



Crowdfunding Offering Statement

May 2018



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Oxalis Food LLC

This Offering Statement (this “**Disclosure**”) is furnished solely to prospective investors through the crowdfunding portal available at www.nextseed.com and each subdomain thereof (the “**Portal**”) and operated by NextSeed US LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“**NextSeed**”), for the sole purpose of evaluating investments in certain securities (“**Securities**”) offered by Oxalis Food LLC, a New York Limited Liability Company (“**Oxalis**” or the “**Issuer**”). The Securities, in the form of promissory notes in increments of \$100 (each, a “**Note**” and together, the “**Notes**”), will be issued pursuant to, and will be governed by, a note purchase agreement among the Issuer and the purchasers of the Securities (the “**NPA**”). The Issuer is seeking to raise a minimum of \$100,000 and maximum of \$250,000 through the offer and sale of Securities on the Portal (the “**Offering**”) in reliance on the exemption from registration pursuant to Section 4(a)(6) (the “**4(a)(6) Exemption**”) of the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 (the “**Securities Act**”) and the regulations promulgated with respect thereto (“**Regulation Crowdfunding**”).

A crowdfunding investment involves risk. An investor should not invest any funds in this Offering unless he or she can afford to lose his or her entire investment. In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the Issuer and the terms of the Offering, including the merits and risks involved. The Securities have not been recommended or approved by any federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority. Furthermore, these authorities have not passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this document. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”) 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, including this Disclosure. These Securities are offered under the 4(a)(6) Exemption; however, the SEC has not made an independent determination that the Securities are exempt from registration. Prospective investors should not construe the contents of this Disclosure as legal, business, tax, accounting, regulatory, investment or other advice, and should consult their own advisors concerning the Securities.

The Securities may not be transferred by any investor during the one-year period beginning when the Securities are issued, unless the Securities are transferred: (i) to the Issuer; (ii) to an “accredited investor” as defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D; (iii) as part of an offering registered with the SEC; or (iv) 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 circumstance. In addition, there is no ready market for the sale of the Securities and it may be difficult or impossible for an investor to sell or otherwise dispose of the Securities. Furthermore, the investors are not permitted to assign the Securities without the Issuer’s prior written consent in accordance with the terms of the NPA.

No person other than the Issuer has been authorized to provide prospective investors with any information concerning the Issuer or the Offering or to make any representation not contained in this Disclosure. To invest in the Securities, each prospective investor will be required to (i) register for an investor account with the Portal, (ii) make representations regarding the investor’s investment eligibility and complete a questionnaire to demonstrate his or her understanding of the risks involved in investing in the Securities and (iii) execute the NPA. The Issuer reserves the right to modify any of the terms of the Offering and the Securities at any time before the Offering closes.

Certain information contained in this Disclosure constitute “forward-looking statements” that can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “intend,” “continue,” or “believe” or the negatives or variations thereof. Furthermore, any forecasts or other estimates in this Disclosure, including estimates of returns or performance, are “forward-looking statements” and are based upon certain assumptions that may change. Due to various risks and uncertainties, actual events or results or the actual performance of the Securities may differ materially from those contemplated in such forward-looking statements. Moreover, actual events are difficult to project and often depend upon factors that are beyond the control of the Issuer or the Portal. Neither the delivery of this Disclosure at any time nor any sale hereunder shall under any circumstances create an implication that the information contained herein is correct as of any time after the earlier of the relevant date specified herein or the date of this Disclosure.

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I. SUMMARY OF OFFERINGS

Summary of Terms

The following is a summary of the terms of the Offering. This summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the remainder of this Disclosure and the NPA.

The Securities being offered for sale by the Issuer on the Portal are governed by the NPA. Each NPA is an agreement between an investor and the Issuer, under which the investor agrees to invest in the Issuer pursuant to the specified terms therein. **By investing in the Securities, investors do not receive any equity interests in the Issuer and do not have any voting or management rights with respect to the Issuer.** Payments to investors will commence following the first full month after Closing.

Issuer

| | |
|--|---|
| Offering Amount | Minimum of \$100,000 and maximum of \$250,000 |
| Offering Period | Until 11:59 PM of September 6, 2018 or earlier as described below. |
| Minimum Investment | \$100 |
| Closing and Escrow Process | Investors that have signed the NPA will contribute their committed investment amounts into the designated escrow account for the Offering (instructions are available on the Portal during the investment process). Once the Offering Amount has been raised and the Offering Period has ended, the committed investment amounts will be released from escrow upon the Issuer's satisfaction of the conditions set forth in the NPA, which includes providing NextSeed with sufficient evidence of all sources of capital for the project as described in this Disclosure, and the Offering will be deemed to have successfully closed (the "Closing") and the NPA and the applicable Note will be posted to the respective investors' page on the Portal. |
| Cancellation of Investment Commitment | <p>Investors may cancel an investment commitment until 48 hours prior to the end of the Offering Period identified in this Disclosure. If an investor does not cancel an investment commitment before the 48-hour period prior to the end of the Offering Period and the minimum Offering Amount has been met, the funds will be released to the Issuer upon Closing and the investor will receive Securities in exchange for his or her investment.</p> <p>NextSeed will notify investors if the minimum Offering Amount has been met. Unless the Issuer raises at least the minimum Offering Amount through this Offering, no Securities will be sold in this Offering, investment commitments will be cancelled, and committed funds will be returned.</p> |
| Early Termination of the Offering Period | If the Issuer raises at least the minimum Offering Amount prior to the end of the Offering Period, the end date of the Offering Period may be accelerated, provided, that, the Offering Period must be at least 21 days. Investors that have |

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| | |
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| | committed funds will be notified of such change at least 5 business days prior to the new end date. |
| Material Changes to the Offering | If the Issuer determines that there are any material changes to the Offering, investors will be notified of such change and given instructions to reconfirm his or her investment commitment within 5 business days. If an investor does not reconfirm his or her investment commitment within such time period, the investor's investment commitment will be cancelled and the committed funds will be returned. |
| Revenue Sharing Percentage | 4.25% of each month's gross revenue, starting with the first full month in which the Issuer generates revenues |
| Investment Multiple | 1.6x Investors will each receive in the aggregate 1.6x their original investments, as a result of being paid their proportionate shares of the Issuer's gross revenue on a monthly basis. |
| Payment | The Issuer will make monthly payments based on the relevant revenue sharing percentage. |
| Maturity | If the investors have not been paid in full within 48 months after the Closing (commencing with the first full month after the Closing), the Issuer is required to promptly pay the entire outstanding balance to the investors. |
| Assignment | The Securities may not be transferred by any investor during the one-year period beginning when the Securities are issued, unless the Securities are transferred: (i) to the Issuer; (ii) to an "accredited investor"; (iii) as part of an offering registered with the SEC; or (iv) 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 circumstance. ¹ In addition, there is no ready market for the sale of the Securities and it may be difficult or impossible for an investor to sell or otherwise dispose of the Securities. Furthermore, the investors are not permitted to assign the Securities without the Issuer's prior written consent in accordance with the NPA. |
| Escrow Agent / Paying Agent | GoldStar Trust Company, a trust only branch of Happy State Bank. |

¹ The term "accredited investor" means any person who comes within any of the categories set forth in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D, or who the seller reasonably believes comes within any of such categories, at the time of the sale of the securities to that person.

The term "member of the family of the purchaser or the equivalent" includes a 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 purchaser, and includes adoptive relationships. The term "spousal equivalent" means a cohabitant occupying a relationship generally equivalent to that of a spouse.

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| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| NextSeed Fee | There are no fees to open an investment account on the Portal or to make an investment in Securities. For each payment made by the Issuer, NextSeed will deduct a service fee in an amount equal to 1.0% of such payment to cover transaction and administrative costs. |
| Security Interest | The Issuer will grant a security interest in all of its assets in favor of NextSeed for the benefit of the investors to secure the Issuer's obligations under the NPA and the Notes. |
| Tax Considerations | <p>The Issuer intends to treat the Securities as contingent debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Preparation and distribution of required tax documents to investors (e.g., Form 1099-INT) will be handled electronically at no additional cost on an annual basis.</p> <p>See Section VII for more details.</p> |
| Modification of Terms | Investors may not modify the terms of the investment set forth in the NPA. The NPA may only be modified with the consent of all investors and the Issuer. |
| Governing Law | Each NPA and Note will be governed by the laws of the State of Texas. |

The Issuer certifies that all of the following statements are true for the Issuer:

- It is organized under, and subject to, the laws of a State or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia.
- It is not subject to the requirement to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- It is not an investment company as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940 or exempt from such definition under Section 3(b) or Section 3(c) thereof.
- It is not disqualified from relying on the Section 4(a)(6) Exemption under Rule 503(a) of Regulation Crowdfunding.
- It and its predecessors have not previously failed to comply with any ongoing reporting requirements of Rule 202 of Regulation Crowdfunding.
- It is not a development stage company that (a) has no specific business plan or (b) has indicated that its business plan is to engage in a merger or acquisition with an unidentified company or companies.

II. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS CAPITALIZATION

Overview

The Issuer has been formed in April 4, 2016 and has operated as a pop-up restaurant in anticipation of the buildout of the restaurant in 2018. The Issuer anticipates that the total cost of the buildout will be approximately \$600,000 which includes pre-opening expenses, leasehold improvements, professional services, and opening inventories. The Issuer is additionally seeking an additional \$100,000 - \$225,000 for working capital and contingencies. The Issuer has raised \$418,438 in equity investments through April 2018 and is seeking to crowdfund an amount between the minimum of \$100,000 and maximum of \$250,000 through the Offering. If the Issuer is able to complete a successful Offering, the managing member of the Issuer, Redwood Hospitality LLC, has committed to provide or arrange for sufficient financing for the Issuer to cover the remaining balance of the project cost. Please also see Section V – “Financial Statements” and Appendix A for more information.

Existing Securities

| Class of Security | Securities (or Amount) Authorized | Securities (or Amount) Outstanding | Voting Rights | How this security may limit, dilute or qualify the Securities issued pursuant to this Offering |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Class A Membership Interests | 60 | 60 | Day to day decisions on behalf of the Issuer | N/A |
| Class B Membership Interests | 40 | 25.75 | Limited to voting on certain corporate issues such as issuance of new units or as permitted by the managing member | N/A |

Below is the list of beneficial owners of 20% or more of the Issuer’s outstanding equity securities, calculated on the basis of voting power, along with the percentage interest owned by each such beneficial owner.

| Name | Percentage Owned by Such Person |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| Nicolas Russell | 30% |
| Steve Wong | 30% |

The Managing Member owns all 60 units of Class A Membership Interests of the Issuer. The principal shareholders identified herein are members of the managing member, Redwood Hospitality LLC, distinct from the Securities offered to investors through the Offering. While the shareholders above may have certain voting rights under the operating agreement of the Issuer, the Securities are debt securities and their terms are governed solely by the NPA and the accompanying notes. Please see Section VII – “Certain Legal Matters and Tax Considerations” – for more information. For the avoidance of doubt, equity members may not limit, dilute or qualify the Securities issued pursuant to this Offering.

Other Exempt Offerings

| Date of Offering | Exemption Relied Upon | Securities Offered | Amount Sold | Use of Proceeds |
|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 2017 | 4(a)(2) | Class A Membership Interests | 60 units (\$0) | N/A |
| 2017 ~ 2018 | 4(a)(2) | Class B Membership Interests | 25.75 (\$418,438) | Buildout of the restaurant |

Other than as described herein, the Issuer has not conducted any other exempt offerings conducted within the past three years.

Material terms of Any Indebtedness:

None.

III. KEY PERSONS

The Issuer is managed by its managing member, Redwood Hospitality LLC. The key persons of the managing member are described below.

Steve Wong

Co-Founder and Managing Member, *Inception - Present*

Steve Wong is responsible for the finance, marketing, and business development functions of Oxalis, as well as a supporting role in the operations of the restaurant. In addition to his role at Oxalis, Steve consults with an impact investment firm, where he consults on operational management, licensing and permitting, web development, and marketing with dozens of companies across various industries including restaurants and bars. Prior to his career in finance, Steve worked for five years in restaurants in both Buenos Aires and New York City, spending time in various front of house capacities. His diverse restaurant experience, combined with his investment career, gives Steve a unique understanding of the restaurant industry, particularly to leverage his expertise with respect to capital and cash flow management, one of the areas restaurants struggle with the most.

Steve is also a Special Investments Officer of The Working World, a global impact investment fund, in their New York office since March 2011.

Nicholas Russell

Co-Founder and Managing Member, *Inception - Present*

Born and raised on the West Coast, Chef Nico Russell began his pursuit of fine dining at a young age. His first true apprenticeship began under the tutelage of Jean-Francois Bruel of Daniel. There he developed a strong foundation of classic French technique, at the same time proving to be a reliable leader in the kitchen. Nico was quickly promoted to manage the private events program. After working four years at Daniel, Nico spent a year with César Ramirez of Brooklyn Fare before continuing on to France. In France he was able to work directly underneath Mauro Colagreco of Mirazur, 4th in Pellegrino's World's 50 Best Restaurants. Exposed to innovative and progressive techniques while fostering close relationships with the restaurant's purveyors, Nico blossomed creatively. In this new setting, Nico was finally able to conceptualize and execute menu items of his own design.

Nicholas Russell's business experience in the last three years includes:

- **Private Chef**, New York, New York, March 2017 - Present
- **Could Catering**, Queens, New York
Chef de Partie, March 2016 – March 2017
- **Mirazur**, Menton, France
Lead Chef de Partie, Junior Sous Chef, January 2015 – December 2015
- **Restaurant Daniel – Feast and Fete Catering**, Restaurant and Catering
Sous Chef, January 2014 – December 2014

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IV. USE OF PROCEEDS

| | If Target Offering Amount Raised | If Maximum Offering Amount Raised |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Total Proceeds | \$100,000 | \$250,000 |
| Less: Offering Expenses ² | Up to \$10,000 | Up to \$25,000 |
| Net Proceeds | At least \$90,000 | At least \$225,000 |
| Use of Net Proceeds | Buildout of Oxalis, including kitchen equipment and furniture. | Working Capital for inventory, supplies, rent and employee salaries as needed. |

² NextSeed charges a percentage of the total Offering Amount (10%) as compensation for its services provided in connection with the Offering; provided that NextSeed will only charge 5% of the amount raised from investors that were introduced to the NextSeed website by the Issuer.

V. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Current Financial Statements (Unaudited)

The Issuer has been formed in April 4, 2016 and has operated as a pop-up restaurant in anticipation of the buildout of the restaurant in 2018. Oxalis' pop-up operations have been profitable, resulting in approximately 20% in net profits. At the same time, one-time startup costs have been incurred in preparation for the buildout of the restaurant. Please see Appendix A for the financial statements as well as the full review report by the Issuer's accountant.

Pro Forma Financial Statement

To illustrate the earning potential of Oxalis, the Issuer is providing a summary of its 4-year financial forecast. The forecast has been developed by the Issuer using reasonable best efforts based on operating statistics of comparable companies in the food and beverage services sector, as well as the extensive working knowledge of the officers through operating other businesses around the country. The key revenue drivers and other operating assumptions have been benchmarked against industry standards and reflect the ongoing growth prospect and cost.

| | Year 1 | | Year 2 15% | | Year 3 10% | | Year 4 3% | |
|--|--------------------|--------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| | | % | Sales Increase | % | Sales Increase | % | Sales Increase | |
| REVENUES | | | | | | | | |
| Food Sales | \$1,105,032 | 62% | \$1,270,787 | 62% | \$1,397,866 | 62% | \$1,439,801.80 | 62% |
| Beverage Sales | \$679,973 | 38% | \$781,969 | 38% | \$860,166 | 38% | \$885,971 | 38% |
| Total Revenue | \$1,785,005 | | \$2,052,756 | | \$2,258,031 | | \$2,325,772 | |
| Food Cost | \$309,409 | 28% | \$355,820 | 28% | \$391,402 | 28% | \$403,145 | 28% |
| Beverage Cost | \$149,594 | 22% | \$172,033 | 22% | \$189,236 | 22% | \$194,914 | 22% |
| Cost of Sales | \$459,003 | 26% | \$527,854 | 26% | \$580,639 | 26% | \$598,058 | 26% |
| Gross Profit | \$1,326,002 | 74% | \$1,524,902 | 74% | \$1,677,393 | 74% | \$1,727,714 | 74% |
| OPERATING COSTS | | | 1% CPI Increase | | 3% CPI Increase | | 4% CPI Increase | |
| Managing Fee | \$89,250 | 5.0% | \$102,638 | 5.0% | \$112,902 | 5.0% | \$116,289 | 5.0% |
| Crowdfunded Debt Servicing | \$89,250 | 5.0% | \$82,110 | 4.0% | \$90,321.26 | 4.0% | \$38,318 | 1.6% |
| Payroll & Benefits | \$757,738 | 42.5% | \$765,315 | 37.3% | \$788,274 | 34.9% | \$819,805 | 35.2% |
| Controllable Expenses | \$109,250 | 6.1% | \$110,343 | 5.4% | \$113,653 | 5.0% | \$118,199 | 5.1% |
| Non-Controllable Expenses | \$94,505 | 5.3% | \$95,450 | 4.6% | \$98,314 | 4.4% | \$102,246 | 4.4% |
| Occupancy Expense | \$85,553 | 4.8% | \$90,022 | 4.4% | \$92,713 | 4.1% | \$95,719 | 4.1% |
| TOTAL EXPENSES | \$1,225,546 | 68.7% | \$1,245,878 | 60.7% | \$1,296,176 | 57.4% | \$1,290,577 | 55.5% |
| Operating Profit Before Interest and Depreciation | \$100,456 | 5.63% | \$279,024 | 13.59% | \$381,216 | 16.88% | \$437,137 | 18.80% |
| Net Income Before Deprec & Amort | \$100,456 | 6% | \$279,024 | 14% | \$381,216 | 17% | \$437,137 | 19% |
| Depreciation and Amortization | \$0 | 0% | \$100,000 | 5% | \$100,000 | 4% | \$100,000 | 4% |
| Net Income | \$100,456 | 6% | \$179,024 | 9% | \$281,216 | 12% | \$337,137 | 14% |
| Net Cash Flow | \$100,456 | 6% | \$279,024 | 14% | \$381,216 | 17% | \$437,137 | 19% |
| NextSeed loan repayment ⁽¹⁾ | \$75,862.72 | | \$138,561.02 | | \$152,417.12 | | \$33,159.14 | |

