An audit of the Company's tax return may lead to adjustments to such return which would require an adjustment to each Purchaser's personal federal income tax return. Such adjustments can result in reducing the taxable loss or increasing the taxable income allocable to the Purchasers from the amounts reported on the Company's tax return. In addition, any such audit may lead to an audit of a Purchaser's individual income tax return, which may lead to adjustments other than those related to the investments in the Securities offered hereby.

Requirement of Additional Capital Contributions

The Company has the right to require Purchasers to make additional capital contributions in the future. This means that in addition to the purchase price of the Securities, the Company may require additional funding in the future which it may demand from you. If you refuse or are unable to make such additional monetary contributions, you may be diluted as an owner of the Company or even removed as an owner of the Company according to the procedures set forth in the Company's organizational documents. Please see the section of this Form C entitled "The Offering and the Securities."

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 purpose of the Company shall be to engage solely in the business, directly or indirectly, through one or more entities (including but not limited to Manager's Affiliate, TS Investor Holdings, LLC), of investing in the "play to earn" gaming space and the non-fungible token ("NFT") space. Investors invest funds with our team which our highly organized and efficient team managers use to purchase game pieces for our overseas game players who otherwise could not afford the game pieces themselves. The investors and game players share in the earnings of the day to day earnings from the players. (Think buying a car for someone to drive Uber and you share in the revenue). It is a one-time investment unless you would like to increase your investment with additional token-earning players. Meaning, game pieces are not lost in gameplay, they are

continually re-used to play battles and earn tokens. Each player has a daily goal that investors will share in and play to earn pay outs are every 2 months.

Business Plan

The Company aims to engage solely in the business, directly or indirectly, through one or more entities (including but not limited to Manager's Affiliate, TS Investor Holdings, LLC), of investing in the "play to earn" gaming space and the non-fungible token (NFT) space.

History of the Business

The Company's Products and/or Services

Product / Service	Description	Current Market
Play to Earn Video Games		Cryptocurrency and Blockchain technology

There are no anticipated products or services being developed or tested by Team Seneca Investors, LLC

Team Seneca Investors, LLC shines in the emerging world of play-to-earn video games by bridging investors and overseas scholarshiped video game players in the booming play to earn space. The sky-rocketing play-to-earn industry is mostly built on NFT and cryptocurrency technology. Sound confusing? That's okay. It is an emerging market which has surprisingly been around for years and is gaining popularity.

Competition

The Company's primary competitors are None.

Team Seneca Investors, LLC is a disruptor and a first of its kind in the play-to-earn space.

Supply Chain and Customer Base

Our company does not rely on any suppliers.

The customer of Team Seneca Investors, LLC is/are its investors.

Intellectual Property

The Company is dependent on the following intellectual property: None

Governmental/Regulatory Approval and Compliance

N/A

Litigation

There are no existing legal suits pending, or to the Company's knowledge, threatened, against the Company.

Managing Entity

The Company is operated by the following managing entity:

Name	Description	Years in business	Management fee
Utopia 860 Seneca, LLC	N/A	1	\$0.20

Other

The Company's principal address is 4400 N Scottsdale Rd., Suite 9-323, Scottsdale , AZ 85251

The Company conducts business in Arizona and Nevada.

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	7.90%	\$3,950	7.90%	\$395,000
Estimated Attorney Fees	10.00%	\$5,000	0.20%	\$10,000
Estimated Accountant/Auditor Fees	10.00%	\$5,000	0.20%	\$10,000
Working Capital	72.10%	\$36,050	91.70%	\$4,585,000
Total	100%	\$50,000	100%	\$5,000,000

The Use of Proceeds chart is not inclusive of fees paid for use of the Form C generation system, payments to financial and legal service providers, and escrow related fees, all of which were incurred in preparation of the campaign and are due in advance of the closing of the campaign. The Company does have discretion to alter the use of proceeds as set forth above. The Company may alter the use of proceeds under the following circumstances: As the Managing Member see fit and beneficial to the Company.

DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Directors or Managers

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

Name

Utopia 860 Seneca, LLC (Bryan Price)

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

Utopia 860 Seneca, LLC serves as Team Seneca Investors, LLC's Managing Member since inception (i.e. 10/18/2021). Mr. Bryan Price is the signatory for Utopia 860 Seneca, LLC since inception around 2021.

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

Mr. Bryan Price served as either the managing member or sole member of the following entities during the last three years: (i) WW Group Holdings; (ii) Utopia 860 Seneca, LLC and others.

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 currently has 0 employees.

CAPITALIZATION AND OWNERSHIP

Capitalization

The Company has issued the following outstanding securities:

Type of security	Membership Interests
Amount outstanding	10,000,000
Voting Rights	Members can vote on any matters that requires action by Members. Member's voting right is dependent on their pro rata Interest in the Company. An affirmative vote shall consists of 60% vote.
Anti-Dilution Rights	None
How this security may limit, dilute or qualify the Securities issued pursuant to Regulation CF	Securities issued pursuant to the Offering will be subject to dilution if/when the Company issues new Membership Interests.
Percentage ownership of the Company by the holders of such Securities (assuming conversion prior to the Offering if convertible securities).	100%

Difference between this security and the Securities issued pursuant to Regulation CF	None, both are Membership Interests in the Company
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The Company has the following debt outstanding: N/A

The Company has not conducted any offerings, exempt or not, in the past 3 years.

Valuation

Based on the Offering price of the Securities, the pre-Offering value ascribed to the Company is 0.

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

The Company is owned and controlled by a managing entity. The managing entity is Utopia 860 Seneca, LLC and is owned and controlled by WW Group Holdings, Inc.

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
Utopia 860 Seneca, LLC	100.0%

Following the Offering, the Purchasers will own 40.0% of the Company if the Minimum Amount is raised and 40.0% 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

Team Seneca Investors, LLC was formed on the last quarter of 2021, which was about four months ago. Thus, the Company is still in the process of building a historical financial record and results.

Profitability of the Company can be achieved based off of the investments it received and the movements in cryptocurrency investment. The Manager will ensure that investors investments

is/are invested towards gamers who will "play to earn." As each gamer play and earn, the investors themselves also makes an earning.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Offering proceeds are essential to our operations. We plan to use the proceeds to invest in "play to earn," to sponsor a scholar to play, and for management fees.

The Company does not have any additional sources of capital other than the proceeds from the Offering.

Capital Expenditures and Other Obligations

The Company does not intend to make any material capital expenditures in the future.

Material Changes and Other Information

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 attempting to raise a minimum amount of \$50,000.00 in this Offering (the "Minimum Amount"). The Company must receive commitments from investors in an amount totaling the Minimum Amount by February 18, 2023 (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 has the right to extend the Offering Deadline at its discretion. The Company will accept investments in excess of the Minimum Amount up to \$5,000,000.00 (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 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 Silicon Valley Bank 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.

The price of the Securities is \$1,500 per unit. The minimum amount that a Purchaser may invest in the Offering is \$1,500.00.

The Offering is being made through Gainvest, the Intermediary. The following two fields below sets forth the compensation being paid in connection with the Offering.

Commission/Fees

7.9% of the amount raised in the Offering.

Stock, Warrants and Other Compensation

N/A.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The Company will act as transfer agent and registrar for the Securities.

The Securities

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

At the initial closing of this Offering (if the minimum amount is sold), the Company will have membership interests outstanding.

Distributions

After paying expenses and establishing appropriate reserves, the Company may make distribution of profits to the holders of the Units or "Ownership Interests." The Company's manager entity determines when and how distributions are made. Distributions are calculated by 80% to Members (pro rata) based on the Ownership Interest of each Member; 20% to Managing Member. The Ownership Interest of each Member is obtained by dividing the Units held by the Member by the total of all Units held by all the Members. Distributions are required to be made every two months. The Ownership Interests are not entitled to a preferred return.

Allocations

To determine how the economic gains and losses of the Company will be shared, the Operating Agreement allocates net income or loss to each Member's Capital Account. Net income or loss includes all gains and losses, plus all other Company items of income (such as interest) and less all Company expenses. Generally, net income and net loss for each year will be allocated to the Members in a manner consistent with the manner in which distributions will be made to the Members.

