

Are you looking for a different Form C?
Form C that closed on November 21, 2017 (id: 3554)
Form C that closed on August 24, 2018 (id: 40270)
Form C that closed on March 13, 2020 (id: 56747)

PREPARE FOR AMENDMENT

DOWNLOAD FORM C-AR TEMPLATE

Annual Report

ADD ADMIN COMMENTS

VIEW FORM C

BE ADVISED

This filing will not be reviewed by Wefunder.
The information below will be submitted to the SEC on your behalf.

Admin Only

Permission Level

We set the permission level for lawyers and others invited to the Form C so that they can't edit the Form C until an admin deems it okay to edit the form.

admins_and_approved_users

Cover Page

Name of issuer:

Neurohacker Collective, LLC

Legal status of issuer:

Form: Limited Liability Company
Jurisdiction of Incorporation/Organization: WV
Date of organization: 11/17/2015

Physical address of issuer:

5938 Priestly Drive
Suite 200
Carlsbad CA 9200824

Website of issuer:

http://neurohacker.com

Name of intermediary through which the offering will be conducted:

Wefunder Portal LLC

CIK number of intermediary:

0001670254

SEC file number of intermediary:

007-00033

CRD number, if applicable, of intermediary:

283505

Current number of employees:

20

	Most recent fiscal year-end:	Prior fiscal year-end:
Total Assets:	\$2,182,015.00	\$1,330,706.00
Cash & Cash Equivalents:	\$423,995.00	\$289,536.00
Accounts Receivable:	\$168,115.00	\$88,165.00
Short-term Debt:	\$1,635,015.00	\$1,216,705.00
Long-term Debt:	\$575,000.00	\$725,000.00
Revenue/Sales:	\$8,193,458.00	\$6,623,951.00
Cost of Goods Sold:	\$2,324,379.00	\$2,247,745.00
Taxes Paid:	\$11,555.00	\$18,981.00
Net Income:	(\$234,079.00)	(\$909,846.00)

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

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

Offering Statement

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

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

THE COMPANY

1. Name of issuer:

Neurohacker Collective, LLC

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

☐ Yes ☒ No

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

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

Director	Principal Occupation	Main Employer	Year Joined as Director
Daniel Schmachtenberger	Chief Strategy Officer	Neurohacker Collective	2015
Jordan Greenhall	Executive Chairman	Neurohacker Collective	2015
James Schmachtenberger	CEO	Neurohacker Collective	2015

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

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

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

Officer	Positions Held	Year Joined
Hakan Lindskog	Chief Operating Officer	2017
Mark How	Chief Revenue Officer	2017
Shawn Ramer	Senior Vice President	2017
Daniel Schmachtenberger	Chief Strategy Officer	2015
Jordan Greenhall	Executive Chairman	2015
James Schmachtenberger	CEO	2015

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

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

PRINCIPAL SECURITY HOLDERS

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

Name of Holder	No. and Class of Securities Now Held	% of Voting Power Prior to Offering
Crest Industries, LLC (Controlled by Jordan Greenhall)	2800000.0 Founder's Units	29.27
Brilliance Consulting, Inc. (controlled by James Schmachtenberger)	3169481.0 Founder's Units	33.14
Critical Path Strategies Inc. (Controlled by Daniel Schmachtenberger)	2555859.0 Founders' Units	26.72

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

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

BUSINESS AND ANTICIPATED BUSINESS PLAN

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

For a description of our business and our business plan, please refer to the attached [Appendix A, Business Description & Plan](#).

INSTRUCTION TO QUESTION 7: WebFunder will provide your company's WebFunder profile as an appendix (Appendix A) to the Form C in PDF format. The submission will include all Q&A items and "read more" links in an uncollapsed format. All video will be transcribed.

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

RISK FACTORS

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

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

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

Our products are subject to government regulation, both in the United States and abroad, which could increase our costs significantly and limit or prevent the sale of our products.

The manufacture, packaging, labeling, advertising, promotion, distribution, and sale of our products are subject to regulation by numerous national and local governmental agencies in the United States and other countries. The primary regulatory bodies in the United States are the FDA and the FTC, and we are also subject to similar regulators in other countries. Failure to comply with these regulatory requirements may result in various types of penalties or fines. These include injunctions, product withdrawals, recalls, product seizures, fines, and criminal prosecutions. Individual states also regulate nutritional supplements. A state may interpret claims or products presumptively valid under federal law as illegal under that state's regulations. In markets outside the United States, we are usually required to obtain approvals, licenses, or certifications from a country's ministry of health or comparable agency, and comply with local labeling and packaging regulations, all of which vary from country to country. Approvals or licensing may be conditioned on reformulation of products or may be unavailable with respect to certain products or product ingredients. Any of these government agencies, as well as legislative bodies, can change existing regulations, or impose new ones, or could take aggressive measures, causing or contributing to a variety of negative consequences, including:

- ☐ requirements for the reformulation of certain or all products to meet new standards,
- ☐ the recall or discontinuance of certain or all products,
- ☐ additional record keeping,
- ☐ expanded documentation of the properties of certain or all products,
- ☐ expanded or different labeling,
- ☐ adverse event tracking and reporting, and
- ☐ additional scientific substantiation.

Any or all of these requirements could have a material adverse effect on us. There can be no assurance that the regulatory environment in which we operate will not change or that such regulatory environment, or any specific action taken against us, will not result in a material adverse effect on us.