(1) Assumes a NextSeed offering of \$250,000. If the final offering size is less than \$250,000, the total payments are expected to be paid sooner.

VI. RISK FACTORS

A crowdfunding investment involves risk. An investor should not invest any funds in this Offering unless he or she can afford to lose his or her entire investment. In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the Issuer and the terms of the Offering, including the merits and risks involved. This list of potential risks is not intended to be inclusive.

These Securities have not been recommended or approved by any federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority. Furthermore, these authorities have not passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this document. The SEC 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 SEC has not made an independent determination that these securities are exempt from registration.

Business Risks

The Issuer's success depends on its brand perception, in part, upon the popularity of their establishment and the customer's experience. The Issuer intends to reinforce and extend positive brand perception, including by providing a training program for its employees to ensure a high quality of customer service. Any shortcomings in the Issuer's brand building initiatives or business incidents that diminish customer perceptions of the Issuer's brand could negatively impact revenues. If the Issuer overestimates the demand for its business or underestimates the popularity of its competition, the Issuer may not fully realize its anticipated revenue. The Issuer's business, financial condition and results of operations depends in part on the Issuer's ability to anticipate, identify and respond to changing consumer preferences. Any failure by the Issuer to anticipate and respond to changing customer preferences could make the Issuer's business less appealing and adversely affect business. If the Issuer does not achieve a certain level of revenue, the financial performance will be seriously and negatively impacted, in which case there may be serious adverse financial consequences for the Investors.

Reputational Risks

Adverse publicity concerning restaurants & bars and the business could damage the Issuer's brand and negatively affect the future success of the business. This can take different forms, such as word-of-mouth criticisms, web blogs, social media websites, and other Internet-based communications that allow individuals access to a broad audience of consumers and other interested persons. Many social media platforms immediately publish the content their subscribers and participants can post, often without filters or checks on accuracy of the content posted. There is significant opportunity for dissemination of information, including inaccurate information. Information about the Issuer's business may be posted on such platforms at any time, and may be adverse or inaccurate, either of which may harm the business and the Issuer's financial performance. The harm may be immediate without affording the Issuer an opportunity for redress or correction.

Competition Risks

The hospitality industry is highly competitive today and is very likely to remain so in the future. The competition for bars and restaurants in New York City is especially competitive, as New York City has one of the densest concentrations of bars and restaurants in the country. Most of the current and potential competitors of the Issuer are established bars and restaurants with longer operating histories and with greater resources than the Issuer possesses at this stage of time, which may enable competitors of the Company to rapidly respond, in a manner detrimental to the Issuer, to the introduction of the Issuer brand and impact on their market share. While the Issuer hopes to be competitive with other similar companies, there can be no assurance that such will be the case. Competitors include a large and diverse group of restaurants and bars that range from independent local operators

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to well capitalized national companies, all of which may subtract from and dilute from the market share of the Issuer. Increased competition may lead to lower profits and increased inventory, which may result in a further downward price pressure and which may adversely affect the business, financial condition, operating results, and prospects of the Issuer.

Management Risks

Any operational growth experienced by the Issuer will place additional demands on the Issuer's administrative, management and financial resources. If the Issuer's management does not effectively manage growth, the Issuer's operations and financial condition may be negatively impacted. The timing and extent of future growth depends, in part, on the Issuer's ability to manage its organizational structure and financial resources.

The ownership and operation of a restaurant or bar in New York is intensely competitive and subject to operating risks and a multitude of factors which are not within the control of the Issuer. The Issuer is subject to all the risks inherent in a small company seeking to develop, introduce, market, and distribute new products, experiences, and/or services. The likelihood of the Issuer's success and profitability must be considered in light of the problems, expenses, difficulties, complications, and delays frequently encountered by similar restaurants and bars in connection with the development, build-out, introduction, marketing, and distribution of new products, experiences, and/or services in a competitive hospitality market.

Personnel Risks

The success of the business is heavily dependent on the judgment and ability of the members of the Issuer's leadership. If they are unable to attend to the business for health or personal reasons for an extended period of time, the business may suffer. If members of the Issuer's leadership team or other key management personnel leave, the Issuer may have difficulty replacing them, and the business may suffer. There can be no assurance that the Issuer will be able to successfully attract and retain the leadership team and other key management personnel needed.

Unless otherwise provided, all decisions concerning the management of the Issuer will be made by the Managing Member. Accordingly, no person should purchase the Securities unless he or she is willing to entrust all or most aspects of the management of the Issuer to the Managing Member. In general, the Managing Member will seek to minimize the degree of governmental regulation and oversight to which the Issuer is subject. While it is anticipated that this approach will enhance managerial efficiency and reduce the costs associated with regulatory compliance, this approach will also eliminate a variety of investor protections that would otherwise be available to investors if the Issuer were subject to greater regulatory and oversight burdens.

Labor Supply Risks

A primary component of the Issuer's operations is labor. The Issuer competes with other employers in the market for hourly workers and may be subject to higher labor costs as a result of such competition. The Issuer devotes significant resources to recruiting and training team members, as its success depends, in part, upon its ability to attract, motivate and retain qualified employees in restaurants & bars, including chefs and bar managers. If the Issuer is unable to recruit and retain sufficiently qualified personnel, the business and its growth could be adversely affected. Any material increases in employee turnover rates or any employee dissatisfaction could have a material adverse effect on the Issuer's business and results of operations. The Issuer may sustain an increase in operating costs if it pays increased compensation or benefits to its employees. The Issuer must follow various federal and state labor laws, including but not limited to employee classifications as exempt or non-exempt, unemployment tax rates, workers' compensation rates, citizenship requirements and other wage and benefit requirements for employees classified as non-exempt. The Issuer may be adversely affected by legal or governmental proceedings brought by or on behalf of its employees or guests. Although the Issuer requires all workers to provide government-specified documentation evidencing employment eligibility, some employees may, without the Issuer's knowledge, be unauthorized workers. If any of the Issuer's workers are found to be unauthorized, the Issuer may experience

adverse publicity that negatively impacts their ability to hire and keep qualified employees. Termination of a significant number of employees who were unauthorized employees may disrupt the Issuer's operations, cause temporary increases in labor costs as new employees are trained and result in additional negative publicity. The Issuer could also become subject to fines, penalties and other costs related to claims that the Issuer did not fully comply with all record-keeping obligations of federal and state immigration compliance laws. These factors may have a material adverse effect on the Issuer's business, financial condition and results of operations.

A significant portion of the Issuer's service staff will be tipped employees and are accordingly paid the minimum wage. State, federal and local legislators have advocated significant increases in the minimum wage during recent years. The Issuer has no control over increases in the minimum wage. However, when the minimum wage is increased, it may be difficult for the Issuer to pass along increased payroll costs to guests due to the competitiveness of the food and beverage service industry. As a result, increases in the minimum wage could have a material adverse impact on the Issuer.