Capital Contributions

The holders of Membership Interests are not required to make additional capital contributions following the Offering to the Company.

Transfer

Holders of Membership Interests will not be able to transfer their Membership Interests without the approval of the Company. All transfers of Membership Interests are subject to state and federal securities laws.

Withdrawal

The Company is not required to make payments to a holder of Membership Interests upon such holder's withdrawal from the Company.

Voting and Control

The Securities have the following voting rights: On each matter requiring action by the Members, each Member may vote the Member's Units. Except as otherwise stated in the Certificate of Formation or this Agreement, a matter submitted to a vote of the Members shall be deemed approved if it receives the affirmative vote of sixty percent (60%) of the Ownership Interest and the written consent of the Manager.

The Company does not have any voting agreements in place.

The Company has an operating agreement in place.

Anti-Dilution Rights

The Securities do not have anti-dilution rights.

Restrictions on Transfer

Any Securities sold pursuant to Regulation CF being offered may not be transferred by any Investor of such Securities during the one-year holding period beginning when the Securities were issued, unless such Securities were transferred: 1) to the Company, 2) to an accredited investor, as defined by Rule 501(d) of Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, 3) as part of an Offering registered with the SEC or 4) to a member of the family of the Investor or the equivalent, to a trust controlled by the Investor, to a trust created for the benefit of a family member of the Investor or the equivalent, or in connection with the death or divorce of the Investor 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.

Other Material Terms

The Company does not have the right to repurchase the Membership Interest LLC/Membership Interests.

TAX MATTERS

Introduction

The following is a discussion of certain material aspects of the U.S. federal income taxation of the Company and its Members that should be considered by a potential purchaser of an Interest in the Company. A complete discussion of all tax aspects of an investment in the Company is beyond the scope of this Form C. The following discussion is only intended to identify and discuss certain salient issues. In view of the complexities of U.S. federal and other income tax laws applicable to limited liability companies, partnerships and securities transactions, a prospective investor is urged to consult with and rely solely upon his tax advisers to understand fully the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences to that investor of such an investment based on that investor's particular facts and circumstances.

This discussion assumes that Members hold their Interests as capital assets within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal taxation that may be relevant to a particular Member in light of the Member's individual investment or tax circumstances. In addition, this discussion does not address (i) state, local or non-U.S. tax consequences, (ii) any withholding taxes that may be required to be withheld by the Company with respect to any particular Member or (iii) the special tax rules that may apply to certain Members, including, without limitation:

- insurance companies;
- tax-exempt organizations (except to the limited extent discussed in "Tax-Exempt Members" below);

- financial institutions or broker-dealers;
- Non-U.S. holders (as defined below);
- U.S. expatriates;
- subchapter S corporations;
- U.S. holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar;
- regulated investment companies and REITs;
- trusts and estates;
- persons subject to the alternative minimum tax provisions of the Code; and
- persons holding our Interests through a partnership or similar pass-through entity.

This discussion is based on current provisions of the Code, final, temporary and proposed U.S. Treasury Regulations, judicial opinions, and published positions of the IRS, all as in effect on the date hereof and all of which are subject to differing interpretations or change, possibly with retroactive effect. The Managing Member has not sought, and will not seek, any ruling from the IRS or any opinion of counsel with respect to the tax consequences discussed herein, and there can be no assurance that the IRS will not take a position contrary to the tax consequences discussed herein or that any position taken by the IRS would not be sustained.

As used in this discussion, the term "U.S. holder" means a person that is, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, (i) an individual citizen or resident of the U.S., (ii) a corporation (or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in the U.S. or under the laws of the U.S., any state thereof, or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source, or (iv) a trust if (a) a court within the U.S. is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. holders have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or (b) it has in effect a valid election to be treated as a U.S. holder. As used in this discussion, the term "non-U.S. holder" means a beneficial owner of Interests (other than a partnership or other entity treated as a partnership or as a disregarded entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes) that is not a U.S. holder.