Varying state laws

Although the federal government has the right to regulate our products, which it has in fact done, state and municipal governments may adopt additional laws and regulations that further negatively affect our business. States that currently have laws that regulate certain aspects of our products, could, in the future, reverse course and adopt new laws that further regulate or negatively affect the nutraceutical industry. These state laws, like the federal laws, may adversely affect our ability to do business, and adverse enforcement actions under these laws may lead to costly litigation and a closure of our businesses, which, in turn, could significantly and negatively impact our business, operations and financial condition.

Regulation is dependent on the federal and/or state government or particular divisions thereof and is subject to change and differing interpretation by regulators.

Regulation of our market is complex and there is no guarantee that our suppliers, marketing channels or government regulators will not interpret regulations or policies in such a way as to cause a disruption in our business. Such interpretations can interrupt our supply chain as these parties undertake scrutiny of raw materials and components of raw materials and products, causing certain suppliers or us to discontinue, change or suspend the sale of certain ingredients or components. Such interpretations can also interrupt our product and marketing efforts if we are required to change our marketing approach or modify our product. If this happens, the results could have negative implications for the operations and profitability of the business.

We are dependent upon the uninterrupted and efficient operation of our facilities. Those operations are subject to power failures, the breakdown, failure or substandard performance of equipment, the improper installation or operation of equipment, natural or other disasters and the need to comply with the requirements or directives of government agencies, including the FDA. There can be no assurance that the occurrence of these or any other operational problems at our facilities would not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face intense competition from competitors that are larger, more established and that possess greater resources than we do, and if we are unable to compete effectively, we may be unable to maintain sufficient market share to sustain profitability.

numerous manufacturers and retailers compete actively for consumers. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete in this intensely competitive environment. In addition, similar products can be purchased in a wide variety of channels of distribution. These channels include the Internet. Additional national or international competitors could enter the market at any time and may seek in the future to enter or to increase their presence in the nutraceutical industry. Increased competition in either or both could have a material adverse effect on us.

We may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property rights. Given the importance of brand recognition to our business, we have invested considerable effort in seeking trademark protection for our core brands, including the Qualla family of brands. However, we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will be sufficient to protect our intellectual property rights in our brands adequately or that third parties will not infringe upon or misappropriate any such rights. Our trademark registrations and applications can potentially be challenged and cancelled or narrowed. Currently, our rights to the Qualla trademark are being challenged by a third party.

Moreover, some of the countries in which we operate offer less protection for, and may subject these rights to higher risks, than is the case in Europe or North America. In addition, it is costly to litigate in order to protect any of our intellectual property rights. If we are unable to prevent third parties from infringing or misappropriating these rights in our core products or brands, including our Qualla family of brands, our future financial condition and our ability to develop our business could be materially adversely affected. Other companies have from time to time taken, and may in the future take, actions that we believe violate our intellectual property rights and we may decide to enforce our rights against such actions. Uncertainties inherent in such litigation make the outcome and associated costs difficult to predict. If unsuccessful, the legal actions could result in the invalidation of some of our intellectual property rights, which could materially adversely affect our business.

We rely upon a combination of security measures, confidentiality policies, contractual arrangements and trade secret laws to protect our proprietary formulae and other valuable trade secrets. We may also rely upon patent, copyright and trademark laws to further protect our intellectual property rights. We cannot, however, be certain that the steps we take will prevent the development and marketing of similar, competing products and services by third parties. Any future patents that we obtain may not be sufficiently broad to protect us against third parties with similar products or to provide us with a competitive advantage. Moreover, our patents can potentially be challenged and narrowed or invalidated. Trade secrets are difficult to protect, and despite our efforts may become known to competitors or independently discovered. The confidentiality agreements we rely upon with our employees, customers, contractors and others may be breached, and we may not have adequate remedies for such breach. Failure to adequately protect our valuable intellectual property from being infringed or misappropriated could materially adversely affect our business.

The nutraceutical industry increasingly relies on intellectual property rights and although we seek to ensure that we do not infringe the intellectual property rights of others, there can be no assurance that third parties will not assert intellectual property infringement claims against us, which claims may result in substantial costs and diversion of management and other resources and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Recently it has become more and more common for suppliers and competitors to apply for patents or develop proprietary technologies and processes. We seek to ensure that we do not infringe the intellectual property rights of others, but there can be no assurance that third parties will not assert intellectual property infringement claims against us. These developments could prevent us from offering or supplying competitive products or ingredients in the marketplace. They could also result in litigation or threatened litigation against us related to alleged or actual infringement of third-party rights. If an infringement claim is asserted or litigation is pursued, we may be required to obtain a license of rights, pay royalties on a retrospective or prospective basis or terminate the manufacturing and marketing of our products that are alleged to have infringed. Litigation with respect to such matters could result in substantial costs and diversion of management and other resources and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

We may be required to defend ourselves against intellectual property claims from third parties, which could harm our business. Regardless of merit, there are third-party patents that may cover our products. Third parties may obtain patents in the future and claim that use of our technologies infringes upon these patents. If a third party asserts that our products or services are infringing upon its intellectual property, these claims could cause us to incur significant expenses and, if successfully asserted against us, could require that we pay substantial damages and/or prevent us from selling our products. Even if we were to prevail against such claims, any litigation regarding intellectual property could be costly and time-consuming and could divert the attention of our management and key personnel from our business operations. Furthermore, as a result of an intellectual property challenge, we may find it necessary to enter into royalty licenses or other costly agreements, and we may not be able to obtain such agreements at all or on terms acceptable to us. As an example, in January 2018 we entered into a license agreement for an ingredient that resulted in a meaningful price increase for that specific ingredient.

