



Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors of
JOULE CASE INC.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of JOULE CASE INC., which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2022, and the related statement of operations, statement of cash flows, statement of owner's deficit for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatements. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit

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evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the JOULE CASE INC., as of December 31, 2022, or the results of its operations, changes in owner's deficit, and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Otaigbe Group
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Manassas, VA 20110
02/01/2022

The Otaigbe Group

Joule Case, Inc & Subsidiaries		
Consolidated Statement of Operations		
December 31, 2022		
	2022	
Income		
Sales	\$1,112,257	
Cost of Goods Sold	\$643,235	
Gross Profit	\$469,022	
Operating Expenses		
Sales & Marketing	\$431,549	
G & A Expense	\$1,497,397	
Product Development	\$308,039	
Startup Expense	\$0	
Loss from Operations	-\$1,767,963	
Other Income	\$105,532	
Interest Expense	-\$1,362,510	
Net Loss	-\$3,024,941	

Joule Case & Subsidiaries	
Statement of Cash Flows	
December 31, 2022	
	2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Net Income	-\$3,024,941
Adjustments to reconcile Net Income to Net Cash provided by operations:	
Depreciation and Amortization	-\$64,090
Stock Compensation	\$461,053
Change in Operating Assets and Liabilities:	
Accounts Receivable	\$18,689
Inventory	-\$78,468
Prepaid Expense	-\$502
Accounts Payable	-\$23,103
Credit Cards	-\$5,210
Sales Tax Payable	\$4,961
Accrued Payroll and Commissions	\$127,102
Deferred Revenue	\$85,921
Total Adjustments to reconcile Net Income to Net Cash provided by operations:	\$526,353
Net cash provided by operating activities	-\$2,498,589
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Purchase of Property and Equipment	\$5,986
Intangibles	\$2,137
Net cash provided by investing activities	\$8,123
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Loan Fees	-\$39,074
Capital Lease-Energy	\$313,760
Proceeds & Payments on Debt & Leases	\$774,332
Proceeds from Issuance of Common Stock	\$12
Proceeds from Issuance of Preferred Stock	\$1,616,847
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$2,665,877
Net cash increase for period	\$175,412
Cash at beginning of period	-\$3,423
Cash at end of period	\$171,989

Joule Case, Inc & Subsidiaries						
Consolidated Statements of Owners' Deficit						
December 31, 2022						
	Common Stock	Preferred Stock	Owners' Investment	Additional Paid In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Owners' Deficit
Balance as of 12/31/2021	\$105	\$1,631,274	\$12,500	\$76,267	-\$3,369,742	-\$1,649,596
Common Stock	\$12					\$12
Preferred Stock		\$416,793				\$416,793
Owners' Investment			-\$20,639			-\$20,639
Additional Paid In Capital				\$481,261		\$481,261
Net Income/(Loss)					-\$3,024,941	-\$3,024,941
Balance as of 12/31/2022	\$117	\$2,048,067	-\$8,139	\$557,528	-\$6,394,683	-\$3,797,110

Joule Case, Inc & Subsidiaries		
Consolidated Balance Sheets		
December 31, 2022		
	2022	
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$171,988	
Accounts Receivable	\$0	
Other Current Assets	\$0	
Total Current Assets	\$171,988	
Inventory	\$570,503	
Fixed Assets	\$34,726	
Intangible Assets	\$80,185	
Other Assets	\$1,500	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$858,901	
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$29,595	
Credit Cards	\$35,941	
Secured Note	\$315,333	
Convertible Notes Payable	\$0	
Accrued Interest on Convertible Notes Payable	\$0	
Community Round Convertible to Equity	\$1,391,291	
POoC Notes	\$790,437	
Accrued Interest on POoC Notes	\$1,769,947	
Other Current Liabilities	\$225,523	
Total Current Liabilities	\$4,558,068	
Capital Leases	\$0	
Secured Note Long-Term Portion	\$0	
Long-Term Debt	\$97,944	
POoC Notes	\$0	
Accrued Interest on POoC Notes	\$0	
Total Liabilities	\$4,656,012	
Equity		
Owner's Equity	\$2,597,573	
Accumulated Deficit	-\$6,394,684	
Total Equity	-\$3,797,110	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$858,901	

