

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

FORM C-AR

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

Big Data Analytics, Inc

Legal status of issuer

Form

Corporation

Jurisdiction of Incorporation/Organization

Colorado

Date of organization

April 30, 2017

Physical address of issuer

1910 Wildrose Dr, Longmont, CO 80503

Website of issuer

www.CannabisBigData.co

Current number of employees

0

	Most recent fiscal year-end	Prior fiscal year-end
Total Assets	\$80,836.97	\$90,779.00
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$76,826.33	\$36,836.00
Accounts Receivable	\$0.00	\$0.00
Short-term Debt	\$0.00	\$0.00
Long-term Debt	\$0.00	\$0.00
Revenues/Sales	\$76,247.28	\$7,950.00
Cost of Goods Sold	\$3,755.25	\$3,866.00
Taxes Paid	\$0.00	\$0.00
Net Income	-\$64,760.32	-\$157,884.00

March 23, 2020

FORM C-AR

Big Data Analytics, Inc



Cannabis Big Data

This Form C-AR (including the cover page and all exhibits attached hereto, the "Form C-AR") is being furnished by Big Data Analytics, Inc, a Colorado Corporation (the "Company," as well as references to "we," "us," or "our") for the sole purpose of providing certain information about the Company as required by the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

No federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority has passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this document. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not pass upon the accuracy or completeness of any disclosure document or literature. The Company is filing this Form C-AR pursuant to Regulation CF (§ 227.100 et seq.) which requires that it must file a report with the Commission annually and post the report on its website at www.CannabisBigData.co no later than 120 days after the end of each fiscal year covered by the report. The Company may terminate its reporting obligations in the future in accordance with Rule 202(b) of Regulation CF (§ 227.202(b)) by 1) being required to file reports under Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, 2) filing at least one annual report pursuant to Regulation CF and having fewer than 300 holders of record, 3) filing annual reports for three years pursuant to Regulation CF and having assets equal to or less than \$10,000,000, 4) the repurchase of all the Securities sold pursuant to Regulation CF by the Company or another party, or 5) the liquidation or dissolution of the Company.

The date of this Form C-AR is March 23, 2020.

THIS FORM C-AR DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER TO PURCHASE OR SELL SECURITIES.

Forward Looking Statement Disclosure

This Form C-AR 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-AR 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-AR 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-AR, 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-AR or any documents incorporated by reference herein or therein speaks only as of the date of this Form C-AR. 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.

Table of Contents

SUMMARY	5
The Business	6
RISK FACTORS	6
Risks Related to the Company's Business and Industry	6
BUSINESS	21
Description of the Business	21
Business Plan	21
History of the Business	21
The Company's Products and/or Services	21
Competition	22
Customer Base	23
Intellectual Property	23
Governmental/Regulatory Approval and Compliance	23
Litigation	23
Other	23
DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES	23
Directors	24
Officers	25
Employees	27
CAPITALIZATION AND OWNERSHIP	28
Capitalization	28

Ownership	29
FINANCIAL INFORMATION	30
Operations	30
Liquidity and Capital Resources	30
Capital Expenditures and Other Obligations	31
Material Changes and Other Information	31
Trends and Uncertainties	31
Restrictions on Transfer	31
TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PERSONS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST	31
Related Person Transactions	32
Conflicts of Interest	32
OTHER INFORMATION	32
Bad Actor Disclosure	32
EXHIBITS	36
EXHIBIT A	37

About this Form C-AR

You should rely only on the information contained in this Form C-AR. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information different from that contained in this Form C-AR. You should assume that the information contained in this Form C-AR is accurate only as of the date of this Form C-AR, regardless of the time of delivery of this Form C-AR. 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.

SUMMARY

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by more detailed information that may appear elsewhere in this Form C-AR and the Exhibits hereto.

Big Data Analytics, Inc (the "Company") is a Colorado Corporation, formed on April 30, 2017. The Company is currently also conducting business under the name of Cannabis Big Data.

The Company is located at 1910 Wildrose Dr, Longmont, CO 80503.

The Company's website is www.CannabisBigData.co.

The information available on or through our website is not a part of this Form C-AR.

The Business

We provide data analytics and predictive modeling for licensed and ancillary legal cannabis companies. We charge a setup fee and a monthly subscription fee for our data toolkit & consulting services.

RISK FACTORS

Risks Related to the Company's Business and Industry

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

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

The development and commercialization of our data toolkit is highly competitive.

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

We rely on other companies to provide software, hardware, and subsystems for our products.