Market Conditions

The Issuer's success depends to a significant degree on numerous factors affecting discretionary consumer spending, including general economic conditions, disposable consumer income and consumer confidence. The Issuer will cater to both business and social guests. Accordingly, cost-conscious consumers may reduce their level of discretionary spending during economic turmoil or periods of uncertainty. Any material decline in the amount of discretionary spending could have a material adverse effect on our revenue, results of operations, business and financial condition. The Issuer's sales are also dependent on foot traffic and sales in a specific location. If the foot traffic in the area declines, or the Issuer is forced to move its operations to a different location, revenues may be negatively impacted. The Issuer's success also depends on the popularity of our menu offerings and the overall dining experience provided to guests. Any shift in consumer preferences away from the Issuer's business concept could negatively affect financial performance.

Supply and Delivery Cost Risks

Supplies and prices of the various products used in the goods that the Issuer offers can be affected by a variety of factors, such as weather, seasonal fluctuations, demand, politics and economics in the producing regions. These factors may subject the Issuer to shortages or interruptions in product supplies, which could adversely affect revenue. The Issuer does not have control over the businesses of its vendors, suppliers and distributors, and its efforts to specify and monitor the standards under which they perform may not be successful. Higher diesel and gasoline prices may affect supply or transportation costs and may affect the Issuer's profitability. If the Issuer has long-term purchase commitments in excess of what the Issuer needs due to a decline in demand, this may also adversely affect profitability. Furthermore, certain supplies may be perishable, and the Issuer has limited control over whether those items will be delivered in an appropriate condition for use in its business. If any of the Issuer's vendors, suppliers or distributors are unable to fulfill their obligations to the Issuer's standards, or if a replacement provider cannot be found in the event of a supply or service disruption, the Issuer could encounter supply shortages and incur higher costs to secure adequate supplies, which could materially adversely affect the Issuer's business, financial condition and results of operation.

A number of pandemic scares related to a variety of raw food ingredients, including meats, fruits and vegetables, have recently caused concern among consumers and health care officials. One or more such outbreaks of such food related illnesses, whether pandemic or isolated, may adversely affect the consumer demand for certain foods and consequently negatively impact the operations and profitability of the Issuer, regardless of the quality and safety of products offered by the Issuer.

Operational Risks

The Issuer's business operations require processing and/or maintaining certain personal, business and financial information about customers, vendors and employees. The use of such information by the Issuer is regulated by federal and state laws, as well as certain third-party agreements. If the Issuer's security and information systems are compromised or if employees fail to comply with the applicable laws and regulations, and this information is obtained by unauthorized persons or used inappropriately, it could adversely affect the Issuer's reputation and result in litigation and settlement costs, damage awards or penalties and fines. As privacy and information security law and regulations change, the Issuer may incur additional costs to ensure compliance.

Financing Risks

The Issuer has not yet commenced operations and has not generated any revenue to date. In order to begin business operations, the Issuer will need to incur expenses related to the development of the planned service, expenses related to the acquisition of certain supplies, expenses related to the opening of the first planned location, and other start-up costs. There can be no assurance that additional working capital will not be required to sustain those operations, or that if required, additional financing can be obtained on terms satisfactory to the Issuer, if at all. Accordingly, if the Issuer does not obtain additional financing, including the financing sought in this offering, the business will likely fail.

Limited Operating History Risks

The Issuer was recently organized and, other than in connection with this offering, has not engaged in any material business transactions since its inception. There can be no assurance that the Issuer's current business plan will prove successful, and there is no assurance that the Issuer will be able to operate profitably in spite of the best efforts of its management team. In light of the limited operating history of the Issuer, the future prospects and profitability of the Issuer should be considered in light of the risks that can be encountered by similarly situated companies in their early stages of development. In addition, the Issuer is still in its commercial planning phase and any investment therein will constitute highly speculative seed capital.

Real Estate Risks

The Issuer is planning to open in Brooklyn. There is no guarantee that this site will remain suitable, or that the business will be operated profitably. The Issuer depends on cash flow from operations to pay lease obligations and to fulfill other cash requirements. If the business does not generate sufficient cash flow and sufficient funds are not otherwise available to the Issuer from other sources, the Issuer may not be able to meet its lease obligations, grow the business, respond to competitive challenges or fund its other liquidity and capital needs, which would have a material adverse effect on the Issuer.

The Issuer is leasing its business location and is subject to any penalties that may result from a violation of the lease terms, such as early lease cancellation. The current location of the store may become unattractive as demographic patterns change. The Issuer may fail to negotiate renewals of the lease, either on commercially acceptable terms or at all, which could require the Issuer to close a store in a desirable location.

Negative effects on the Issuer's landlord due to any inaccessibility of credit and other unfavorable economic factors may, in turn, adversely affect the Issuer's business and results of operations. If the Issuer's landlord is unable to obtain financing or remain in good standing under their existing financing arrangements, they may be unable to provide construction contributions or satisfy other lease covenants with the Issuer. If the landlord files for bankruptcy protection, the landlord may be able to reject the Issuer's lease in the bankruptcy proceedings. While the Issuer may have the option to retain its rights under the lease, the Issuer may not be able to compel the landlord to perform any of its obligations and would be left with damages as the sole recourse. In addition, if the landlord is unable to obtain sufficient credit to continue to properly manage its retail site, the Issuer may experience a drop in the level of quality of such retail center. The Issuer may be adversely affected by the negative financial situations of developers and landlords.

Development Risk

The Issuer's dependence on development exposes the Issuer to timing, budgeting and other risks. New project development has a number of risks, including risks associated with:

- construction delays or cost overruns that may increase project costs;
- receipt of zoning, occupancy and other required governmental permits and authorizations from local governmental agencies, which are issued at the discretion of the issuing authority with no guaranty that all licenses and permits applied for by the Issuer will be issued; The Federal Americans with Disabilities Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in public accommodations and employment. Although the Issuer will be designed to be accessible to the disabled, it could be required to make modifications to provide service to, or make reasonable accommodations for, disabled persons.
- development costs incurred for projects that are not pursued to completion;
- so-called acts of God such as earthquakes, hurricanes, floods or fires that could adversely impact a project;
- defects in design or construction that may result in additional costs to remedy or require all or a portion of a property to be closed during the period required to rectify the situation;
- ability to raise capital; and
- governmental restrictions on the nature or size of a project or timing of completion.

The Issuer cannot assure you that any development project will in fact be developed, and, if developed, the time period or the budget of such development may be greater than initially contemplated. Any delay in the financing, construction, lease negotiation, build-out, or launch of the Issuer could materially damage the brand, business, prospects, financial condition, and operating results of the Issuer. Restaurants and bars often experience unforeseeable delays in their financing, construction, lease negotiation, build-out, or launch, and the possibility of such delays increases the risks associated with subscription in the Issuer.

Industry Risks

The Issuer will face significant competition from other restaurants, bars and lounges, which could adversely affect business and financial performance. The restaurant industry is characterized by the continual introduction of new concepts and is subject to rapidly changing consumer preferences, tastes and dining habits. The restaurant industry in Brooklyn is highly competitive in terms of type and quality of food, quality of service, restaurant location, atmosphere and price.

Food Safety Risks

The Issuer considers food safety a top priority and dedicates substantial resources toward ensuring that customers enjoy high-quality, safe products. However, food tampering, employee hygiene and cleanliness failures or improper employee conduct at the Issuer's business could lead to product liability or other claims. Instances of food-borne illnesses, whether real or perceived, and whether at the Issuer's store or those of competitors, could harm customers and otherwise result in negative publicity about the Issuer or the products the Issuer serves, which could adversely affect revenue. If customers become ill from food-borne illnesses, the Issuer could be forced to temporarily close. In addition, the Issuer may have different or additional competitors for intended customers as a result of such changes and may not be able to compete successfully against those competitors. Food safety concerns may also adversely affect the price and availability of those affected ingredients and cause customers to shift their preferences. A decrease in customer traffic as a result of these health concerns or negative publicity, or as a result of a change in menu or customer experience or a temporary closure of the store, could materially and adversely impact the business's financial condition and results of operations.

A number of pandemic scares related to a variety of raw food ingredients, including meats, fruits and vegetables, have recently caused concern among consumers and health care officials. One or more such outbreaks of such food related illnesses, whether pandemic or isolated, may adversely affect the consumer demand for certain foods and consequently negatively impact the operations and profitability of the Issuer, regardless of the quality and safety of products offered by the Issuer.