The tax treatment of a partnership and each partner thereof will generally depend upon the status and activities of the partnership and such partner. A Member that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes should consult its own tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal income tax considerations applicable to it and its partners.

This discussion is only a summary of material U.S. federal income tax consequences of the Offering. Potential investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the particular tax consequences to them of the Offering, including the effect of any federal tax laws other than income tax laws, any state, local, or non-U.S. tax laws and any applicable tax treaty.

This summary of certain income tax considerations applicable to the Company and its Members is considered to be a correct interpretation of existing laws and regulations in force

on the date of this Form C. No assurance can be given that changes in existing laws or regulations or their interpretation will not occur after the date of this Form C or that such guidance or interpretation will not be applied retroactively.

Classification as a Partnership

Under the Code and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder (the "Regulations"), as in effect on the date of this Form C, including the "check the box" entity classification Regulations, a U.S. entity with more than one member that is not automatically classified as a corporation under the Regulations is treated as a partnership for tax purposes, subject to the possible application of the publicly traded partnership rules discussed below. Accordingly, the Company should be treated as a partnership for tax purposes, unless it files a "check the box" election to be treated as a corporation for tax purposes. The Company does not intend to file a "check the box" election to treat the Company as a corporation for tax purposes. Thus, so long as the Company complies with the Operating Agreement, the Company should be treated as a partnership for tax purposes, subject to the special rules for certain publicly traded partnerships described below. If it were determined that the Company should be classified as an association taxable as a corporation (as a result of changed interpretations or administrative positions by the IRS or otherwise), the taxable income of the Company would be subject to corporate income taxation when recognized by the Company, and distributions from the Company to the Members would be treated as dividend income when received by the Members to the extent of the current or accumulated earnings and profits of the Company.

Even with the "check the box" Regulations, certain limited liability companies may be taxable as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes under the publicly traded partnership ("PTP") rules set forth in the Code and the Regulations.

Code section 7704 treats publicly traded partnerships that engage in active business activities as corporations for federal income tax purposes. Publicly traded partnerships include those whose interests (a) are traded on an established securities market (including the over-the-counter market), or (b) are readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof. The Managing Member believes that interests in the Company will not be traded on an established securities market. The Managing Member also believes that interests in the Company probably should not be deemed to be readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof. However, there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") would not successfully challenge these positions.

Code section 7704(c) provides an exception from treatment as a publicly traded partnership for partnerships 90% or more of the income of which is certain passive-type income, including interest, dividend and capital gain income from the disposition of property held to produce dividend or interest income. While the Company expects to meet this test, no assurance can be given that the Company will satisfy this requirement in each year.

Even if the Company has 10% or more of its income in a year from income that does not qualify as passive-type income, the Company may not be treated as a publicly traded partnership under Code section 7704 by virtue of certain safe harbors from such treatment provided in the Regulations. The failure to meet the safe-harbor requirements does not necessarily result in a partnership being classified as a publicly traded partnership. One safe-harbor rule provides that interests in a partnership will not be considered readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof if (a) all interests in the partnership were issued in a transaction (or transactions) that was not registered under the Securities Act and (b) the partnership does not have

more than 100 partners at any time during the taxable year of the partnership. The Offering of Interests will not be registered under the Securities Act. Generally, an entity that owns Interests is treated as only 1 partner in determining whether there are 100 or more partners. However, all of the owners of an entity that is a pass-through vehicle for tax purposes and that invests in a partnership are counted as partners if substantially all of such entity's value is attributable to its interest in the partnership, and a principal purpose of the tiered structure is to avoid the 100 partner limitation. The Company may not comply with this safe-harbor if the Company admits more than 100 Members.

Even if the Company exceeds 100 Members and thus does not qualify for this safe-harbor, the Operating Agreement contains provisions restricting transfers and withdrawals of Interests that may cause Interests to be treated as not being tradable on the substantial equivalent of a secondary market.