We depend on these suppliers and subcontractors to meet our contractual obligations to our customers and conduct our operations. Our ability to meet our obligations to our customers may be adversely affected if suppliers or subcontractors do not provide the agreed-upon supplies or perform the agreed-upon services in compliance with customer requirements and in a timely and cost-effective manner. Likewise, the quality of our products may be adversely impacted if companies to whom we delegate manufacture of major components or subsystems for our products, or from whom we acquire such items, do not provide software, hardware, or subsystems which meet required specifications and perform to our and our customers' expectations. Our suppliers may be less likely than us to be able to quickly recover from natural disasters and other events beyond their control and may be subject to additional risks such as financial problems that limit their ability to conduct their operations. The risk of these adverse effects may be greater in circumstances where we rely on only one or two subcontractors or suppliers for a particular software, hardware, or subsystem.

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

In certain instances, we rely on single or limited service providers and outsourcing vendors around the world because the relationship is advantageous due to quality, price, or lack of alternative

sources. If production or service was interrupted and we were not able to find alternate third-party providers, we could experience disruptions in development and operations including product shortages, higher development costs and re-engineering costs. If outsourcing services are interrupted or not performed or the performance is poor, this could impact our ability to process, record and report transactions with our customers and other constituents. Such interruptions in the provision of supplies and/or services could result in our inability to meet customer demand, damage our reputation and customer relationships and adversely affect our business.

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

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

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

We store sensitive data, including intellectual property, our proprietary business information and that of our customers, suppliers and business partners, and personally identifiable information of our customers and employees, in our data centers and on our networks. The secure processing, maintenance and transmission of this information is critical to our operations and business strategy. Despite our security measures, our information technology and infrastructure may be vulnerable to attacks by hackers or breached due to employee error, malfeasance or other disruptions. Any such breach could compromise our networks and the information stored there could be accessed, publicly disclosed, lost or stolen. Any such access, disclosure or other loss of information could result in legal claims or proceedings, liability under laws that protect the privacy of personal information, and regulatory penalties, disrupt our operations and the services we provide to customers, damage our reputation, and cause a loss of confidence in our products and services, which could adversely affect our business/operating margins, revenues and competitive position.

The secure processing, maintenance and transmission of this information is critical to our operations and business strategy, and we devote significant resources to protecting our information by implementing redundant network security measures. The expenses associated with protecting our information/ these steps could reduce our operating margins.

The use of individually identifiable data by our business, our business associates and third parties is regulated at the state, federal and international levels.

Costs associated with information security – such as investment in technology, the costs of compliance with consumer protection laws and costs resulting from consumer fraud – could cause our business and results of operations to suffer materially. Additionally, the success of our online

operations depends upon the secure transmission of confidential information over public networks, including the use of cashless payments. The intentional or negligent actions of employees, business associates or third parties may undermine our security measures. As a result, unauthorized parties may obtain access to our data systems and misappropriate confidential data. There can be no assurance that advances in computer capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other developments will prevent the compromise of our customer transaction processing capabilities and personal data. If any such compromise of our security or the security of information residing with our business associates or third parties were to occur, it could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, operating results and financial condition. Any compromise of our data security may materially increase the costs we incur to protect against such breaches and could subject us to additional legal risk.

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.

Through our operations, we collect and store certain personal information that our customers provide to purchase products or services, enroll in promotional programs, register on our web site, or otherwise communicate and interact with us.

We may share information about such persons with vendors that assist with certain aspects of our business. Security could be compromised and confidential customer or business information misappropriated. Loss of customer or business information could disrupt our operations, damage our reputation, and expose us to claims from customers, financial institutions, payment card associations and other persons, any of which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, compliance with tougher privacy and information security laws and standards may result in significant expense due to increased investment in technology and the development of new operational processes.

Quality management plays an essential role in determining and meeting customer requirements, preventing defects, improving the Company's products and services and maintaining the integrity of the data that supports the safety and efficacy of our products.

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

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

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

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

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

Terrorist attacks and threatened attacks have from time to time materially adversely affected the demand for data consulting, travel and have also resulted in increased safety and security costs for us and the data analytics industry generally.

Safety measures create delays and inconveniences and can, in particular, reduce our competitiveness against surface transportation for certain routes. Additional terrorist attacks, even if not made directly on the cannabis industry, or the fear of such attacks or other hostilities, would likely have a further significant negative impact on the Company and the cannabis industry. Terrorist-sponsored attacks, both foreign and domestic, could have adverse effects on our business and results of operations. These attacks could accelerate or exacerbate other cannabis industry risks and also have the potential to interfere with our business by disrupting supply chains and the delivery of products to customers.

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

In particular, the Company is dependent on Levi Martin, Jason Cooper, Henry Finkelstein, Robert Dimino, and John Dimino who are VP, Systems & Analysis, VP, Architecture & Integration, CEO, ROI Manager, and ROI Manager of the Company. The Company has or intends to enter into employment agreements with Levi Martin, Jason Cooper, Henry Finkelstein, Robert Dimino, and John Dimino although there can be no assurance that it will do so or that they will continue to be employed by the Company for a particular period of time. The loss of Levi Martin, Jason Cooper, Henry Finkelstein, Robert Dimino, and John Dimino or any member of the board of directors or executive officer could harm the Company's business, financial condition, cash flow and results of operations.