Required Nutritional Disclosure Risks

Government regulation and consumer eating habits may impact the Issuer's business as a result in changes in attitudes regarding diet and health or new information regarding the health effects of consuming the Issuer's menu offerings. These changes have resulted in, and may continue to result in, the enactment of laws and regulations that impact the ingredients and nutritional content of the Issuer's menu offerings, or laws and regulations requiring the Issuer to disclose the nutritional content of its food offerings. Compliance with current and future laws and regulations regarding the ingredients and nutritional content of the Issuer's menu items may be costly and time-consuming. Additionally, government authorities may increase regulations regarding trans-fats and sodium, which may require the Issuer to limit or eliminate trans-fat and sodium in the menu offerings, switch to higher cost ingredients or may hinder the Issuer's ability to operate. The Issuer cannot make any assurances regarding its ability to effectively respond to changes in consumer health perceptions or successfully implement the nutrient content disclosure requirements or menu-labeling laws, which could have an adverse effect on the Issuer's results of operations and financial position.

Legal Risks

Food service businesses can be adversely affected by litigation and complaints from customers or government authorities resulting from food quality, health claims, allergens, illness, injury or other health concerns or operating issues stemming from one or more retail locations. Negative publicity about these allegations may negatively affect the Issuer, regardless of whether the allegations are true, by discouraging customers from patronizing the Issuer. The Issuer may also be impacted by industry trends in litigation, including class-action allegations brought under various consumer protection laws, securities and derivative lawsuits claiming violations of state and federal securities law, and employee lawsuits, including wage and hour claims. Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation and regulatory proceedings, the Issuer cannot accurately predict the outcome of any such proceedings. An unfavorable outcome could have a material adverse impact on the Issuer's business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, regardless of outcome, these proceedings could result in substantial costs and may require resources of the Issuer be used to defend any claims.

Insurance Risks

The Issuer will arrange for comprehensive insurance for its business, including, but not limited to, liability, fire and extended coverage, which are customarily obtained for similar businesses. The cost of such insurance and the amount of customary deductibles have increased significantly in recent years. There are certain types of losses (generally of catastrophic nature, such as earthquakes, floods and wars) which are either uninsurable or not economically feasible.

Alcohol Sale Risks

The Issuer is subject to alcoholic beverage control regulations that govern various aspects of daily operations of the business, including the minimum age of guests and employees, hours of operation, advertising, wholesale purchasing and inventory control, handling and storage. Any failure by the Issuer to obtain and maintain, on a timely basis, liquor or other licenses, permits or approvals required to serve alcoholic beverages or food, as well as any associated negative publicity, could delay or prevent the opening of, or adversely impact the viability of, and could have an adverse effect on, the business and its operating and financial performance. Because of the many and various state and federal licensing and permitting requirements, there is a risk that one or more regulatory agencies could

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determine that the Issuer has not complied with applicable licensing or permitting regulations or have not maintained the approvals necessary to conduct business within its jurisdiction.

The Issuer is subject to state “dram shop” laws, which generally allow a person to sue the Issuer if that person was injured by an intoxicated person who was wrongfully served alcoholic beverages at the Issuer’s. A judgment against the Issuer under a dram shop law could exceed the Issuer’s liability insurance coverage policy limits and could result in substantial liability and materially adversely affect the Issuer’s results of operations. The Issuer’s inability to continue to obtain such insurance coverage at reasonable cost could also have a material adverse effect on operations. Regardless of the validity of the claims, the Issuer could be adversely affected by negative publicity resulting from such laws.

Alcohol Investment Risks

Alcohol beverage control regulations may limit an Investor’s ability to hold interests in the Issuer. For example, New York laws and regulations generally do not allow a person from holding financial interests in both manufacturers and distributors of alcoholic beverages and retailers of alcoholic beverages, and local regulators may require disclosure of Investors’ personal information to verify their eligibility to invest in the Issuer. In the event that New York laws and regulations do not allow an Investor to hold the Securities, such Investor may be required to transfer its interests in the Securities to the Issuer as described in the NPA. If a number of Investors are ineligible to hold the Securities, it could materially adversely affect the Issuer’s financial condition.

Environmental Risks

The Issuer is subject to national, state and local laws and regulations in the U.S. concerning waste disposal, pollution, protection of the environment, and the presence, discharge, storage, handling, release and disposal of, and exposure to, hazardous or toxic substances. These environmental laws provide for significant fines and penalties for noncompliance and liabilities for remediation, sometimes without regard to whether the owner or operator of the property knew of, or was responsible for, the release or presence of hazardous toxic substances. Third parties may also make claims against owners or operators of properties for personal injuries and property damage associated with releases of, or actual or alleged exposure to, such hazardous or toxic substances at, on or from the Issuer’s business. Environmental conditions relating to releases of hazardous substances at the Issuer’s site could materially adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, environmental laws, and the administration, interpretation and enforcement thereof, are subject to change and may become more stringent in the future, each of which could materially adversely affect the Issuer’s business, financial condition and results of operations.

Information Technology Risks

The Issuer relies heavily on information systems, such as point-of-sale processing, for management of the Issuer’s supply chain, payment of obligations, collection of cash, credit and debit card transactions and other processes and procedures. The Issuer’s ability to efficiently and effectively manage its business depends significantly on the reliability and capacity of these systems. The Issuer’s operations depend on its ability to protect its computer equipment and systems against damage from physical theft, fire, power loss, telecommunications failure or other catastrophic events, as well as from internal and external security breaches, viruses and other disruptive problems. The failure of these systems to operate effectively, maintenance problems, upgrading or transitioning to new platforms, expanding the Issuer’s systems or a breach in security of these systems could result in delays in guest service and reduce operational efficiency. Remediation of such problems could result in significant, unplanned capital investments.

Accounting Risks

Changes to existing accounting rules or regulations may impact the Issuer’s future results of operations or cause the perception that the Issuer is more highly leveraged. Other new accounting rules or regulations and varying

interpretations of existing accounting rules or regulations have occurred and may occur in the future. For example, accounting regulatory authorities have indicated that they may begin to require lessees to capitalize operating leases in their financial statements for the next few years. If adopted, such change would require the Issuer to record significant capital lease obligations on its balance sheet and make other changes to its financial statements. This and other future changes to accounting rules or regulations may impact the Issuer's future operating results.

Intellectual Property Risks

The Issuer's intellectual property is material to conducting business. The Issuer's success depends in part on furthering brand recognition using its trademarks, service marks, trade dress, trade secrets and other proprietary intellectual property, including its name, logos and unique ambiance of its stores. The Issuer has taken efforts to protect its brand, but if its efforts are inadequate, or if any third party misappropriates or infringes on the Issuer's intellectual property, the value of the store brand or consumer products brand may be harmed, which could have a material adverse effect on the business. There are no material claims against us from prior users of intellectual property, but there can be no assurances that the Issuer will not encounter any material claims in the future. If this happens, it could harm the Issuer's image, brands or competitive position and cause the Issuer to incur significant penalties and costs.

Regulatory Risks

Products and services offered by the Issuer are subject to regulation. Regulatory action could substantially increase the Issuer's costs, damage reputation and materially affect operating results. The Issuer's increased costs in complying with these requirements or failure to obtain required licenses or permits in a timely fashion may materially affect operations.

Regulations regarding climate change, energy usage and emissions controls may impact the Issuer directly through higher cost of goods. The potential impacts of climate change and climate change regulations are highly uncertain at this time, and the Issuer cannot anticipate or predict the material adverse effects on the business as a result of climate change or climate change regulation. For instance, changes in the prevailing climates may result in a reduction in, or increased prices of available goods, which may adversely affect the Issuer's revenue and operating margins.

The Issuer is subject to various federal, state and local regulations, including regulations related to the preparation and sale of food, the sale of alcoholic beverages, zoning and building codes, land use and employee, health, sanitation and safety matters. The Issuer is also subject to the U.S. Fair Labor Standards Act, which governs such matters as working conditions, family leave mandates and other employment law matters. In recent years, there has been an increased legislative, regulatory and consumer focus on nutrition and advertising practices in the food industry. Compliance with additional regulations can become costly and affect the Issuer's operating results.

There is also a potential for increased regulation of certain food establishments in the United States, where compliance with a Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points ("HACCP") approach would be required. HACCP refers to a management system in which food safety is addressed through the analysis and control of potential hazards from raw material production, procurement and handling, to manufacturing, distribution and consumption of the finished product.

Tax Risks

The Issuer is subject to federal, state and local taxes. In making tax estimates and paying taxes, significant judgment is often required. Although the Issuer believes its tax positions and estimates are reasonable, the Issuer could have additional tax liability, including interest and penalties, if a taxing authority disagrees with the positions taken by the Issuer. If material, payment of such additional amounts could have a material impact on the Issuer's results of operations and financial position.