Taxation of Operations

Assuming the Company is classified as a partnership and not as an association taxable as a corporation, the Company is not itself subject to U.S. federal income tax but will file an annual information return with the IRS. Each Member of the Company is required to report separately on his income tax return his distributive share of the Company's net long-term and short-term capital gains or losses, ordinary income, deductions and credits. The Company may produce short-term and long-term capital gains (or losses), as well as ordinary income (or loss). The Company will send annually to each Member a form showing his distributive share of the Company's items of income, gains, losses, deductions and credits.

Each Member will be subject to tax, and liable for such tax, on his distributive share of the Company's taxable income and loss regardless of whether the Member has received or will receive any distribution of cash from the Company. Thus, in any particular year, a Member's distributive share of taxable income from the Company (and, possibly, the taxes imposed on that income) could exceed the amount of cash, if any, such Member receives or is entitled to withdraw from the Company.

Under Section 704 of the Code, a Member's distributive share of any item of income, gain, loss, deduction or credit is governed by the Operating Agreement unless the allocations provided by the Operating Agreement do not have "substantial economic effect." The Regulations promulgated under Section 704(b) of the Code provide certain "safe harbors" with respect to allocations which, under the Regulations, will be deemed to have substantial economic effect. The validity of an allocation which does not satisfy any of the "safe harbors" of these Regulations is determined by taking into account all facts and circumstances relating to the economic arrangements among the Members. While no assurance can be given, the Managing Member believes that the allocations provided by the Operating Agreement should have substantial economic effect. However, if it were determined by the IRS or otherwise that the allocations provided in the Operating Agreement with respect to a particular item do not have substantial economic effect, each Member's distributive share of that item would be determined for tax purposes in accordance with that Member's interest in the Company, taking into account all facts and circumstances.

Distributions of cash and/or marketable securities which effect a return of a Member's Capital Contribution or which are distributions of previously taxed income or gain, to the extent they do not exceed a Member's basis in his interest in the Company, should not result in taxable income to that Member, but will reduce the Member's tax basis in the Interests by the amount distributed or withdrawn. Cash distributed to a Member in excess of the basis in his Interest is generally

taxable either as capital gain, or ordinary income, depending on the circumstances. A distribution of property other than cash generally will not result in taxable income or loss to the Member to whom it is distributed.

Information will be provided to the Members of the Company so that they can report their income from the Company.

Taxation of Interests - Limitations on Losses and Deductions

The Code provides several limitations on a Member's ability to deduct his share of Company losses and deductions. To the extent that the Company has interest expense, a non-corporate Member will likely be subject to the "investment interest expense" limitations of Section 163(d) of the Code. Investment interest expense is interest paid or accrued on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry property held for investment. The deduction for investment interest expense is limited to net investment income; i.e., the excess of investment income over investment expenses, which is determined at the partner level. Excess investment interest expense that is disallowed under these rules is not lost permanently, but may be carried forward to succeeding years subject to the Section 163(d) limitations. Net long-term capital gains on property held for investment and qualified dividend income are only included in investment income to the extent the taxpayer elects to subject such income to taxation at ordinary rates.

Under Section 67 of the Code, for non-corporate Members certain miscellaneous itemized deductions are allowable only to the extent they exceed a "floor" amount equal to 2% of adjusted gross income. If or to the extent that the Company's operations do not constitute a trade or business within the meaning of Section 162 and other provisions of the Code, a non-corporate Member's distributive share of the Company's investment expenses, other than investment interest expense, would be deductible only as miscellaneous itemized deductions, subject to such 2% floor. In addition, there may be other limitations under the Code affecting the ability of an individual taxpayer to deduct miscellaneous itemized deductions.

Capital losses generally may be deducted only to the extent of capital gains, except for non-corporate taxpayers who are allowed to deduct \$3,000 of excess capital losses per year against ordinary income. Corporate taxpayers may carry back unused capital losses for three years and may carry forward such losses for five years; non-corporate taxpayers may not carry back unused capital losses but may carry forward unused capital losses indefinitely.