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

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

Although dependent on certain key personnel, the Company does not have any key man life insurance policies on any such people.

The Company is dependent on Levi Martin, Jason Cooper, Henry Finkelstein, Robert Dimino, and John Dimino in order to conduct its operations and execute its business plan, however, the Company has not purchased any insurance policies with respect to those individuals in the event of their death or disability. Therefore, if any of Levi Martin, Jason Cooper, Henry Finkelstein, Robert Dimino, and John Dimino die or become disabled, the Company will not receive any compensation to assist with such person's absence. The loss of such person could negatively affect the Company and its operations.

We have not prepared any audited financial statements.

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

We are subject to income taxes as well as non-income based taxes, such as payroll, sales, use, value-added, net worth, property and goods and services taxes, in both the U.S. and various foreign jurisdictions.

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

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

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

process evaluation, testing and remediation required in order to comply with the management certification and auditor attestation requirements.

Changes in employment laws or regulation could harm our performance.

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

Medical-use cannabis remains illegal under federal law, and therefore, strict enforcement of federal laws regarding medical-use cannabis would prevent us from executing our business plan.

Cannabis is a Schedule I controlled substance under the Controlled Substance Act ("CSA"). Even in those jurisdictions in which the manufacture and use of medical cannabis has been legalized at the state level, the possession, use and cultivation all remain violations of federal law that are punishable by imprisonment and substantial fines. Moreover, individuals and entities may violate federal law if they intentionally aid and abet another in violating these federal controlled substance laws, or conspire with another to violate them. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled in *United States v. Oakland Cannabis Buyers' Coop.* and *Gonzales v. Raich* that it is the federal government that has the right to regulate and criminalize cannabis, even for medical purposes. We would be unable to execute our business plan if the federal government were to strictly enforce federal law regarding cannabis.

The U.S. Department of Justice, under the Obama administration, issued memoranda, including the so-called "Cole Memo" on August 29, 2013, characterizing enforcement of federal cannabis prohibitions under the CSA to prosecute those complying with state regulatory systems allowing the use, manufacture and distribution of medical cannabis as an inefficient use of federal investigative and prosecutorial resources when state regulatory and enforcement efforts are effective with respect to enumerated federal enforcement priorities under the CSA. In the "Cole Memo," the U.S. Department of Justice provided guidance to all federal prosecutors indicating that federal enforcement of the CSA against cannabis-related conduct should be focused on eight priorities, which are to prevent: (1) distribution of cannabis to minors; (2) revenue from sale of cannabis to criminal enterprises, gangs and cartels; (3) transfer of cannabis from states where it is legal to states where it is illegal; (4) cannabis activity from being a pretext for trafficking of other illegal drugs or illegal activity; (5) violence or use of firearms in cannabis cultivation and distribution; (6) drugged driving and adverse public health consequences from cannabis use; (7) growth of cannabis on federal lands; and (8) cannabis possession or use on federal property.

In addition, Congress enacted an omnibus spending bill for fiscal year 2016 including a provision prohibiting the U.S. Department of Justice (which includes the DEA) from using funds appropriated by that bill to prevent states from implementing their medical-use cannabis laws. This provision, however, is effective only until April 28, 2017 and must be renewed by Congress. In *USA vs. McIntosh*, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit held that this provision

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

Additionally, financial transactions involving proceeds generated by cannabis-related conduct can form the basis for prosecution under the federal money laundering statutes, unlicensed money transmitter statutes and the Bank Secrecy Act. However, supplemental guidance from the U.S. Department of Justice directs federal prosecutors to consider the federal enforcement priorities enumerated in the "Cole Memo" when determining whether to charge institutions or individuals with any of the financial crimes described above based upon cannabis-related activity.

Federal prosecutors have significant discretion and no assurance can be given that the federal prosecutor in each judicial district where we purchase a property will agree that our activities do not involve those enumerated in the Cole Memo. Furthermore, based on the Trump administration in general and the stated position of the Attorney General of the United States in particular, there is also no guarantee that the current administration or future administrations will not revise the federal enforcement priorities enumerated in the Cole Memo or otherwise choose to strictly enforce the federal laws governing cannabis production or distribution. At this time, it is unknown whether the Trump administration will change the federal government's current enforcement posture with respect to state-licensed medical-use cannabis. Any such change in the federal government's current enforcement posture with respect to state-licensed cultivation of medical-use cannabis would result in our inability to execute our business plan and we would suffer significant losses and be required to cease operations. Furthermore, if we were to continue the cultivation and production of medical-use cannabis following any such change in the federal government's enforcement position, we could be subject to criminal prosecution, which could lead to imprisonment and/or the imposition of penalties, fines, or forfeiture.