Risks from Work Stoppages, Terrorism or Natural Disasters

The Issuer's operations may be subject to disruption for a variety of reasons, including work stoppages, terrorism, acts of war, pandemics, fire, earthquake, flooding, tornadoes or other natural disasters. These disruptions can result in, among other things, lost sales due to the inability of customers, employees or suppliers to reach the store, property damage and lost sales if the Issuer is forced to close for an extended period of time.

Limited Source of Repayment

The only source of financial return for investors before maturity is through payments as set forth in the NPA and the Notes and there is no guarantee of any investment return. The Securities are speculative investments inherently involving a degree of risk, meaning part or all of such investments may be lost. While the Issuer is providing a lien on its assets, there is no guarantee that it will have sufficient assets to make full payment to the investors, as the assets may decrease in value, lose their entire value over time or may fluctuate based on the performance of the underlying business. Neither the Issuer nor NextSeed guarantees payment or investor returns.

Risks Relating to Financial Forecasts

The financial forecasts provided by the Issuer herein are reasonable forecasts by the Issuer based upon assumption of stable economic conditions and other various assumptions regarding the operations of the Issuer. The validity and accuracy of these assumptions will depend in large part on future events over which the Issuer and the key persons will have no control. CHANGES IN ASSUMPTIONS OR THEIR UNDERLYING FACTS COULD SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT THE FORECASTS. TO THE EXTENT THAT THE ASSUMED EVENTS DO NOT OCCUR, THE OUTCOME MAY VARY SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE PROJECTED OUTCOMES. CONSEQUENTLY, THERE CAN BE NO ASSURANCE THAT THE ACTUAL OPERATING RESULTS OF THE ISSUER WILL CORRESPOND TO THE FORECASTS PROVIDED HEREIN.

Risks Relating to Debt Financing

The Issuer's debt service obligations may adversely affect its cash flow. As a result of any future debt obligations, the Issuer may be subject to: (i) the risk that cash flow from operations will be insufficient to meet required payments of principal and interest, (ii) restrictive covenants, including covenants relating to certain financial ratios, and (iii) interest rate risk. Although the Issuer anticipates that it will be able to repay or refinance any indebtedness when it matures, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so or that the terms of such refinancing will be favorable. The Issuer's leverage may have important consequences including the following: (i) its ability to obtain additional financing for acquisitions, working capital, capital expenditures or other purposes, if necessary, may be impaired or such financing may not be available on terms favorable to the Issuer and (ii) a substantial decrease in operating cash flow or a substantial increase in its expenses could make it difficult for the Issuer to meet its debt service requirements and restrictive covenants and force the Issuer to sell assets and/or modify its operations.

Potential Conflicts of Interest

The key persons individually or as an entity may wish to own, operate or consult with other operations in Brooklyn similar to the Issuer, including operations utilizing the brand associated with the Issuer. Such other businesses will be owned by entities other than the Issuer, which may not have an identity of ownership interest with the Issuer. While it is the intention of the key persons to place such businesses operations strategically so as to maximize the revenue and profitability of each business, there can be no guarantee that such activities will not have a deleterious effect on the revenues of the Issuer's operations and on the Issuer due to unintended competitive factors resulting from the comparative accessibility and desirability of the respective businesses. The relevant key persons will have no duty to account to the Issuer for profits derived from such other such activities.

VII. CERTAIN LEGAL MATTERS AND TAX CONSIDERATIONS

Legal Proceedings

The Issuer is not aware of any material legal proceeding in which the Issuer, any of its affiliates, or any of its property is currently a party or subject to legal proceedings.

Eligibility Under Rule 503 of Regulation Crowdfunding

With respect to the Issuer, any predecessor of the Issuer, any affiliated issuer, any director, officer, general partner or managing member of the Issuer, any beneficial owner of 20 percent or more of the Issuer's outstanding voting equity securities, any promoter connected with the Issuer in any capacity at the time of the Offering, any person that has been or will be paid (directly or indirectly) remuneration for solicitation of investors in connection with the sale of Securities, or any general partner, director, officer or managing member of any such solicitor:

(1) None of any such person has been convicted, within 10 years (or five years, in the case of Issuers, their predecessors and affiliated issuers) before the filing of this Disclosure, of any felony or misdemeanor:

(i) in connection with the purchase or sale of any security;

(ii) involving the making of any false filing with the SEC; or

(iii) arising out of the conduct of the business of an underwriter, broker, dealer, municipal securities dealer, investment adviser, funding portal or paid solicitor of purchasers of securities.

(2) None of any such person has been subject to any order, judgment or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction, entered within five years before the filing of the information required by Section 4A(b) of the Securities Act that, at the time of filing of this Disclosure, restrains or enjoins such person from engaging or continuing to engage in any conduct or practice:

(i) in connection with the purchase or sale of any security;

(ii) involving the making of any false filing with the SEC; or

(iii) arising out of the conduct of the business of an underwriter, broker, dealer, municipal securities dealer, investment adviser, funding portal or paid solicitor of purchasers of securities.

(3) None of any such person has been subject to a final order of a state securities commission (or an agency or officer of a state performing like functions); a state authority that supervises or examines banks, savings associations or credit unions; a state insurance commission (or an agency or officer of a state performing like functions); an appropriate federal banking agency; the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission; or the National Credit Union Administration that:

(i) at the time of the filing of this Disclosure bars the person from:

(A) association with an entity regulated by such commission, authority, agency or officer;

(B) engaging in the business of securities, insurance or banking; or

(C) engaging in savings association or credit union activities; or

(ii) constitutes a final order based on a violation of any law or regulation that prohibits fraudulent, manipulative or deceptive conduct and for which the order was entered within the 10-year period ending on the date of the filing of this Disclosure.

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(4) None of any such person has been subject to an order of the SEC entered pursuant to Section 15(b) or 15B(c) of the Exchange Act or Section 203(e) or (f) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 that, at the time of the filing of this Disclosure:

(i) suspends or revokes such person's registration as a broker, dealer, municipal securities dealer, investment adviser or funding portal;

(ii) places limitations on the activities, functions or operations of such person; or

(iii) bars such person from being associated with any entity or from participating in the offering of any penny stock.

(5) None of any such person has been subject to any order of the SEC entered within five years before the filing of this Disclosure that, at the time of the filing of this Disclosure, orders the person to cease and desist from committing or causing a violation or future violation of:

(i) any scienter-based anti-fraud provision of the federal securities laws, including without limitation Section 17(a)(1) of the Securities Act, Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act, Section 15(c)(1) of the Exchange Act and Section 206(1) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 or any other rule or regulation thereunder; or

(ii) Section 5 of the Securities Act.

(6) None of any such person has been suspended or expelled from membership in, or suspended or barred from association with a member of, a registered national securities exchange or a registered national or affiliated securities association for any act or omission to act constituting conduct inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade.

(7) None of any such person filed (as a registrant or Issuer), and none of any such person was or was named as an underwriter in, any registration statement or Regulation A Disclosure filed with the SEC that, within five years before the filing of this Disclosure, was the subject of a refusal order, stop order, or order suspending the Regulation A exemption, and none of any such person, at the time of such filing, has been the subject of an investigation or proceeding to determine whether a stop order or suspension order should be issued.

(8) None of any such person has been subject to a United States Postal Service false representation order entered within five years before the filing of the information required by Section 4A(b) of the Securities Act, and none of any such person, at the time of filing of this Disclosure, has been subject to a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction with respect to conduct alleged by the United States Postal Service to constitute a scheme or device for obtaining money or property through the mail by means of false representations.

Affiliated Party Transactions

The Issuer or any entities controlled by or under common control with the Issuer was not 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 of 4(a)(6) Exemption during the preceding 12-month period, including the amount the Issuer seeks to raise in the Offering, in which any of the following persons had or is to have a direct or indirect material interest:

(1) any director or officer of the Issuer;

(2) 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;

(3) 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.

Certain Tax Considerations

The Issuer intends to treat the Securities as contingent debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Issuer's good-faith determination that the Securities should be considered contingent debt instruments for U.S. federal income tax purposes is not intended to be, nor should be construed to be, legal or tax advice to any particular person. This consideration is not binding and therefore may be subject to review and challenge by the IRS. All prospective investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to the U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences related to the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Securities based on their particular circumstances. Preparation and distribution of required tax documents to investors (e.g., Form 1099-INT) will be handled electronically at no additional cost on an annual basis.