Tax shelter reporting Regulations may require the Company and/or the Members to file certain disclosures with the IRS with respect to certain transactions the Company engaged in that result in losses or with respect to certain withdrawals of Interests in the Company. The Company does not consider itself a tax shelter, but if the Company were to have substantial losses on certain transactions, such losses may be subject to the tax shelter reporting requirements even if such transactions were not considered tax shelters. Under the tax shelter reporting Regulations, if the Company engages in a "reportable transaction," the Company and, under certain circumstances, a Member would be required to (i) retain all records material to such "reportable transaction"; (ii) complete and file "Reportable Transaction Disclosure Statement" on IRS Form 8886 as part of its federal income tax return for each year it participates in the "reportable transaction"; and (iii) send a copy of such form to the IRS Office of Tax Shelter Analysis at the time the first such tax return is filed. The scope of the tax shelter reporting Regulations may be affected by further IRS guidance. Non-compliance with the tax shelter reporting Regulations may involve significant penalties and other consequences. Disclosure information, to the extent required, will be provided

with the annual tax information provided to the Members. Each Member should consult its own tax advisers as to its obligations under the tax shelter reporting Regulations.

Medicare Contribution Taxes

Members that are individuals, estates or trusts and whose income exceeds certain thresholds generally will be subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on unearned income, including, among other things, dividends on, and capital gains from the sale or other taxable disposition of, our Securities, subject to certain limitations and exceptions. Members should consult their own tax advisors regarding the effect, if any, of such tax on their ownership and disposition of our Securities.

Taxation of Interests - Other Taxes

The Company and their Members may be subject to other taxes, such as the alternative minimum tax, state and local income taxes, and estate, inheritance or intangible property taxes that may be imposed by various jurisdictions (see "State and Local Taxation" below). Each prospective investor should consider the potential consequences of such taxes on an investment in the Company. It is the responsibility of each prospective investor: (i) to become satisfied as to, among other things, the legal and tax consequences of an investment in the Company under state law, including the laws of the state(s) of his domicile and residence, by obtaining advice from one's own tax advisers, and to (ii) file all appropriate tax returns that may be required.

Tax Returns; Tax Audits

Company items will be reported on the tax returns for the Company, and all Members are required under the Code to treat the items consistently on their own returns, unless they file a statement with the IRS disclosing the inconsistency. In the event the income tax returns of the Company are audited by the IRS, the tax treatment of income and deductions generally is determined at the Company level in a single proceeding rather than by individual audits of the Members. The Company will designate a Tax Matters Member, which will have considerable authority to make decisions affecting the tax treatment and procedural rights of all Members. In addition, the Tax Matters Member will have the authority to bind certain Members to settlement agreements and the right on behalf of all Members to extend the statute of limitations relating to the Members' tax liabilities with respect to Company items.

State and Local Taxation

In addition to the federal income tax consequences described above, prospective investors should consider potential state and local tax consequences of an investment in the Company. No attempt is made herein to provide an in-depth discussion of such state or local tax consequences. State and local laws may differ from federal income tax laws with respect to the treatment of specific items of income, gain, loss, deduction and credit. A Member's distributive share of the taxable income or loss of the Company generally will be required to be included in determining his income for state and local tax purposes in the jurisdictions in which he is a resident.

Each prospective Member must consult his own tax advisers regarding the state and local tax consequences to him resulting from an investment in the Company.

Disclosure to "Opt-out" of a Reliance Opinion

Pursuant to IRS Circular No. 230, investors should be advised that this Form C was not intended or written to be used, and it cannot be used by an investor or any taxpayer, for the purpose of avoiding penalties that may be imposed on the taxpayers. This Form C was written to support the private offering of the Interests as described herein. The taxpayer should seek advice based on the taxpayer's particular circumstances from an independent tax adviser.

Tax-Exempt Members

Members which are tax-exempt entities, including, but not limited to, Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs), should generally not be subject to Federal income tax on their income attributable to the Company under the unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI") provisions of the Code so long as their investment in the Company is not itself leveraged. UBTI includes "unrelated debt-financed income," which generally consists of (i) income derived by an exempt organization (directly or through a partnership) from income-producing property with respect to which there is "acquisition indebtedness" at any time during the taxable year, and (ii) gains derived by an exempt organization (directly or through a partnership) from the disposition of property with respect to which there is "acquisition indebtedness" at any time during the twelve-month period ending with the date of such disposition. An exempt organization's share of the income or gains of the Company which is treated as UBTI, if any, may not be offset by losses of the exempt organization either from the Company or otherwise, unless such losses are treated as attributable to an unrelated trade or business (e.g., losses from securities for which there is acquisition indebtedness).