Our success depends on attracting and retaining qualified personnel in a competitive environment.

Our business strategy and future success depends, in part, upon our ability to attract, hire and retain highly-skilled managerial, professional service, sales, development, marketing, accounting, administrative, information technology, science, research and infrastructure-related personnel in a competitive environment, who are critical to our business functions. The market for highly-skilled employees is competitive in the labor markets in which we operate. Our business could be materially adversely affected if we are unable to retain key employees or recruit qualified personnel in a timely fashion, or if we are required to incur unexpected increases in compensation costs to retain key employees or meet our hiring goals. If we are not able to retain and attract the personnel that we require, or we are not able to do so on a cost-effective basis, it could be more difficult for us to sell and develop our products and services and execute our business strategy.

The alternative health industry faces strong opposition. Although recent public opinion appears to support holistic approaches to health, including nutraceuticals, it is believed that well-funded, significant businesses may have a strong economic opposition to the nutraceutical industry as currently formed. This could result in lobbying and other activities aimed at halting or rolling back the nutraceutical movement which could have a significant and negative impact on the nutraceutical industry and, consequently, on our business, operations and financial condition.

We derive a significant percentage of our revenues from one marketing channel. The loss of this channel could materially adversely affect our financial performance.

Our products are sold principally directly to customers and revenues attributable to one marketing channel, Facebook, Inc. ("Facebook"), accounted for up to 40% of our gross sales for the trailing six months. If this channel ceases doing business with us or if we encounter any difficulties in our relationship with Facebook, our business could be materially adversely affected.

We are highly dependent upon consumers' perception of the safety and quality of our products as well as similar products distributed by other companies in our industry, and adverse publicity and negative public perception regarding particular ingredients, or products or our industry in general could limit our ability to increase revenue and grow our business.

Decisions about purchasing made by consumers of our products may be affected by adverse publicity or negative public perception regarding particular ingredients or products or our industry in general. This negative public perception may include publicity regarding the legality or quality of particular ingredients or products in general or of other companies or our products or ingredients specifically. Negative public perception may also arise from regulatory investigations, regardless of whether those investigations involve us. We are highly dependent upon consumers' perception of the safety and quality of our products as well as similar products distributed by other companies. Thus, the mere publication of reports asserting that such products may be harmful could have a material adverse effect on us, regardless of whether these reports are scientifically supported. Publicity related to nutritional supplements may also result in increased regulatory scrutiny of our industry. Adverse publicity may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. There can be no assurance of future favorable scientific results and media attention or of the absence of unfavorable or inconsistent findings.

Our success depends on sustaining the strength of our brands, particularly our Qualla brand.

The Qualla brands accounted for 100% of our net sales for the last twelve months. The willingness of consumers to purchase our products depends upon our ability to offer attractive brand value propositions. This in turn depends in part on consumers attributing a higher value to our products than to alternatives. If the difference in the value attributed to our products as compared to those of our competitors narrows, or if there is a perception of such a narrowing, consumers may choose not to buy our products. If we fail to promote and maintain the brand equity of our products across each of our markets, then consumer perception of our products' quality may be diminished and our business could be materially adversely affected. Our ability to maintain or improve our brand value propositions will impact whether these circumstances will result in decreased market share and profitability.

Sales of our products are subject to changing consumer preferences, and our

success depends upon our ability to predict, identify and interpret changes in consumer preferences and develop and offer new products rapidly enough to meet those changes.

Our success depends on our ability to predict, identify and interpret the tastes, habits and needs of consumers and to offer products that appeal to those preferences. If we do not succeed in offering products that consumers want to buy, our sales and market share will decrease, resulting in reduced profitability. If we are unable to predict accurately which shifts in consumer preferences will be long lasting, or to introduce new and improved products to satisfy those preferences, our sales will decline. In addition, given the variety of cultures and backgrounds of consumers in our consumer base, we must offer a sufficient array of products to continue to maintain our brand and competitive position. As such, we must be successful in developing innovative products across our product categories.

Resources devoted to research and development may not yield new products that achieve commercial success.

Our ability to develop new products depends on, among other factors, our ability to deliver novel and effective applications of psychoneuropharmacology using complex stacks of nutritional supplements. These formulations require significant investment in research and development and testing of new ingredients and new production processes. We devote significant resources to investment in research and development in order to gain a deep understanding of the mind/body interface. The research and development process is expensive, prolonged and entails considerable uncertainty. Development of a new product, from discovery through testing to initial product launch, typically takes between one and three years. Each of these periods varies considerably from product to product and country to country. Because of the complexities and uncertainties associated with research and development, products that we are currently developing may not complete the development process or obtain the regulatory approvals required for us to market such products successfully. We cannot assure you that any of our products currently in our development pipeline will be commercially successful.

If we experience product recalls, we may incur significant and unexpected costs, and our business reputation could be adversely affected.

We may be exposed to product recalls and adverse public relations if our products are alleged to cause injury or illness, or if we are alleged to have violated governmental regulations. A product recall could result in substantial and unexpected expenditures, which would reduce operating profit and cash flow. In addition, a product recall may require significant management attention. Product recalls may hurt the value of our brands and lead to decreased demand for our products. Product recalls also may lead to increased scrutiny by federal, state or international regulatory agencies of our operations and increased litigation and could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

We may experience product liability claims and litigation to prosecute such claims, and although we maintain product liability insurance, which we believe to be adequate for our needs, there can be no assurance that our insurance coverage will be adequate or that we will be able to maintain adequate insurance coverage.