Joule Case, Inc. & Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates and assumptions reflected in these financial statements include, but are not limited to, valuation of inventory, revenue recognition and the valuations of stock transactions. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience, known trends and other market specific or other relevant factors that it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its estimates when there are changes in circumstances, facts and experience. Changes in estimates are recorded in the period in which they become known. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Concentrations of Credit Risk: Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents. The Company generally maintains balances in various operating accounts at financial institutions that management believes to be of high credit quality, in amounts that may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses related to its cash and cash equivalents and does not believe that it is subject to unusual credit risk beyond the normal credit risk associated with commercial banking relationships. On December 31, 2022 and 2021, all of the Company's cash and cash equivalents were held at accredited financial institutions.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: The Company considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents.

Fair Value Measurements: Certain assets and liabilities of the Company are carried at fair value under GAAP. Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value are to be classified and disclosed in one of the following three levels of the fair value hierarchy, of which the first two are considered observable and the last is considered unobservable:

- Level 1—Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2—Observable inputs (other than Level 1 quoted prices), such as quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices in markets that are not active for identical or similar assets or liabilities, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.
- Level 3—Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity that are significant to determining the fair value of the assets or liabilities, including pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies and similar techniques.

The carrying values of the Company's assets and liabilities approximate their fair values.

Accounts Receivable: Accounts receivable are stated at net realizable value. The majority of customers are not extended credit and therefore time to maturity for receivables is short. On a periodic basis, management evaluates its accounts receivable and determines whether to provide an allowance or if any accounts should be written off based on a past history of write-offs, collections, and current credit conditions. A receivable is considered past due if the Company has not received payments based on agreed-upon terms.

Inventory: Inventories consist of raw materials and finished goods, and are recorded at the lower of cost or net realizable value, determined on a first-in, first-out basis. Costs of finished goods inventories include costs incurred to bring inventory to its current condition, including raw materials, inbound freight and tariffs/duties. If the Company determines that the estimated net realizable value of its inventory is less than the carrying value of such inventory, it records a charge to cost of goods sold to reflect the lower of cost or net realizable value. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by the Company, further adjustments may be required that would increase the cost of goods sold in the period in which such a determination was made.

Joule Case, Inc. & Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
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Property and Equipment: Property and equipment, net includes long-term fixed assets such as leasehold improvements, solar equipment, trailers, machines, manufacturing equipment, vehicles and intellectual property, net of depreciation. Fixed assets are recorded at cost. Depreciation is expensed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Additions and improvements are capitalized while routine repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred. Upon sale or disposition, the historically recorded asset cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and the net amount less proceeds from disposal are charged or credited to other income (expense).

The following estimated useful lives are used for fixed asset classification and depreciation:

Vehicles:	5 years
Furniture and fixtures:	5 years
Machinery and equipment:	5-7 years
Leasehold improvements:	15 years

Intangibles: Consist of costs to file and defend patents owned by the Company, and for website development costs. The following estimated useful lives are used for amortizing intangibles:

Website Development:	3 years
Patents:	10 years

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets: Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of the assets may not be recoverable. Impairment would be recorded in circumstances where undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by an asset are less than the carrying value of that asset. For the periods ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, no impairment was recorded.

Leases: In February 2016, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases*, in February 2016, which amends the existing accounting standards for lease accounting, including a requirement for lessees to recognize most leases on their balance sheets. This ASU will be effective for the Company's annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021. Early adoption is permitted. The new lease standard requires a modified retrospective transition approach for all leases existing at, or entered into after, the date of initial application, with an option to use certain transition relief.

The Company has non-cancelable operating leases for its office spaces. The Company also has finance leases for a large battery shipping container and a large trailer that the battery shipping container rests on.