Any changes in state or local laws that reduce or eliminate the ability to cultivate and produce medical-use cannabis would material negative impact on our business.

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

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

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

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

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

Financial transactions involving proceeds generated by cannabis-related conduct can form the basis for prosecution under the federal money laundering statutes, unlicensed money transmitter statute and the Bank Secrecy Act. Recent guidance issued by FinCen, a division of the U.S. Department of the Treasury, clarifies how financial institutions can provide services to cannabis-related businesses consistent with their obligations under the Bank Secrecy Act. Furthermore, supplemental guidance from the U.S. Department of Justice directs federal prosecutors to consider the federal enforcement priorities enumerated in the "Cole Memo" when determining whether to charge institutions or individuals with any of the financial crimes described above based upon cannabis-related activity. Nevertheless, banks remain hesitant to offer banking services to cannabis-related businesses. Consequently, those businesses involved in the regulated medical-use cannabis industry continue to encounter difficulty establishing banking relationships. Our inability to maintain our current bank accounts would make it difficult for us to operate our business, increase our operating costs, and pose additional operational, logistical and security challenges and could result in our inability to implement our business plan.

Investors risk criminal liability and the cannabis business's assets are subject to forfeiture.

Because marijuana is federally illegal, investing in cannabis businesses could be found to violate the CSA. Investors and company directors or management could be indicted under federal law, and all of the assets contributed to the Company, including real property, cash, equipment and other goods, could be subject to asset forfeiture.

The SEC is monitoring the cannabis industry and may halt or prevent the Offering or sale of our securities due to the bad acts of others.

On May 16, 2014, the SEC's Office of Investor Education and Advocacy issued an Investor Alert to warn investors about potential risks involving investments in marijuana-related companies. The SEC noted an increase in the number of investor complaints regarding marijuana-related investments. The SEC issued temporary trading suspensions for the common stock of five different marijuana-related companies. Due to the stigma created by the bad acts of others in the industry,

the SEC may halt trading and offerings in all marijuana-related companies which would have a material adverse effect on our ability to raise capital and our business.

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

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

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

Depending on the laws of each particular state, we may not be able to fully realize our potential to generate profit. Colorado and Washington have residency requirements for those directly involved in the medical-use cannabis industry, which may impede our ability to contract with cannabis businesses in those states. Furthermore, cities and counties are being given broad discretion to ban certain cannabis activities. Even if these activities are legal under state law, specific cities and counties may ban them.

Assets leased to cannabis businesses may be forfeited to the federal government.

Any assets used in conjunction with the violation of federal law are potentially subject to federal forfeiture, even in states where cannabis is legal. If the federal government decides to initiate forfeiture proceedings against cannabis businesses, our customers may lose all of our assets.

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

Technology companies, including many of the Company's competitors, frequently enter into litigation based on allegations of patent infringement or other violations of intellectual property rights. In addition, patent holding companies seek to monetize patents they have purchased or otherwise obtained. As the Company grows, the intellectual property rights claims against it will likely increase. The Company intends to vigorously defend infringement actions in court and before the U.S. International Trade Commission. The plaintiffs in these actions frequently seek injunctions and substantial damages. Regardless of the scope or validity of such patents or other intellectual property rights, or the merits of any claims by potential or actual litigants, the Company may have to engage in protracted litigation. If the Company is found to infringe one or more patents or other intellectual property rights, regardless of whether it can develop non-infringing technology, it may be required to pay substantial damages or royalties to a third-party, or it may be subject to a temporary or permanent injunction prohibiting the Company from marketing or selling certain products. In certain cases, the Company may consider the desirability of entering into licensing agreements, although no assurance can be given that such licenses can be obtained on acceptable terms or that litigation will not occur. These licenses may also significantly increase the Company's operating expenses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cyclical and seasonal fluctuations in the economy, in internet usage and in traditional retail shopping may have an effect on our business.

Both cyclical and seasonal fluctuations in internet usage and traditional retail seasonality may affect our business. Internet usage generally slows during the summer months, and queries typically increase significantly in the fourth quarter of each year. These seasonal trends may cause fluctuations in our quarterly results, including fluctuations in revenues.

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

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

We must also anticipate and respond to customer demands regarding the compatibility of our current and prior offerings. These demands could hinder the pace of introducing and implementing new technology. Our future results may be affected if our products cannot effectively interface and perform well with software products of other companies and with our customers' existing IT infrastructures, or if we are unsuccessful in our efforts to enter into agreements allowing integration of third-party technology with our database and software platforms. Our efforts to develop the interoperability of our products may require significant investments of capital and employee resources. In addition, many of our principal products are used with products offered by

third parties and, in the future, some vendors of non-Company products may become less willing to provide us with access to their products, technical information and marketing and sales support. As a result of these and other factors, our ability to introduce new or improved solutions could be adversely impacted and our business would be negatively affected.