As a manufacturer and a distributor of products for human consumption, we experience product liability claims and litigation to prosecute such claims. Additionally, the manufacture and sale of these products involves the risk of injury to consumers as a result of tampering by unauthorized third parties or product contamination. If insurance coverage is inadequate or unavailable or premium costs continue to rise, we may face additional claims not covered by insurance, and claims that exceed coverage limits or that are not covered could have a material adverse effect on us.

We may become party to a number of lawsuits that arise in the ordinary course of business in the future.

We may become party to a number of lawsuits that arise in the ordinary course of business in the future. The possibility of such litigation, and its timing, is in large part outside our control. Some of these lawsuits may involve class action claims, which by virtue of involving a large number of potential class members, may require increased costs of defense and risk. While no current lawsuits in which we are involved exist as of the date of this filing, it is possible that future litigation could arise, that could have material adverse effects on us.

Adverse economic conditions may harm our business.

Inflation or other changes in economic conditions that affect demand for nutritional supplements and nutraceutical products could adversely affect our revenue. Uncertainty about current global economic conditions poses a risk as consumers and businesses may postpone spending in response to tighter credit markets, negative financial news and/or declines in income or asset values, each of which could have a material negative effect on the demand for our products. Other factors that could influence demand include conditions in the residential real estate and mortgage markets, labor and healthcare costs, access to credit, consumer confidence and other macroeconomic factors affecting consumer spending behavior. These and other economic factors could have a material adverse effect on demand for our products and on our financial condition and operating results.

We have a limited operating history.

We are a new company, in a relatively new market and we have no previous experience managing an entity, similar to our company, that operates in the nutraceutical industry. The likelihood of the success of our company must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications and delays frequently encountered in connection with a new business enterprise and the new industry in which our company operates.

The nutraceutical industry is a relatively new industry that, as a whole, may not succeed. If that happens, there may not be an adequate demand for our company to succeed. As a relatively new industry, there are few established players whose business models our company can follow or build upon. Similarly, there is limited information about comparable companies available for potential investors to review in making a decision about whether to invest in our business.

Potential investors should further consider, among other factors, our company's prospects for success in light of the risks and uncertainties encountered by companies that, like us, are in their early stages. Should such risks arise, our company might not be able to successfully address these risks and uncertainties or successfully implement the company's business plan. If our company fails to do so, such failure could have a significant and negative impact on the company's business, operations and financial condition.

We may experience liabilities or negative effects on our reputation as a result of real or perceived quality issues, including product recalls, injuries or other claims. Whether real or perceived, contamination, spoilage or other adulteration, product misbranding or product tampering could require us to recall products. While such recalls have not occurred in the past, we cannot assure you that such material product recalls will not occur in the future. We may also be subject to liability if our products or operations violate or are alleged to violate applicable laws or regulations or in the event our products cause, or are alleged to cause, injury, illness or death. Whether real or perceived, reports or allegations of inadequate product quality control with respect to other manufacturers of similar products also could adversely impact sales of our products. In addition, we advertise our products and could be the target of claims relating to false or deceptive advertising under U.S. Federal and state laws as well as foreign laws, including consumer protection statutes of some states. A significant product liability or other legal claim or judgment against us or a widespread product recall may negatively impact our profitability. Even if a product liability or consumer fraud claim is unsuccessful or is not merited or fully pursued, the negative publicity surrounding such assertions regarding our products or processes could materially adversely affect our reputation and brand image and therefore our business.

Our success is dependent on the accuracy, reliability, and proper use of sophisticated and dependable information processing systems and management information technology and any interruption in these systems could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our success is dependent on the accuracy, reliability and proper use of sophisticated and dependable information processing systems and management information technology. Our information technology systems are designed and selected in order to facilitate order entry and customer billing, maintain customer records, accurately track purchases and incentive payments, manage accounting, finance and manufacturing operations, generate reports, and provide customer service and technical support. Any interruption in these systems could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Like other companies, our information technology systems may be vulnerable to a variety of interruptions due to events beyond our control, including, but not limited to, natural disasters, terrorist attacks, telecommunications failures, computer viruses, hackers, cybersecurity breaches and other security issues. It is impossible to foresee and protect against all possible failure or breach scenarios whether malicious or accidental. A security breach or interruption could occur due to the actions of outside parties, employee error, hardware or software failures, malfeasance or a combination of these and other actions. Such a breach or interruption in information technology equipment or systems could result in a loss of competitive sensitive business information, disruptions to business operations, damage to our reputation, financial exposure in connection with remediation efforts, investigations, legal proceedings and additional expenses required to mitigate the exposed risk to the systems.

Commodity price increases will increase our operating costs and may reduce our profitability.

Commodity prices impact our business directly through the cost of raw materials used to make our products, the cost of inputs used to manufacture and ship our products (such as crude oil and energy) and the amount we pay to produce or purchase packaging for our products (such as cardboard and plastic). Commodities such as these are susceptible to price volatility caused by conditions outside of our control, including fluctuations in commodities markets,

currency fluctuations and changes in governmental programs, if, as a result of consumer sensitivity to pricing or otherwise, we are unable to increase our prices to offset the increased cost of commodities, we may experience lower profitability and we may be unable to maintain historical levels of productivity.