Income Taxes: The Company uses the liability method of accounting for income taxes as set forth in ASC 740, Income Taxes. Under the liability method, deferred taxes are determined based on the temporary differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using tax rates expected to be in effect during the years in which the basis differences reverse. A valuation allowance is recorded when it is unlikely that the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company assesses its income tax positions and records tax benefits for all years subject to examination based upon our evaluation of the facts, circumstances and information available at the reporting date. In accordance with ASC 740-10, for those tax positions where there is a greater than 50% likelihood that a tax benefit will be sustained, our policy will be to record the largest amount of tax benefit that is more likely than not to be realized upon ultimate settlement with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. For those income tax positions where there is less than 50% likelihood that a tax benefit will be sustained, no tax benefit will be recognized in the financial statements. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had no uncertain tax positions that qualify for either recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

Joule Case, Inc. & Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
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In December 2019, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2019-12, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes*, which is intended to simplify various aspects related to accounting for income taxes. ASU 2019-12 removes certain exceptions to the general principles in ASC 740 and also clarifies and amends existing guidance to improve consistent application. This ASU is effective for the Company beginning on January 1, 2022. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this new guidance on its consolidated financial statements.

Stock-Based Compensation: Stock-based compensation associated with stock options granted to employees and directors is measured on the grant date at the estimated fair value of the awards and recognized in the Profit and Loss over the period in which the awards are earned. The Company utilizes the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to determine the fair value equity instruments granted. The determination of the fair value of stock-based compensation awards utilizing the Black-Scholes option-pricing model is affected by the stock price and a number of assumptions, including, but not limited to, expected volatility, expected term the options will remain outstanding, risk-free interest rate and expected dividends.

The Company does not have a history of market prices of its common stock as it is not a public company; therefore, volatility is estimated using historical volatilities of similar public entities. The expected life of the awards is estimated based on the simplified method. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on observed interest rates appropriate for the expected lives of the awards. The dividend yield assumption is based on history and the expectation of paying no dividends.

Revenue Recognition: The Company adopted ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, and its related amendments (collectively known as "ASC 606"), effective January 1, 2018. The Company determines revenue recognition through the following steps:

- Identification of a contract with a customer;
- Identification of the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determination of the transaction price;
- Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- Recognition of revenue when or as the performance obligations are satisfied.

Revenue is recognized when performance obligations are satisfied through the transfer of control of promised goods to the Company's customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for transferring goods or services to customers. Control transfers once a customer has the ability to direct the use of, and obtain substantially all of the benefits from, the product. This includes the transfer of legal title, physical possession, the risks and rewards of ownership, and customer acceptance.

The Company derives its revenue from the sale and rental of hardware batteries from retail and e-commerce transactions. Revenue is recognized at the time the product is shipped to the customer, which is the point in time when risk of loss and title are transferred. Revenue on rental sales is recognized monthly over the term of the rental agreement.

The Company deducts discounts, sales tax, and estimated refunds from gross revenues to arrive at net revenue. Sales tax collected from customers is not considered revenue and is included in accrued liabilities until remitted to the taxing authorities. All shipping and handling costs are accounted for as fulfillment costs in cost of sales, and are therefore not evaluated as a separate performance obligation.

Cost of Goods Sold: Cost of goods sold consists of the costs of supplies and materials, employee compensation, and facility expense.

Advertising Costs: Advertising costs are included in sales and marketing expenses and are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs were \$124,766 and \$34,567 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Joule Case, Inc. & Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
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General and Administrative Expenses: General and administrative expenses consist primarily of payroll and payroll-related benefits and taxes, employee stock compensation, professional services, administrative expenditures, depreciation, amortization, and information technology.

2. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following as of December 31:

	2022	2021
Vehicles	\$19,532	\$19,532
Machinery & Equipment	\$51,310	\$371,056
Total Gross	\$70,842	\$390,588
Less Accumulated Depreciation	\$36,116	\$118,402
Total Net	\$34,726	\$272,186

Depreciation expense on property and equipment totaled \$58,420 and \$58,420 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

3. Intangibles

Intangibles consisted of the following as of December 31:

	2022	2021
Website Development	\$22,719	\$22,719
Patent	\$107,627	\$106,242
Total Gross	\$130,346	\$128,961
Less Accumulated Amortization	\$50,161	\$31,964
Total Net	\$80,185	\$96,997

Amortization expenses on intangibles totaled \$18,197 and \$18,197 for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively.