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

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

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

Like others in our industry, we continue to face advanced and persistent attacks on our information infrastructure where we manage and store various proprietary information and sensitive/confidential data relating to our operations. These attacks may include sophisticated malware (viruses, worms, and other malicious software programs) and phishing emails that attack our products or otherwise exploit any security vulnerabilities. These intrusions sometimes may be zero-day malware that are difficult to identify because they are not included in the signature set of commercially available antivirus scanning programs. Experienced computer programmers and hackers may be able to penetrate our network security and misappropriate or compromise our confidential information or that of our customers or other third-parties, create system disruptions, or cause shutdowns. Additionally, sophisticated software and applications that we produce or procure from third-parties may contain defects in design or manufacture, including "bugs" and other problems that could unexpectedly interfere with the operation of the information infrastructure. A disruption, infiltration or failure of our information infrastructure systems or any of our data centers as a result of software or hardware malfunctions, computer viruses, cyber attacks, employee theft or misuse, power disruptions, natural disasters or accidents could cause breaches of data security, loss of critical data and performance delays, which in turn could adversely affect our business.

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

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

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

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.

BUSINESS

Description of the Business

We provide data analytics and predictive modeling for licensed and ancillary legal cannabis companies. We charge a setup fee and a monthly subscription fee for our data toolkit & consulting services.

Business Plan

The Company is committed to bringing the best user experience to its customers through its software integrations, data visualizations, and predictive models. The Company's business strategy leverages its unique ability to design and develop its own integrative data model and actionable insights to provide its modular data toolkit with innovative UI/UX, superior ease-of-use and seamless integration. As part of its strategy, the Company continues to expand its platform with modules and data tools for managing cannabis operations. We empower customers to save time and money while increasing productivity and operational efficiencies that ultimately yield increased revenue and profit. Our company will succeed if we can master sales conversations as well as data deploys. To that end, our customer success team has a very hands-on approach: we start by educating prospects on the ways to use data and where to get started, and then walk them through the proposal with clear ROI calculations, and finally work with them well after the reports and models are delivered. Given that the cannabis industry is relatively data unsophisticated, we empower our customers and the industry by being a trusted expert voice in addition to an implementation partner.

History of the Business

The Company's Products and/or Services

Product / Service	Description	Current Market
Inventory Management package	Empower cannabis retailers to know which products to order, when, how much, and why with historical analytics and predictive modeling.	Legal medical and recreational cannabis retailers
Cultivation Management package	Support cannabis cultivators to know what strains have the highest yields and how to focus their cultivation resources to maximize profits.	Legal medical and recreational cannabis cultivators
Customer Insights package	Increase average order values (AOV) and lifetime values (LTV) with an analysis of customer purchasing patterns at the individual level and with customer segmentation.	Legal medical and recreational cannabis companies
Financial Hub package	Drill into gross and net margins down to the SKU level to maximize top and bottom line metrics.	Legal medical and recreational cannabis companies.

We have no new products in development.

The Company sells its online products directly to licensed and ancillary cannabis businesses through its direct sales force. The Company also employs a variety of indirect distribution channels, such as affiliate partners and value-added resellers.

Competition

The Company's primary competitors are Headset, BDS Analytics, New Frontier, Brightfield Group.

We face a relatively small competitive landscape with only a handful of other companies focusing on data in the cannabis industry. Our competitors focus on narrow verticals, market-level aggregation, and generating industry reports. We focus on a different data niche by integrating with any data source to provide day-to-day operational insights. Our offerings are often complementary and used in conjunction with other data vendors in the industry. Our success depends on our ability to quickly acquire and ramp customers while proving the ROI of an integrative data toolkit.

Customer Base

Our customers are legally licensed cannabis businesses and companies that serve licensed cannabis and hemp businesses in the United States.

Intellectual Property

The Company is dependent on the following intellectual property:

Our core IP is our software integrations, data model that combines data streams from multiple different sources, and predictive models.

Governmental/Regulatory Approval and Compliance

The Company is dependent on the following regulatory approvals:

Line of Business	Government Agency	Type of Approval	Application Date	Grant Date
NA				

The Company is subject to and affected by laws and regulations of U.S. federal, state and local governmental authorities as well as, when we expand internationally, to the laws and regulations of international countries and bodies, such as the European Union (the "EU"). These laws and regulations are subject to change.

Litigation

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

Other

The Company's principal address is 1910 Wildrose Dr, Longmont, CO 80503

The Company has the following additional addresses:

The Company conducts business in Work with customers for any US state.

DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Directors

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

Name

Henry Finkelstein

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

CEO, May 2017 - present

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

Tepa Director Business Intelligence Dates Employed: Jun 2016 – May 2017 Location: Colorado Springs, Colorado Area Define specifications and develop analysis, reports, and dashboards across the organization from C-suite to entry level end users. Green Peak Labs Founder, Strategist & Analyst Dates Employed: Mar 2012 – Present Location: Greater Denver / Boulder area Develop strategies, campaign plans, and product launches. Build customer-centric, objective-driven responsive websites that work well across mobile, tablet, laptop and desktop. Implement data infrastructure & marketing automation. AllUrData Account Manager Dates Employed: Dec 2015 – May 2016 Location: Colorado Springs, CO Worked on site with Community Health Partnership (CHP), the Regional Coordinated Care Organization (RCCO) that administered Medicaid programs for the greater Colorado Springs region, to build longitudinal patient dashboards and collate data across multiple hospitals and pilot programs. STI Innovations Chief Operating Officer Dates Employed: Aug 2015 – Dec 2015 Location: Greater San Diego Area Develop and execute lean methodology for sales, marketing, product development, fundraising, data analytics, customer service, and IT. Provide Commerce Site Optimization Specialist Dates Employed: Feb 2011 – Feb 2012 Own and project manage site optimizations and site tests across six brands. Scope competitive landscape, create test strategy, manage creative and technical teams, and analyze and report learnings. Marketing Specialist Dates Employed Jan 2010 – Jun 2011 Optimize media allocation strategy for ~\$10MM in Print & TV marketing spend across 5 brands. Manage Print new customer acquisition channel and own all campaigns from profitability analysis and agency vetting to creative execution and post-mortem analysis. Manage all TV data, technical, and analytic needs as well as soup-to-nuts execution for all off-peak campaigns.

Name

Hamish Sutherland

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

Board of Directors, Nov 2017 - present

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

White Sheep Corp. President and CEO Dates Employed: Dec 2016 – Present Location: Toronto, Canada Area White Sheep invests in and operates cannabis cultivation licensees on four continents

in addition to investing in seed-stage and pre-revenue "picks and shovels" companies in the cannabis industry in North America and any and all other legal jurisdictions. Asterion Cannabis Inc. Chief Operating Officer Dates Employed: Sep 2018 – Present Location: Brisbane, Australia Working with an extraordinary team with real experience in each of our respective areas to provide cannabis and cannabinoids to global and Australian markets. Responsible for the design, development and operations of a purpose-built 43 hectare greenhouse in an ideally suited location in Australia. Little Geeks Foundation Chair and Board Member Dates Employed: 2007 – Present Location: Toronto Reboot a kid's life. We provide a fully-loaded PC platform for disadvantaged youth (7-17) in the Greater Toronto Area that helps to level the educational playing field, and keeps used PCs out of land fill. We have also worked with northern communities to promote literacy. Bedrocan Canada Chief Operating Officer Dates Employed: Dec 2013 – Aug 2016 Location: Toronto, Canada Area Bedrocan is the fourth licensee under Health Canada's Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations (MMPR) providing pain sufferers and patients across Canada with standardized, pharmaceutical grade medicinal cannabis.

Officers

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

Name

Levi Martin

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

VP, Systems & Analysis - May 2017 to Present

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

9Nineteen Solutions Founder, Business Intelligence Architect, & Senior SQL DBA Dates Employed: Mar 2017 – Present Location: Greater Denver Area Engaging top IT talent with small business owners to deliver cost-effective enterprise-level solutions yielding increased efficiency & profitability. Colas IS Support Senior Business Intelligence Developer Dates Employed: May 2016 – Present Location: Greater Denver Area Position responsibilities include Microsoft SQL Server & Oracle database, ETL, SQL Server Reporting Services, & Power BI dashboard design, development, administration, & support parallel to server administration & project management. ALLURData® Inc Senior Manager of Analytics, Senior BI Architect & SQL DBA Dates Employed: Nov 2015 – May 2016 Location: Greater Denver Area Position responsibilities incorporate administration, design, development, and 24/7 support of server, database, cube, reporting, dashboard, and web site environments with additional focus on interacting with client teams and training on development best practices.

Name

Jason Cooper

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

VP, Architecture & Integration - May 2017 to present

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

Code Cooper LLC BI Architect Dates Employed: Sep 2015 – Present Location: Greater Denver Area Responsibilities include: Build a single source data warehouse to facilitate simple analysis of JD Edwards (JDE), Active Directory and other 3rd party databases. Build data marts and OLAP cubes for use in SSRS, Excel and other 3rd party applications. UDR BI Architect Dates Employed: May 2013 – Sep 2015 Location: Highlands Ranch, CO Responsibilities include: Migrate databases, jobs, and ETL operations from Oracle, MSSQL 2005/2008 to MSSQL 2012. Migrate Oracle OBIEE reports to MS SSRS. Maintained SSAS cube. Kaiser Permanente Data Analyst Dates Employed: Sep 2012 – May 2013 Responsibilities include: Provide maintenance and migration of Member and Benefit Administration MS Access databases (2300) to MySQL and ExtJS.