As a part of our business strategy, we may make acquisitions. These acquisitions could disrupt our operations and harm our operating results. An element of our strategy includes expanding our product offerings, and gaining access to new technology, skills and other resources through strategic acquisitions when attractive opportunities arise. Acquiring additional businesses and the implementation of other elements of our business strategy are subject to various risks and uncertainties. Some of these factors are within our control and some are outside our control. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following:

- any acquisition may result in significant expenditures of cash, equity and/or management resources;
- acquired businesses may not perform in accordance with expectations;
- we may encounter difficulties and costs with the integration of the acquired businesses;
- management's attention may be diverted from other aspects of our business;
- we may face unexpected problems entering geographic and product markets in which we have limited or no direct prior experience;
- we may lose key employees of acquired or existing businesses;
- we may incur liabilities and claims arising out of acquired businesses;
- we may be unable to obtain financing; and
- we may incur indebtedness or issue additional units, which could be dilutive to investors of our business

There can be no assurance that attractive acquisition opportunities will be available to us, that we will be able to obtain financing for or otherwise consummate any acquisitions or that any acquisitions which are consummated will prove to be successful. There can be no assurance that we can successfully execute all aspects of our business strategy.

The international potential of our business subjects us to additional business risks that could cause our revenue and profitability to decline.

We currently make our products available in 60 territories internationally and we may increase our international coverage in the future. Although revenues from international sales currently constitutes less than 15% of our overall revenues, this share and exposure to international business risks may increase in the future. The risks associated with our operations outside of the United States include:

- multiple regulatory requirements that are subject to change and that could restrict our ability to manufacture, market or sell our products;
- inflation, recession, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange and interest rates and discriminatory fiscal policies;
- trade protection measures, including increased duties and taxes, and import or export licensing requirements;
- price controls;
- government health promotional programs intended to discourage the use of our products;
- ownership regulations;
- differing local product preferences and product requirements;
- difficulty in establishing, staffing and managing operations;
- differing labor regulations;
- potentially negative consequences from changes in or interpretations of tax laws;
- political and economic instability;
- enforcement of remedies in various jurisdictions;
- changes in foreign medical reimbursement policies and programs; and
- diminished protection of intellectual property in some countries.

These and other risks could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We rely on third parties to provide us with materials and services in connection with the manufacturing and distribution of our products.

Unaffiliated third-party suppliers provide us with materials necessary for commercial production of our products, including certain key raw materials and primary packaging materials (such as bottles). We may be unable to manufacture our products in a timely manner, or at all, if any of our third-party suppliers should cease or interrupt production or otherwise fail to supply us or if the supply agreements are suspended, terminated or otherwise expire without renewal. If these suppliers are not able to supply us with the quantities of materials we need or if these suppliers are not able to provide services in the required time period, this could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We also rely on third-party contract manufacturers for the services required to manufacture our products. If any of our manufacturers experience delays, disruptions, labor shortages, equipment breakdowns, financial problems or other issues, our supply chain could be disrupted. We experienced severe supply chain disruptions in the period August thru November of 2017. Those problems have since been resolved.

We also utilize third parties to distribute our products. If any of our third-party distributors fail to distribute our products in a timely manner, or at all, or if our distribution agreements are suspended, terminated or otherwise expire without renewal, our profitability could be materially adversely affected.

Our ingredients are unique and high quality leading to high costs of goods sold. If we are unable to secure adequate capital to fund manufacturing and inventory, we will be unable to meet growing demand for our products.

The manufacture of many of our products is a highly exacting and complex process, and if we or one of our suppliers should encounter problems manufacturing products, our business could suffer.

The manufacture of many of our products is a highly exacting and complex process, in part due to strict regulatory requirements. Problems may arise during the manufacturing process for a variety of reasons, including equipment malfunction, failure to follow specific protocols and procedures, problems with raw materials, maintenance of our manufacturing environment, natural disasters, various contagious diseases and process safety issues. If problems arise during the production of a batch of product, that batch of product may have to be discarded. This could, among other things, lead to increased costs, lost revenue, damage to customer relations, time and expenses being spent investigating the cause and, depending on the cause, similar losses with respect to other batches or products. If problems are not discovered before the affected product is released to the market, recall and product liability costs as well as reputation damage may also be incurred. To the extent that we or one of our suppliers experience significant manufacturing problems, this could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We may experience difficulties and delays inherent in the manufacturing and selling of our products.

We may experience difficulties and delays inherent in the manufacturing and selling of our products, such as: (1) seizure or recalls of products or forced closings of manufacturing plants; (2) the failure to obtain, the imposition of limitations on the use of, or loss of, patent, trademark or other intellectual property rights; (3) our failure, or the failure of any of our vendors or suppliers, to comply with current quality control practices and other applicable regulations and quality assurance guidelines that could lead to temporary manufacturing shutdowns, product shortages and delays in product manufacturing; (4) construction delays related to the construction of new facilities or the expansion of existing facilities, including those intended to support future demand for our products; (5) other manufacturing or distribution problems, including changes in manufacturing production sites and limits to manufacturing capability due to regulatory requirements; changes in types of products produced or physical limitations that could impact continuous supply; (6) availability of raw materials; and (7) restrictions associated with the transportation of goods in and out of foreign countries.

Disruption of our global supply chain could materially adversely affect our business.

Our ability to manufacture, distribute and sell products is critical to our success. Damage or disruption to raw material supplies or our manufacturing or distribution capabilities due to weather, natural disaster, fire, terrorism, strikes, various contagious diseases or other reasons could impair our ability to manufacture or sell our products. Failure to take adequate steps to mitigate the likelihood or potential impact of such events, or to effectively manage such events if they occur, particularly when a product is sourced from a single location, could materially adversely affect our business.