Joule Case, Inc. & Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

4. Leases

As of December 31, 2022, future minimum lease payments under the non-cancelable finance and operating leases are as follows:

Years Ending December 31	Finance Leases	Operating Leases
2023	\$6,300	\$0
2024	\$6,300	\$0
2025	\$2,625	\$0
2026	\$0	\$0
2027	\$0	\$0
Thereafter	\$0	\$0
Total	\$15,225	\$0

5. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company established a stock compensation plan (the "Plan") that provides for the grant of incentive stock options and restricted stock. Under the terms of the Plan, at December 31, 2022 there are 4,222,421 common shares authorized for grant to employees, officers, directors, and consultants. The Board of Directors determines the terms of each grant. During the year ended December 31, 2021, 95,000 options were granted under the Plan. During the year ended December 31, 2022, 1,316,095 options were granted under the Plan.

The stock options and restricted shares are equity instruments. Compensation related to these items totaled \$461,053 and \$14,518 for the years ended December 31, 2022, and 2021, respectively and, is included in general and administrative expenses on the Profit and Loss.

As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had approximately \$1,057,029 and \$9,876, respectively, of unrecognized stock-based compensation costs related to non-vested awards.

The following summarizes Joule's common stock option activity including stock options outstanding and stock options exercisable.

Stock Options	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Estimated Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at 12/31/2020	1,050,000	\$.15	6.31	
Granted	95,000	\$.04		
Exercised	-60,000	\$.04		\$106,980

Joule Case, Inc. & Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

Canceled/Expired/Forfeited				
Outstanding at 12/31/2021	1,085,000	\$.15	5.02	\$1,814,255
Granted	1,316,095	\$1.51		
Exercised	-60,000	\$.30		\$91,200
Canceled/Expired/Forfeited	-585,000	\$.19		
Outstanding at 12/31/2022	1,756,095	\$1.15	8.18	\$1,180,020
Exercisable at 12/31/2021	566,250	\$.16	4.53	\$937,444
Exercisable at 12/31/2022	786,928	\$.64	6.92	\$924,660
There were 201,720 and 6,336 Restricted Shares issued and vested during the periods December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022 respectively.				

Compensation expense was determined from the estimates of fair values of stock options granted using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

6. Debt & Leases

Loan Payables: In May 2020 the Company entered into a loan with a lender in an aggregate principal amount of \$32,210 pursuant to the Paycheck Protection Program ("PPP") under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security ("CARES") Act. The loan is evidenced by a promissory note ("PPP Note"). Subject to the terms of the PPP Note, the note bears interest at a fixed rate of one percent (1%) per annum, with the first six months of interest deferred, has an initial term of two years, and is unsecured and guaranteed by the Small Business Administration. The Company may apply to the lender for forgiveness of the PPP Loan, with the amount which may be forgiven equal to the sum of payroll costs, covered rent, and covered utility payments incurred by the Company during the applicable forgiveness period, calculated in accordance with the terms of the CARES Act. The Note provides for customary events of default including, among other things, cross-defaults on any other loan with the lender. The PPP Loan may be accelerated upon the occurrence of an event of default. The loan proceeds were used for payroll and other covered payments and is expected to be forgiven based on current information available; The outstanding balance of \$35,872 was forgiven on April 4th, 2022.

Revenue Loan: In November 2018 the Company entered into a loan with a lender in an aggregate principal amount of \$50,000 and a predetermined interest of \$50,000 that was capitalized into the principal balance at issuance. The terms of the agreement require the Company to repay the principal and interest amounts at a rate equal to 6% of the Company's gross revenue until the note and interest are fully satisfied. The last payment remitted by the Company was in June 2020 due to the lender not providing the agreed to distribution and sales channels for the Company's products. The outstanding amounts due under this loan were \$86,001 at both December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Secured Notes: Beginning in 2019 the Company entered into a series of loans with a lender. The notes have one-year maturity dates and carry a 14% annual interest rate. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the aggregate outstanding balances for these notes were \$315,333 and \$172,405.