Name

Henry Finkelstein

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

CEO, May 2017 - present

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

Tepa Director Business Intelligence Dates Employed: Jun 2016 – May 2017 Location: Colorado Springs, Colorado Area Define specifications and develop analysis, reports, and dashboards across the organization from C-suite to entry level end users. Green Peak Labs Founder, Strategist & Analyst Dates Employed: Mar 2012 – Present Location: Greater Denver / Boulder area Develop strategies, campaign plans, and product launches. Build customer-centric, objective-driven responsive websites that work well across mobile, tablet, laptop and desktop. Implement data infrastructure & marketing automation. AllUrData Account Manager Dates Employed: Dec 2015 – May 2016 Location: Colorado Springs, CO Worked on site with Community Health Partnership (CHP), the Regional Coordinated Care Organization (RCCO) that administered Medicaid programs for the greater Colorado Springs region, to build longitudinal patient dashboards and collate data across multiple hospitals and pilot programs. STI Innovations Chief Operating Officer Dates Employed: Aug 2015 – Dec 2015 Location: Greater San Diego Area Develop and execute lean methodology for sales, marketing, product development, fundraising, data analytics, customer

service, and IT. Provide Commerce Site Optimization Specialist Dates Employed: Feb 2011 – Feb 2012 Own and project manage site optimizations and site tests across six brands. Scope competitive landscape, create test strategy, manage creative and technical teams, and analyze and report learnings. Marketing Specialist Dates Employed Jan 2010 – Jun 2011 Optimize media allocation strategy for ~\$10MM in Print & TV marketing spend across 5 brands. Manage Print new customer acquisition channel and own all campaigns from profitability analysis and agency vetting to creative execution and post-mortem analysis. Manage all TV data, technical, and analytic needs as well as soup-to-nuts execution for all off-peak campaigns.

Indemnification

Indemnification is authorized by the Company to directors, officers or controlling persons acting in their professional capacity pursuant to Colorado 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 in Colorado, USA.

The Company has the following employment/labor agreements in place:

Employee	Description	Effective Date	Termination Date
Robert Dimino	Sales & account management	February 1, 2019	November 30, 2019
John Dimino	Sales & account management	February 1, 2019	

CAPITALIZATION AND OWNERSHIP

Capitalization

The Company has issued the following outstanding Securities:

Type of security	Common Stock
Amount outstanding	4,472,222
Voting Rights	Vote as common with drag along
Anti-Dilution Rights	None
How this Security may limit, dilute or qualify the Notes/Bonds issued pursuant to Regulation CF	NA

Type of security	Series Seed Preferred (SS) Preferred Stock
Amount outstanding	515,200
Voting Rights	Vote as common with drag along
Anti-Dilution Rights	None
How this Security may limit, dilute or qualify the Notes/Bonds issued pursuant to Regulation CF	NA

Type of security	Crowd Notes
Amount outstanding	
Voting Rights	
Anti-Dilution Rights	
How this Security may limit, dilute or qualify the Notes/Bonds issued pursuant to Regulation CF	

The Company has the following debt outstanding:

The total amount of outstanding debt of the company is 0.

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

Security Type	Number Sold	Money Raised	Use of Proceeds	Offering Date	Exemption from Registration Used or Public Offering
Preferred Stock	515,200	\$252,000.00	Customer Acquisition Marketing Product Development Business development	October 2, 2017	Rule 506(b)
Crowd Notes		\$106,975.00	Customer Acquisition Marketing Product Development Business development	July 1, 2019	Regulation CF

Ownership

A majority of the Company is owned by a few people and investment groups. Those people and investors are: People: Henry Finkelstein (Founder) Jason Cooper (Founder) Levi Martin (Founder) John Dimino (Employee) Amos Elberg (Advisor) Derek Vanderwarker (Advisor) Truman Bradley (Advisor) Xena Ugrinsky (Advisor) Investors: Initiative Capital CB3, LLC

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
Henry Finkelstein	63.7%

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

Recent Tax Return Information

Total Income	Taxable Income	Total Tax
\$76,247.28	-\$64,011.00	\$0.00

Operations

The Company completed its seed round of financing in November 2017. Following the Offering, we had enough liquidity to execute our business plan until April 2019. We intend to be profitable by June 2021. Our significant challenges are ramping our customer acquisition channels in a relatively unsophisticated data landscape as well as streamlining our data integrations and module deployments to align with the pace of our client onboarding.