Other Matters

NextSeed Assessment

Every offering on the Portal undergoes a standardized assessment process by NextSeed that is applied on all businesses listing on NextSeed. The assessment is intended to first determine if a prospective issuer fits the business categories offered on NextSeed, based on the objective criteria established by NextSeed. If a good fit is found, NextSeed helps the Issuer determine the terms to offer to their prospective investors. When assessing the feasibility of a prospective offering, NextSeed typically considers the following key factors:

- **Historical Financial Performance** – comparison of key financial ratios to industry standards to evaluate the prospective issuer's strengths and weaknesses
- **Projected Impact of Proposed Terms** – analysis of proposed terms' potential impact on the prospective issuer's overall financial condition
- **Credit History Information** – credit history of the prospective issuer, as well as personal credit histories of key personnel
- **Leadership Experience and Stability** – the level of industry expertise and length of tenure of the prospective issuer's leadership
- **Industry Risk** – overall success/failure rate in the relevant industry in which the prospective issuer operates, according to historical data

The final terms and valuation of the Securities offered to prospective investors reflect NextSeed's and the Issuer's good-faith assessment, and are not a guarantee or guidance of performance of any kind. Investing in securities inherently involves risks, and investors should consider their own investment objectives before investing.

Valuation of the Security in the Future

The value of the Security is the present value of the future payments. In the event that the Issuer is unable to make the required payments, the value of the Security may be impacted adversely and the investor may lose some or all of the money invested.

Minority Ownership

By purchasing the Securities investors will not become holders of minority ownership in the Issuer. They will not have the rights of minority investors afforded by general corporate law of the state in which the Issuer has been formed. With any investment in debt securities or minority investment in a private company, an investor should be able to bear a complete loss of their investment.

Corporate Actions of the Issuer

Because Securities are governed by the NPA, the Issuer cannot unilaterally take subsequent corporate actions to change material terms of the Securities. In addition, because the holders of Securities' rights are limited to those described in the NPA, they will have no ability to influence the policies or any other corporate matter of the Issuer, including the election of directors, changes to the Issuer's governance documents, additional issuance of securities, the Issuer's repurchases of securities, a sale of the Issuer or of assets of the Issuer or transactions with related parties.

Payment Processing Operations

Collection and repayment of funds to investors who have purchased the Securities depend on the continuous operation of NextSeed and its banking partner(s) that facilitate payments. If either NextSeed or its banking partner(s) were to stop or otherwise be unable to continue operations in the future, while NextSeed will make all commercially reasonable efforts to facilitate repayment of all outstanding Securities, it may not be possible to service the existing Securities until completion.

Legal and Regulatory Implications

The legal and regulatory regime governing investment crowdfunding is a recent development and subject to inherent uncertainty as the applicable legal and regulatory environment continues to evolve. Accordingly, there may be changes to the legal and regulatory requirements that negatively affect the operations of NextSeed, including servicing the Securities. In addition, while the effective interest rates that may be charged to the Issuer are intended to be compliant with state usury law requirements, if in the event that any lawsuit brought by any issuer on NextSeed results in the Securities being found to violate state usury laws, such Securities may lose certain value.

Limited Security and Enforcement Options

The Issuer will grant a security interest in all of its assets in favor of NextSeed for the benefit of the investors but the Securities are not insured by any third party or backed by any government authority in any way. NextSeed (and any designated third-party collection agency that may be appointed by NextSeed) may be limited in its ability to collect payments in the event the Issuer is unable or unwilling to comply with its payment obligations.

Requests for Additional Investor Information

Each investor will be required to comply promptly with reasonable requests for information made by or on behalf of the Issuer or the Portal in order for the Issuer or the Portal to satisfy any request for information about such investor or its investment, including requests made by any national, federal, state, local or regulatory authority, agency, committee, court, exchange or self-regulatory organization.

Additional Issuer Information

Prior to the Closing, each prospective investor will be able to ask questions and receive answers concerning the Offering via the Portal. All communication with the Issuer regarding the Offering is required to take place on the Portal. No other person other than the Issuer has been authorized to give information or to make any representations concerning the Issuer or the Offering outside of this Disclosure, and if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Issuer.

This Disclosure is intended to present a general disclosure regarding the Issuer. Each prospective investor should thoroughly review the NPA, which specifies the terms of investment in the Securities.

Bonus Rewards

The Issuer offers bonus rewards as a way to show appreciation for its investors. Bonus rewards are offered by the Issuer purely on a voluntary basis and do not influence the terms of the Offering. For the avoidance of doubt, the bonus rewards are not contractual conditions governed by the Note Purchase Agreement and are not enforceable under the Note Purchase Agreement.

Ongoing Reporting

The Issuer will file a report electronically with the SEC annually and post the report on its website, no later than: April 30 of the following year, 120 days after the end of each fiscal year covered by the report.

Once posted, the annual report will be available on the Issuer's website at: <http://www.oxalisnyc.com/>

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

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

APPENDIX A

Financial Statements with Review Report

Oxalis Food LLC

A New York limited liability company

Financial Statements (Unaudited)
and
Independent Accountant's Review Report

December 31, 2017

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INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT

To the Members and Management
Oxalis Food, LLC
New York, NY

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of Oxalis Food, LLC (a New York limited liability company), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related statements of operations, changes in members' equity and cash flows for the periods from inception (April 4, 2016) to December 31, 2016 and the year ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements. A review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management's financial data and making inquiries of company management. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Accountant's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to conduct the review engagement in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. Those standards require us to perform procedures to obtain limited assurance as a basis for reporting whether we are aware of any material modifications that should be made to the financial statements for them to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We believe that the results of our procedures provide a reasonable basis for our conclusion.

Accountant's Conclusion

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

Going Concern

As discussed in Note 3, the accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company has incurred losses since inception and its viability is dependent upon its ability to meet future financing requirements, which raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans are also referenced in Note 3. The financial statements and related notes do not include any adjustment that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Fruci & Associates II, PLLC

Fruci & Associates II, PLLC
Spokane, WA
May 2, 2018

Oxalis Food, LLC
Balance Sheets
(unaudited)

| | As of December 31, 2017 | As of December 31, 2016 |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Assets | | |
| Current Assets | | |
| Cash | 33,226 | 1,487 |
| Cash - Restricted | 117,813 | - |
| Total Current Assets | 151,039 | 1,487 |
| Total Assets | 151,039 | 1,487 |
| Liabilities and members' equity | | |
| Accrued expenses | 450 | 1,450 |
| Total liabilities | 450 | 1,450 |
| Commitments & contingencies | - | - |
| Members' equity | | |
| Members' capital | 163,604 | 5,474 |
| Accumulated deficit | (13,015) | (5,437) |
| Total members' equity | 150,589 | 37 |
| Total liabilities and members' equity | 151,039 | 1,487 |

Oxalis Food, LLC
Statement of Operations
(unaudited)

| | For the year ended December 31, 2017 | For the period from inception (April 4, 2016) to December 31, 2016 |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Gross revenue | \$ 49,306 | \$ 29,005 |
| Less: Returns & discounts | (1,902) | (1,001) |
| Net revenue | 47,404 | 28,004 |
| Cost of revenue | | |
| Temporary labor | 8,918 | 2,780 |
| Food & beverage | 21,699 | 12,607 |
| Event Rentals | 6,947 | 8,985 |
| Total cost of revenue | 37,564 | 24,372 |
| Gross margin | 9,840 | 3,632 |
| Expenses | | |
| Operating expenses | | |
| Legal & professional fees | 9,446 | 5,782 |
| Donations | 4,325 | - |
| Bank fees | 1,305 | 944 |
| General and administrative costs | 2,342 | 2,343 |
| Total operating expenses | 17,418 | 9,069 |
| Net loss | (7,578) | (5,437) |

Oxalis Food, LLC
Statement of Changes in Members' Equity
For the period from inception (April 4, 2016) through December 31, 2017

| | Members' Capital | Accumulated Deficit | Total Members' Equity |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Balance - April 4, 2016 | \$ - | \$ - | \$ - |
| Members' contributions | 5,474 | | 5,474 |
| Net loss | | (5,437) | (5,437) |
| Balance - December 31, 2016 | \$ 5,474 | \$ (5,437) | 37 |
| Members' contributions | 7,817 | | 7,817 |
| Sale of membership units | 150,313 | | 150,313 |
| Net loss | | (7,578) | (7,578) |
| Balance - December 31, 2017 | \$ 163,604 | \$ (13,015) | 150,589 |

Oxalis Food, LLC
Statement of Cash Flows
(unaudited)

| | For the year ended December 31, 2017 | For the period from inception (April 4, 2016) to December 31, 2016 |
|--|--|--|
| Cash flows from operating activities | | |
| Net loss | (7,578) | (5,437) |
| Change in operating assets and liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable & accrued expenses | (1,000) | 1,450 |
| Net cash used in operating activities | <u>(8,578)</u> | <u>(3,987)</u> |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | |
| Members' contributions | 7,817 | 5,474 |
| Proceeds from sale of membership units | 150,313 | - |
| Proceeds from member loan | - | 4,000 |
| Repayment of member loan | - | (4,000) |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | <u>158,130</u> | <u>5,474</u> |
| Net increase in cash | 149,552 | 1,487 |
| Cash at beginning of period | 1,487 | - |
| Cash at end of period | <u><u>151,039</u></u> | <u><u>1,487</u></u> |
| Supplemental cash flow information: | | |
| Cash paid during the period for: | | |
| Interest | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |
| Income taxes | <u>\$ -</u> | <u>\$ -</u> |

OXALIS FOOD, LLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

December 31, 2017 & 2016

NOTE 1 – NATURE OF BUSINESS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES.