To the extent that the Company generates UBTI, the applicable Federal tax rate for such a Member generally would be either the corporate or trust tax rate depending upon the nature of the particular exempt organization. An exempt organization may be required to support, to the satisfaction of the IRS, the method used to calculate its UBTI. The Company will be required to report to a Member which is an exempt organization information as to the portion, if any, of its income and gains from the Company for each year which will be treated as UBTI. The calculation of such amount with respect to transactions entered into by the Company is highly complex, and there is no assurance that the Company's calculation of UBTI will be accepted by the IRS. No attempt is made herein to deal with all of the UBTI consequences or any other tax consequences of an investment in the Company by any tax-exempt Member. Each prospective tax-exempt Member must consult with, and rely exclusively upon, its own tax and professional advisers.

Future Tax Legislation, Necessity of Obtaining Professional Advice

Future amendments to the Code, other legislation, new or amended Treasury Regulations, administrative rulings or decisions by the IRS, or judicial decisions may adversely affect the federal income tax aspects of an investment in the Company, with or without advance notice, retroactively or prospectively. The foregoing analysis is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. The tax matters relating to the Company are complex and are subject to varying interpretations. Moreover, the effect of existing income tax laws and of proposed changes in income tax laws on Members will vary with the particular circumstances of each investor and, in reviewing this Form C and any exhibits hereto, these matters should be considered.

Accordingly, each prospective Member must consult with and rely solely upon his own professional tax advisers with respect to the tax results of an investment in the Company based on that Member's particular facts and circumstances. In no event will the Managing Member or its Managing Members, principals, affiliates, members, officers, counsel or other professional

advisers be liable to any Member for any federal, state, local or foreign tax consequences of an investment in the Company, whether or not such consequences are as described above.

Disclosure Issues

A Purchaser (and each employee, representative, or other agent of the investor) may disclose to any and all persons, without limitation of any kind, the tax treatment and tax structure of an investment in the Company and all materials of any kind (including opinions or other tax analysis) that are provided to the investor relating to such tax treatment and tax structure.

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 the following transactions with related persons:

None.

Conflicts of Interest

To the best of our knowledge the Company has not engaged in any transactions or relationships, which may give rise to a conflict of interest with the Company, its operations or its security holders.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bad Actor Disclosure

The Company is not subject to any Bad Actor Disqualifications under any relevant U.S. securities laws.

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/Utopia 860 Seneca, LLC (Bryan Price)
(Signature)

Utopia 860 Seneca, LLC (Bryan Price)
(Name)

Managing Member
(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/Utopia 860 Seneca, LLC (Bryan Price)
(Signature)

Utopia 860 Seneca, LLC (Bryan Price)
(Name)

Managing Member
(Title)

February 16, 2022
(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.

I, Utopia 860 Seneca, LLC (Bryan Price), being the founder of Team Seneca Investors, LLC, a Limited Liability Company (the “Company”), hereby certify as of this that:

(i) the accompanying financial statements of the Company, which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2022¹ and the related statements of income (deficit), stockholder’s equity and cash flows, and the related notes to said financial statements (collectively, the “Financial Statement”), are true and complete in all material respects; and

(ii) while the Company has not yet filed tax returns for the year ending December 31, 2021, any tax return information in the Financial Statements reflects accurately the information that would be reported in such tax returns.

/s/Utopia 860 Seneca, LLC (Bryan Price)
(Signature)

Utopia 860 Seneca, LLC (Bryan Price)
(Name)

Managing Member
(Title)

2/16/22
(Date)

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A	Financial Statements
Exhibit B	Subscription Agreement
Exhibit C	Operating Agreement

EXHIBIT A

Financial Statements

EXHIBIT B

Subscription Agreement

EXHIBIT C

Operating Agreement