Joule Case, Inc. & Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

Convertible Notes: The Company issued a number of convertible notes. The convertible promissory notes (i) are unsecured, (ii) bear interest at the rate of 7% per annum, and (iii) are due two years from the date of issuance. There are two different terms on the convertible notes depending on when they were signed. All convertible notes (A-3 round) signed before December 1st, 2019 have a \$4M valuation cap. All convertible notes (A-2 round) signed after December 1st, 2019 have a \$7M valuation cap. The convertible promissory notes are convertible into shares of the Company's preferred stock that is determined by dividing the amount to be converted by the lesser of (i) valuation cap (\$4,000,000 for A-3 and \$7,000,000 for A-2) divided by the Company's fully-diluted capitalization immediately prior to the qualified financing event, or (ii) eighty percent (80%) of the lowest per share purchase price paid by new investors in a qualified financing event. On May 14, 2021 an aggregate amount, including accrued interest, and net of cancellations and repayments, of \$1,149,275 was converted to 2,906,302 shares of preferred stock. In 2022 the remaining balance at December 31, 2021 of \$65,000, plus accrued interest, was redeemed for \$10,000 in cash and converted to 157,264 shares. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2022 and 2021 was \$0 and \$65,000.

POoC Notes: During 2020 and 2021, the Company entered into three loan agreements with a lender. These agreements allow the Company to pay interest with common stock of the Company or cash when the notes are settled. POoC is defined as a percentage ownership of the company. Unlike a convertible note, there is no valuation cap or discount at conversion. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021 the outstanding balance on the notes and accrued ownership interest were: \$790,437 and 8.22%, and \$790,437 and 4.20%, respectively.

Capital Lease: In January 2020 the Company entered into a lease agreement for a battery trailer to support its rental and event business. The total amount of the lease was \$313,760 and required a down payment of \$52,640. The Company determined in 2022 that the lessor had not met its obligation under the lease agreement, and would not be able to do so in future periods. During 2022 the underlying asset was disposed of. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2022 and 2021 was \$0 and \$256,820.

Covenants: The Company does not have any financial covenants associated with its debt instruments.

7. Stockholder's Equity

As of December 31, 2020, the Company was authorized to issue a total of 2,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.00001 par value. On May 13, 2021 Company's Board authorized a 10-for-1 stock split. In addition, during 2021 the Company's Board authorized an additional 10,000,000 shares. As of December 31, 2021, the Company is now authorized to issue a total of 30,000,000 shares of common stock at \$0.00001 par value. On September 29, 2022 the Company's Board authorized an additional 15,000,000 shares. The total shares of common stock outstanding at 12.31.22 is 45,000,000.

Each holder of common stock is entitled to one vote for each share of common stock held. In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company or deemed liquidation event, assets of the Company available for distribution shall be distributed to common shareholders pro rata based on the number of shares held. No distributions have been made on shares of common stock as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

At the year ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, the Company had 11,700,608 and 11,069,190 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

During 2021 the Company's Board authorized 7,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$.0001 par value. At the year ending on December 31, 2021 the Company had 3,327,953 shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding. During 2022 the Company's Board authorized 7,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$.0001 par value. At the year ending on December 31, 2021 the Company had 14,000,000 authorized shares of preferred stock and 3,753,166 shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding.

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During the year, the company issued 178,109 shares of A-4 preferred stock for \$325,000 and converted note payable to CEO of \$25,000 to 25,000 shares of A-1 preferred stock.

8. Contingencies

The Company may be subject to pending legal proceedings and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of business. The results of such proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty, but the Company does not anticipate that the final outcome, if any, arising out of any such matters will have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations. The Company is currently not aware of any undisclosed contingencies.