Nature and Continuance of Operations

Oxalis Food, LLC, a New York limited liability company (“the Company” or “Oxalis”), was formed on April 4, 2016 and is headquartered in Brooklyn, New York. Inspired by the Neo-bistros of Europe, Oxalis’ main offering is a six-course menu that changes with the availability of locally-sourced, seasonal produce, operating primarily as a “pop-up” restaurant and was named “Brooklyn’s Best Pop-Up Dinner Party” by Gothamist. By primarily offering a fixed-menu format in the restaurant, the Company is able to tightly control food and labor costs.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. All such adjustments are normal and recurring in nature. The Company’s year-end is December 31.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company has had relatively limited operating history and its activities since inception have consisted of corporate development, and efforts to raise capital. The Company hosted a number of pop-up dinners throughout 2016 and 2017 but anticipates opening a full-scale restaurant during 2018. Once the Company commences its planned full-scale operations, it will incur significant additional expenses. The Company is dependent upon additional capital resources for the commencement of its planned principal operations and is subject to significant risks and uncertainties, including failing to secure funding to operationalize the Company’s plans or failing to profitably operate the business; recessions, downturns, changes in local competition or market conditions; governmental policy changes; or a host of other factors beyond the Company’s control. Any of these adverse conditions could negatively impact the Company’s financial position and results of operations.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from its food and beverage sales only when all of the following criteria have been met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (3) the fee for the arrangement is fixed or determinable; and (4) collectability is reasonably assured. The Company is currently evaluating its pricing models, and any ancillary revenues will be recognized when those services are rendered.

OXALIS FOOD, LLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

December 31, 2017 & 2016

Property & Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the related assets using the straight-line method. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the short of the useful life or life of the lease. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred, while significant renewals or betterments at costs exceeding \$500 are capitalized. The Company reviews the recoverability of all long-lived assets, including the related useful lives, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a long-lived asset might not be recoverable. In the event that the facts and circumstances indicate that the current carrying value is impaired, an evaluation of recoverability is performed. There can be no assurances that market conditions or demand for the Company's products and services will not change, which could result in future impairment. As of December 31, 2016 and 2017, no property or equipment has been acquired.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") guidance specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable or unobservable. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect market assumptions. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurement) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurement). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 - Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. Level 1 primarily consists of financial instruments whose value is based on quoted market prices such as exchange-traded instruments and listed equities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly (e.g., quoted prices of similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active).

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Financial instruments are considered Level 3 when their fair values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flows or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable.

The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheets approximate their fair value.

Advertising Costs

All costs associated with advertising or marketing campaigns are expensed as incurred. During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2017, the Company recognized \$22 and \$150, respectively, included in general and administrative costs.

OXALIS FOOD, LLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

December 31, 2017 & 2016

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents. At December 31, 2016 and 2017, the Company had no items that would be considered cash equivalents. The Company has approximately \$118,000 of cash classified as "restricted cash," which is held in escrow with its legal counsel and can only be used for future costs associated with the build-out of its permanent restaurant location. Balance of cash up to \$250,000 are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. At times, the Company's cash balances may exceed federally insured limits.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09 titled "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." Under this guidance, revenue is recognized when promised goods or services are transferred to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received for those goods or services. The updated standard will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance under U.S. GAAP when it becomes effective and permits the use of either a retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. Early adoption is not permitted. The updated standard will be effective beginning January 1, 2019 for nonpublic entities. The Company is currently evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on these financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-02, "Leases," which requires organizations that lease assets, referred to as "lessees," to recognize on the balance sheet the assets and liabilities for the rights and obligations created by those leases with lease terms of more than 12 months. It will also require disclosures to help investor and other financial statements users better understand the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases and will include qualitative and quantitative requirements. The new standard will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, including interim periods within those annual years, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on these financial statements and related disclosures.

In November 2016, FASB issued ASU 2016-18, "Restricted Cash," which clarifies the treatment of restricted cash within the statement of cash flows in order to eliminate the diversity that exists in practice. It stipulates that the statement of cash flows should describe changes in restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling beginning-of-period and end-of-period cash, resulting in both cash and restricted cash presented as a combined figure on the statement of cash flows. The amendment is effective for non-public entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company has elected to early-adopt this amendment and the changes are reflected retrospectively in these financial statements.

There have also been a number of issued ASUs to amend authoritative guidance, including those above, that either (a) provide supplemental guidance, (b) are technical corrections, (c) are not applicable to the Company, or (d) are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. The Company intends to further evaluate the impact of these ASUs on its stated policies during 2018.

OXALIS FOOD, LLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

December 31, 2017 & 2016

Income Taxes

As a limited liability company (taxed as a partnership), the Company is not a taxpaying entity for federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, the Company's taxable income or loss is allocated to its members in accordance with their respective percentage ownership. Therefore, no provision or liability for income taxes has been included in the accompanying financial statements. The Company's tax years since inception are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service and any state tax agencies.

NOTE 2 – MEMBERS' EQUITY

The Company is currently managed by its two founding members, along with an entity under their common control. During 2016 and 2017, the two members paid an aggregate \$5,474 and \$7,817, respectively, of various corporate start-up and administrative costs on the Company's behalf. These amounts are considered to be capital contributions with no intention of repayment and have been reflected in the financial statements as contributed capital.

The Company has authorized 100 member units, 60 of which are denoted as Class A and 40 of which are denoted as Class B. All 60 of the Class A units were issued during 2016 and are owned by Redwood Hospitality, LLC, an entity under common control of the founding members of the Company. Class A units have managerial authority, as well as economic participation, while Class B units have only economic participation. During 2017, the Company authorized a funding campaign to sell up to 40% of the Company's total equity (currently consisting of 40 Class B units) at a proposed price of \$16,250 per unit. Through December 31, 2017, the Company had sold 9.25% (9.25 units) of the Company to 5 separate investors for an aggregate price of \$150,313. These funds are currently held in an IOLTA account with the Company's legal counsel. Pursuant to the escrow agreements with the Company's investors, an aggregate of \$117,813 of the funds raised from the sale of membership units are to be held for costs associated with the future build-out of the Company's permanent location, while the remaining \$32,500 are available for general operating expenses. Of the 9.25 units sold, 5 units were purchased by the father of one of the founding members.

Further pursuant to the investor's escrow agreements, if the Company does not reach its funding goal and sell 40% of its equity interests by February 2018, the amounts will be refunded to the investors. (see Note 4).

NOTE 3 – GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates the recoverability of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company has incurred losses from inception and will rely on outside debt and equity financing for working capital which, among other factors, raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon management's plans to raise additional capital through a Regulation Crowdfunding campaign, or additional private equity financing, and its ultimate ability to commence profitable sales and positive

OXALIS FOOD, LLC
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(unaudited)

December 31, 2017 & 2016

cash flows from its anticipated permanent food and beverage operations. There are no assurances that management will be able to recognize its operational goals and the accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 4 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated events through May 1, 2018, the date these financial statements were available to be issued, and has determined that the following events require disclose:

During January 2018, the Company amended its investor escrow agreements to stipulate that all amounts collected would be kept by the Company and no amounts would be refunded to investors, and extended the closing timeline of its funding round from February 1, 2018 to April 2, 2018.

In April 2018, the Company issued a second amendment to its investor escrow agreements, extending the closing timeline for its funding round from April 2, 2018 to August 1, 2018.

In April 2018, the Company signed an offer letter for ownership of the current tenant's existing lease ending February 28, 2022, and a potential 6-year lease that is expected to be executed at the end of the current tenants' existing lease.

From January 2018 through April 2018, the Company sold an aggregate 16.5 units to three separate investors for gross proceeds of \$268,125.

During May 2018, the Company intends to commence a funding campaign pursuant to Regulation CF through a registered funding portal.