The Company may never receive a future equity financing or elect to convert the Securities upon such future financing. In addition, the Company may never undergo a liquidity event such as a sale of the Company or an IPO. If neither the conversion of the Securities nor a liquidity event occurs, the Purchasers could be left holding the Securities in perpetuity. The Securities have numerous transfer restrictions and will likely be highly illiquid, with no secondary market on which to sell them. The Securities are not equity interests, have no ownership rights, have no rights to the Company's assets or profits and have no voting rights or ability to direct the Company or its actions.

If we fail to increase our production and manufacturing capacity, we will be unable to continue to grow and our ability to produce new products, expand within our existing markets and enter into new markets will be limited. Growth in demand for our products has increased the utilization of our production and manufacturing facilities, including manufacturing capacity provided by third-party manufacturers and packaging capacity with respect to our products. If we are unable to successfully expand our production and manufacturing capacity, we will be unable to continue our growth and expand within our existing markets or enter into additional geographic markets or new product categories. In addition, failure to successfully expand our production and manufacturing capacity will limit our ability to introduce and distribute new

products, including our existing pipeline of innovations and product improvements, or otherwise take advantage of opportunities in new and existing markets. Further, increasing our production and manufacturing facilities requires significant investment and build times. Delays in increasing capacity could also limit our ability to continue our growth and materially adversely affect our business.

The holders of the SAFEs may not have control over when the SAFEs are converted into preferred stock.

The SAFEs will be converted into shares of our preferred stock upon certain circumstances, with no action on the part of the holder. As a result, the SAFEs may be converted at times or under circumstances that are out of the control of the holders. In certain circumstances, such as the sale of the company, an initial public offering or dissolution or bankruptcy, holders may only have a right to receive cash to the extent available, rather than preferred stock or other securities. In addition, if the SAFEs are so converted, the holders will lose any rights and preferences of the SAFEs that are not included in the terms of our preferred stock. We are under no obligation to convert the SAFEs into preferred stock. We may never receive a future equity financing or experience a liquidity event, in which case, the holders could be left holding the SAFEs indefinitely. Unlike convertible notes and other securities convertible into or exchangeable for preferred stock, the SAFEs do not have any "default" provisions permitting the holders to demand repayment. We have the discretion as to whether or not to enter into a transaction that causes the conversion of the SAFEs into preferred stock, and the holders have no right to demand such a conversion. Only in limited circumstances, such as a liquidity or dissolution event, may the holders demand payment and even then, such payment will be limited to the cash available to us to make such payments.

We have substantial debt, which could materially adversely affect our business and our ability to meet our obligations.

We have indebtedness of \$500,000 from Freedom Culture LLC due and payable by December 1, 2019.

We also have indebtedness of \$200,000 from Freedom Culture LLC owed by March 1, 2020.

We also have indebtedness of \$200,000 from Maplewood MHP LLC owed by May 31, 2019.

We also have indebtedness of \$200,000 from Gil Oren owed by October 1, 2020.

This amount of debt could have important consequences to us and our investors, including:

- requiring a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to make interest and principal payments on this debt;
- requiring us to repay the full amount of our debt upon a change of control event;
- making it more difficult to satisfy debt service and other obligations;
- increasing the risk of a future credit ratings downgrade of our debt, which could increase future debt costs;
- increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- reducing the cash flow available to fund capital expenditures and other corporate purposes and to grow our business;
- limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and industry;
- placing us at a competitive disadvantage to our competitors that may not be as leveraged with debt as we are; and
- limiting our ability to borrow additional funds as needed or take advantage of business opportunities as they arise, pay cash dividends or repurchase units.

To the extent we become more leveraged, the risks described above could increase. In addition, our actual cash requirements in the future may be greater than expected. Our cash flow from operations may not be sufficient to repay at maturity all of the outstanding debt as it becomes due, and we may not be able to borrow money, sell assets or otherwise raise funds on acceptable terms, or at all, to refinance our debt.

The Company may never receive a future equity financing. In addition, the Company may never undergo a liquidity event such as a sale of the Company or an IPO. If neither the conversion of the Securities in connection with a future equity financing nor a liquidity event occurs, the Purchasers could be left holding the Securities in perpetuity. The Securities have numerous transfer restrictions and will likely be highly illiquid, with no secondary market on which to sell them. The Securities are not equity interests, have no ownership rights, have no rights to the Company's assets or profits and have no voting rights or ability to direct the Company or its actions.

As a startup organization, the company is still very dependent on its co-founders. If anything catastrophic were to happen to the company's founding team, the future of the company may be compromised.

James Schuchterberger is a part-time officer. As such, it is likely that the company will not make the same progress as it would if that were not the case.

Jordan Greenhall is a part-time officer. As such, it is likely that the company will not make the same progress as it would if that were not the case.

Mark How is a part-time officer. As such, it is likely that the company will not make the same progress as it would if that were not the case.

INSTRUCTION TO QUESTION 9: Avoid generalized statements and include only those factors that are unique to the issuer. Discussion should be tailored to the issuer's business and the offering and should not repeat the factors addressed in the legends set forth above. No specific number of risk factors is required to be identified.

Ownership and Capital Structure

DESCRIPTION OF ISSUER'S SECURITIES

17. What other securities, or classes of securities of the issuer are outstanding? Describe the material terms of any other outstanding securities or classes of securities of the issuer.