The Company does not expect to achieve profitability in the next 12 months and intends to focus on the following milestones: 1) Onboarding 50+ new clients 2) Integrating 5+ new data streams 3) Deploying a backoffice client management tool for account managers 4) Developing a unified data cube for cultivators, manufacturers, and retailers 5) Onboarding 4+ affiliate partners with embedded dashboards 6) Speaking at 3+ conferences 7) Outbound calling every medical and recreational retail account in the United States (and mapping the social cartography via our 3P and 5D sales processes)

Liquidity and Capital Resources

On July 1, 2019 the Company conducted an offering pursuant to Regulation CF and raised \$106,975.

The Company does not have any additional sources of capital other than the proceeds from the Regulation CF 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

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

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 are transferred: 1) to the Company, 2) to an accredited investor, as defined by Rule 501(d) of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act, 3) as part of an IPO or 4) to a member of the family of the Investor or the equivalent, to a trust controlled by the Investor, to a trust created for the benefit of a member of the family 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.

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

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

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

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 conducted the following transactions with related persons:

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

The Company has not failed to comply with the ongoing reporting requirements of Regulation CF § 227.202 in the past.

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-AR and has duly caused this Form to be signed on its behalf by the duly authorized undersigned.

The issuer also certifies that the attached financial statements are true and complete in all material respects.

/s/Henry Finkelstein

(Signature)

Henry Finkelstein

(Name)

CEO

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

/s/Henry Finkelstein

(Signature)

Henry Finkelstein

(Name)

CEO

(Title)

(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, Henry Finkelstein, being the founder of Big Data Analytics, Inc, a Corporation (the “Company”), hereby certify as of this that:

(i) the accompanying unaudited financial statements of the Company, which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2019 and the related statements of income (deficit), stockholder’s equity and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related noted 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, 2019, any tax return information in the Financial Statements reflects accurately the information that would be reported in such tax returns.

/s/Henry Finkelstein

(Signature)

Henry Finkelstein

(Name)

CEO

(Title)

(Date)

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A Financial Statements

EXHIBIT A

Financial Statements

Cannabis Big Data

PROFIT AND LOSS

January - December 2019

	TOTAL
Income	
4100 Revenue - Software Subscription	21,000.00
4300 Revenue - Service	31,000.00
4505 Unapplied Cash Payment Income	0.00
4510 Uncategorized Income	10,597.28
Sales	12,750.00
Total Income	\$75,347.28
Cost of Goods Sold	
5300 COGS - Service	1,645.06
5310 COGS - Hosting	426.50
5320 COGS - Licensing	1,683.69
5350 COGS - Processing Fees	
Total 5300 COGS - Service	3,755.25
Total Cost of Goods Sold	\$3,755.25
GROSS PROFIT	
	\$71,592.03
Expenses	
6000 Payroll	
6015 Corp. FICA	1,087.21
6020 Corp. Medicare	254.27
6035 Corp. FUTA	84.02
6040 Workers Comp	290.00
6060 Prof. Education	94.48
6340 Payroll Processing	678.00
Total 6000 Payroll	2,487.98
6025 Contractors	46,613.42
6100 Sales and Marketing	
6110 Trade Shows	15,284.46
6115 Marketing Supplies	257.27

Cannabis Big Data

PROFIT AND LOSS

January - December 2019

	TOTAL
6120 Advertising	77.61
6125 Marketing Services	15,449.00
Total 6100 Sales and Marketing	31,068.34
6200 Travel and Entertainment	
6210 Travel-Air	1,170.58
6220 Travel-Ground	568.38
6240 Meals	2,423.70
6245 Entertainment	934.03
Total 6200 Travel and Entertainment	5,096.69
6300 Professional Fees	
6320 Accounting/Tax	1,850.00
6330 Legal	4,740.50
Total 6300 Professional Fees	6,590.50
6400 Facilities & OPs	
6410 Rent Expense	3,000.00
6430 SaaS Software	18,968.89
6450 Utilities	3.99
Total 6400 Facilities & OPs	21,972.88
6500 G&A	
6530 Bank Service Charges	195.70
6540 Office Supplies	4,362.95
6550 Postage & Delivery	107.20
6570 Permits & Lic	10.00
6575 Gifts	273.75
6580 Dues and Subscriptions	679.62
Total 6500 G&A	5,629.22
Colorado Unemp	298.10

Cannabis Big Data

PROFIT AND LOSS

January - December 2019

	TOTAL
Wages	17,535.67
Total Expenses	\$137,292.80
NET OPERATING INCOME	\$ -65,700.77
Other Income	
7010 Interest Earned	40.45
Total Other Income	\$40.45
NET OTHER INCOME	\$40.45
NET INCOME	\$ -65,660.32