Class of Security	Securities (or Amount) Authorized	Securities (or Amount) Outstanding	Voting Rights
Founders Units	9,565,041	9,565,041	Yes
Common Units	10,434,959	3,587,857	No
Series Seed 1 Units	1,200,000	1,200,000	No
Series Seed 2 Units	3,215,335	3,215,335	No
Class of Security	Securities Reserved for Issuance upon Exercise or Conversion		
Warrants:			
Options:	2,426,893		

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

Loan	
Lender	Freedom Culture LLC
Issue date	03/28/18
Amount	\$200,000.00
Outstanding principal plus interest	\$200,000.00 as of 04/02/20
Interest rate	15.0% per annum
Maturity date	04/30/20
Current with payments	Yes
Interest paid monthly:	

Loan	
Lender	Gil Oren
Issue date	10/06/18
Amount	\$200,000.00
Outstanding principal plus interest	\$200,000.00 as of 04/02/20
Interest rate	15.0% per annum
Maturity date	10/01/20
Current with payments	Yes
Interest paid monthly:	

Loan	
Lender	Maplewood MHP LLC
Issue date	02/12/19

Amount	\$200,000.00
Outstanding principal plus interest	\$200,000.00 as of 04/02/20
Interest rate	20.0% per annum
Maturity date	06/30/20
Current with payments	Yes
<i>Interest paid monthly. Interest rate reduced to 20% in connection with maturity date extension.</i>	

Loan

Lender	Gil Oren
Issue date	01/08/20
Amount	\$100,000.00
Outstanding principal plus interest	\$100,000.00 as of 04/02/20
Interest rate	15.0% per annum
Maturity date	01/01/21
Current with payments	Yes

Interest paid monthly.

Convertible Note

Issue date	04/04/19
Amount	\$575,000.00
Interest rate	6.0% per annum
Discount rate	20.0%
Valuation cap	\$40,000,000.00
Maturity date	06/15/20

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

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

Offering Date	Exemption	Security Type	Amount Sold	Use of Proceeds
11/2016	Section 4(a)(2)	Preferred stock	\$1,820,000	General operations
11/2017	Section 4(a)(2)	SAFE	\$50,000	General operations
11/2017	Regulation Crowdfunding	SAFE	\$808,454	General operations
8/2018	Regulation Crowdfunding	SAFE	\$259,714	General operations
8/2018	Regulation D, 506(c)	SAFE	\$80,730	General operations
4/2019	Section 4(a)(2)	Convertible Note	\$575,000	General operations
4/2019	Section 4(a)(2)	SAFE	\$100,000	General operations
5/2019	Regulation Crowdfunding	SAFE	\$369,593	General operations
9/2019	Section 4(a)(2)	SAFE	\$50,000	General operations
2/2020	Regulation Crowdfunding	SAFE	\$224,900	General operations
4/2020	Regulation D, 506(c)	SAFE	\$25,100	General operations

26. Was or is the issuer or any entities controlled by or under common control with the issuer a party to any transaction since the beginning of the issuer's last fiscal year, or any currently proposed transaction, where the amount involved exceeds five percent of the aggregate amount of capital raised by the issuer in reliance on Section 4(a)(3) of the Securities Act during the preceding 12- month period, including the amount the issuer seeks to raise in the current offering, in which any of the following persons had or is to have a direct or indirect material interest:

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

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

Name	Humanity, Inc.
Amount invested	10.00
Transaction type	Other
Issue date	03/17/20
Relationship	Common ownership.

Neurohacker Collective, LLC licenses intellectual property to Humanity, Inc., a company that shares common ownership with Neurohacker. The IP licensing agreement was negotiated on terms considered "arm's length".

The Company licenses intellectual property to Humanity, Inc., a company that shares common ownership with Neurohacker Collective, LLC. The IP licensing agreement was negotiated on terms considered "arm's length" by the Company.

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

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

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

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

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE ISSUER

27. Does the issuer have an operating history?

- ☒ Yes
☐ No

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

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

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

Overview

Founded in 2015, our mission is to create best in class well-being products by employing a unique methodology to research and development based on complex systems science. Rather than overriding regulatory systems with chemicals designed to move a biomarker in a particular direction, this approach focuses on supporting the body's ability to self-regulate.

Our goal is to transform lives for the better by creating products, resources, and tools to help the mind, brain and body perform at their best. Our solutions empower people to be more productive, creative, and compassionate as they pursue their passions and help others do the same. With the help of growth capital, we plan on developing solutions for anxiety, pain, mood, sleep, healthy aging, metabolic health, fitness performance, immune support, and more.

Milestones

Neurohacker Collective, LLC was incorporated in the State of Wyoming in November 2015.

Since then, we have:

- **PURPOSE:** Mission driven wellness company with premium products across desirable categories.
- **GROWTH POTENTIAL:** \$578 Billion global market (2025) with 8.8% CAGR.
- **SCIENCE:** Unique approach to science-backed product development.
- **TEAM:** Top scientists, MD/PhD advisors, biohackers, investors and loyal customers contribute to product ideation, formulation and testing.
- **RECURRING REVENUES:** Proven, profitable subscription model with attractive margins.
- **MULTI-CHANNEL SALES:** Direct-to-consumer, wholesale, practitioners, and Amazon.
- **OPERATIONAL EXCELLENCE:** Over \$20M in lifetime sales; profitable in 2019 (on EBITDA basis).

Historical Results of Operations

- **Revenues & Gross Margin.** For the period ended December 31, 2019, the Company had revenues of \$8,193,458 compared to the year ended December 31, 2018, when the Company had revenues of \$6,623,951. Our gross margin was 69.19% in fiscal year 2019, compared to 66.07% in 2018.
- **Assets.** As of December 31, 2019, the Company had total assets of \$2,182,015, including \$423,995 in cash. As of December 31, 2018, the Company had \$1,330,706 in total assets, including \$289,536 in cash.
- **Net Loss.** The Company has had net losses of \$334,079 and net losses of \$909,846 for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2019 and December 31, 2018, respectively.
- **Liabilities.** The Company's liabilities totaled \$2,408,015 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019 and \$1,941,709 for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018.

Liquidity & Capital Resources

To-date, the company has been financed with \$700,000 in debt, \$2,060,000 in equity, \$575,000 in convertibles, and \$2,180,215 in SAFEs.

The Company intends to raise additional capital in the future from investors. Although capital may be available for early-stage companies, there is no guarantee that the Company will receive any investments from investors.

Runway & Short/Mid Term Expenses

Neurohacker Collective, LLC cash in hand is \$688,000, as of March 2020. Over the last three months, revenues have averaged \$848,000/month, cost of goods sold has averaged \$285,000/month, and operational expenses have averaged \$547,000/month, for an average net margin of \$16,000 per month. Our intent is to remain profitable, although there are no guarantees that we will be successful.

During the first two months of Q1, 2020, we experienced continued brisk revenue growth driven by subscription renewals and new customer acquisition. Advertising expense also increased, leading to the same level of operating income as in Q4, 2019. With the event of the Covid-19 pandemic in March, we proactively reduced advertising expense, resulting in a slight reduction of sales, but steady operating income.

At this point in time, it's difficult to predict the macroeconomic climate and its impact on our industry and business. Our base plan assumes a 15% decline in revenues in Q2, followed by stability in Q3 and resumption of growth in Q4. We endeavor to maintain profitability during this period by reduction of expenses, particularly for advertising. As of today, we consider our working capital adequate to fund operations for the foreseeable future. However, due to the uncertainty of the economic environment, we acknowledge that there are increased risks, for example to our supply chain, that may necessitate additional working capital.

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

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

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

OTHER MATERIAL INFORMATION

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

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

All information presented to investors hosted on [WeFunder.com](#) is available in [Appendix A: Business Description & Plan](#).

INSTRUCTIONS TO QUESTION 31: If information is presented to investors in a format, media or other means not able to be reflected in text or portable document format, the issuer should include: (a) a description of the material content of such information; (b) a description of the format in which such disclosure is presented; and (c) in the case of disclosure in video, audio or other dynamic media or format, a transcript or description of such disclosure.

ONGOING REPORTING

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

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

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

<http://neurohacker.com/invest>

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

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

APPENDICES

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

[Appendix C: Financial Statements](#)

[Financials 1](#)

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

[Daniel Schmachtenberger](#)
[Hakan Lindskog](#)
[James Schmachtenberger](#)
[Jordan Greenhall](#)
[Mark How](#)
[Shawn Ramer](#)

[Appendix E: Supporting Documents](#)

Signatures

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

The following documents will be filed with the SEC:

[Cover Page XML](#)

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

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

[Appendix B: Investor Contracts](#)

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

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

[Appendix C: Financial Statements](#)

[Financials 1](#)

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

[Daniel Schmachtenberger](#)

[Hakan Lindskog](#)

[James Schmachtenberger](#)

[Jordan Greenhall](#)

[Mark How](#)

[Shawn Ramer](#)

[Appendix E: Supporting Documents](#)

[Neurohacker_LLC_Operating_Agreement.pdf](#)

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

Neurohacker Collective, LLC

By

James

Schmachtenberger

CEO

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 Annual Report and Transfer Agent Agreement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Daniel Schmachtenberger

Chief Strategy Officer
5/27/2020

Shawn Ramer

Senior Vice President
5/27/2020

Mark S How

CRO
5/27/2020

Hakan Lindskog

COO
5/27/2020

James Schmachtenberger

CEO
5/27/2020

Pending Signatures

Jordan Greenhall - jordan@neurohacker.com @ 

[INVITE ANOTHER PERSON TO SIGN](#)

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

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

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

[WEFUNDER READY TO SUBMIT ANNUAL REPORT TO SEC](#)

[I MADE A MISTAKE, LET ME EDIT ANNUAL REPORT](#)



About us

[Our Profile](#)

Investors

[Getting Started](#)

Founders

[Raise Money](#)

Say Hello

[@hello@wefunder.com](#)



- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Jobs | Risks | FAQ | Twitter |
| Press | Earning Returns | Legal Primer | Facebook |
| Blog | Funds | Deals | Instagram |
| Charter | Get \$1000 | How to Raise Money | San Francisco |

wefunder.com/neurohacker/terms is managed by Wefunder Inc. Wefunder Inc. runs wefunder.com and is the parent company of Wefunder Advisory LLC and Wefunder Portal LLC. Wefunder Advisory is an exempt reporting advisor that advises SPVs used to buy IPO offerings. Wefunder Portal is a funding portal (certain categories) that operates services of wefunder.com where some Regulation Crowdfunding offerings are made. Wefunder, Inc. operates services of wefunder.com where some Regulation D and A offerings are made. Wefunder, Inc. is not regulated as either a broker-dealer or funding portal and is not a member of FINRA. By using wefunder.com, you accept our [Terms & Privacy Policy](#). If investing, you accept our [Investor Agreement](#). You may also view our [Privacy Notice](#).