

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

FORM C

UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

(Mark one.)

- ☒ Form C: Offering Statement
- ☐ Form C-U: Progress Update
- ☐ Form C/A: Amendment to Offering Statement
- ☐ Check box if Amendment is material and investors must reconfirm within five business days.
- ☐ Form C-AR: Annual Report
- ☐ Form C-AR/A: Amendment to Annual Report
- ☐ Form C-TR: Termination of Reporting

Name of issuer

NanoVMs, Inc.

Legal status of issuer

Form

Corporation

Jurisdiction of Incorporation/Organization

Delaware

Date of organization

August 5, 2015

Physical address of issuer

148 Townsend Street, San Francisco, CA 94107

Website of issuer

<https://nanovms.com>

Name of intermediary through which the Offering will be conducted

DealMaker Securities LLC

CIK number of intermediary

0001872856

SEC file number of intermediary

008-70756

CRD number, if applicable, of intermediary

315324

Amount of compensation to be paid to the intermediary, whether as a dollar amount or a percentage of the Offering amount, or a good faith estimate if the exact amount is not available at the time of the filing, for conducting the Offering, including the amount of referral and any other fees associated with the Offering

3.0% of the amount raised in the Offering

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

\$15,000 (non-refundable payment), 1% of the total Securities sold in the Offering (deliverable on closing), and \$2,000 monthly maintenance fee

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

Enterprise Bank

Type of security offered

Units of Crowd SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity)

Target number of Securities to be offered

10,000

Price (or method for determining price)

\$1.00

Target offering amount

\$10,000.00

Oversubscriptions accepted:

☒ Yes

☐ No

Oversubscriptions will be allocated:

☐ Pro-rata basis

☐ First-come, first-served basis

☒ Other: at the Company's discretion

Maximum offering amount (if different from target offering amount)

\$4,624,000.00

Deadline to reach the target offering amount

May 22, 2022

NOTE: If the sum of the investment commitments does not equal or exceed the target offering amount at the Offering deadline, no Securities will be sold in the Offering, investment commitments will be cancelled and committed funds will be returned.

Current number of employees

4

	Most recent fiscal year-end	Prior fiscal year-end
Total Assets	\$261,184.00	\$426,619.00
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$208,031.00	\$382,744.00
Accounts Receivable	\$0.00	\$0.00
Short-term Debt	\$0.00	\$0.00
Long-term Debt	\$442,897.00	\$0.00
Revenues/Sales	\$14,554.00	\$8,983.00
Cost of Goods Sold	\$0.00	\$0.00
Taxes Paid	-\$8,674.28	\$963.77
Net Income	-\$772,733.00	-\$439,103.00

The jurisdictions in which the issuer intends to offer the Securities:

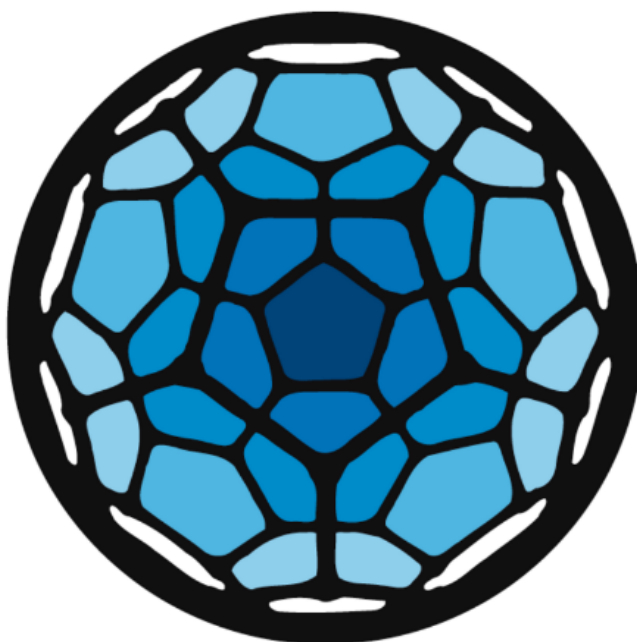
Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District Of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Guam, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virgin Islands, U.S., Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands

May 12, 2022

FORM C

Up to \$4,624,000.00

NanoVMs, Inc.



Units of Crowd SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity)

This Form C (including the cover page and all exhibits attached hereto, the "Form C") is being furnished by NanoVMs, Inc., a Delaware Corporation (the "Company," as well as references to "we," "us," or "our"), to prospective investors for the sole purpose of providing certain information about a potential investment in Units of Crowd SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) of the Company (the "Securities").

Investors in Securities are sometimes referred to herein as "Purchasers." The Company intends to raise at least \$10,000.00 and up to \$4,624,000.00 from Investors in the offering of Securities described in this Form C (this "Offering"). The minimum amount of Securities that can be purchased is \$250.00 per Investor (which may be waived by the Company, in its sole and absolute discretion). The offer made hereby is subject to modification, prior to sale and withdrawal at any time.

The rights and obligations of the holders of Securities of the Company are set forth below in the section entitled "*The Offering and the Securities--The Securities*". In order to purchase

Securities, a prospective investor must complete the subscription process through the Intermediary's platform, which may be accepted or rejected by the Company, in its sole and absolute discretion. The Company has the right to cancel or rescind its offer to sell the Securities at any time and for any reason.

The Offering is being made through DealMaker Securities LLC (the "Intermediary"). The Intermediary will be entitled to receive 3% of the total amount raised in the Offering, a \$15,000 non-refundable payment, 1% of the Securities sold in the Offering (deliverable on closing), and a \$2,000 monthly maintenance fee in connection with the Offering.

	Price to Investors	Service Fees and Commissions (1)(2)	Net Proceeds
Minimum Individual Purchase Amount	\$250.00	\$7.50	\$242.50
Aggregate Minimum Offering Amount	\$10,000.00	\$300.00	\$9,700.00
Aggregate Maximum Offering Amount	\$4,624,000.00	\$138,720.00	\$4,485,280.00

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

(2) DealMaker Securities LLC will receive 3% of the total amount raised in the Offering, a \$15,000 non-refundable payment, 1% of the Securities sold in the Offering (deliverable on closing), and a \$2,000 monthly maintenance fee in connection with the Offering.

A crowdfunding investment involves risk. You should not invest any funds in this Offering unless you can afford to lose your entire investment. In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the issuer and the terms of the Offering, including the merits and risks involved. These Securities have not been recommended or approved by any federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority. Furthermore, these authorities have not passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this document. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not pass upon the merits of any Securities offered or the terms of the Offering, nor does it pass upon the accuracy or completeness of any Offering document or other materials. These Securities are offered under an exemption from registration; however, neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities authority has made an independent determination that these Securities are exempt from registration. The Company filing this Form C for an offering in reliance on Section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act and pursuant to Regulation CF (§ 227.100 et seq.) must file a report with the Commission annually and post the report on its website at <https://nanovms.com> no later than 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year. The Company may terminate its reporting obligations in the future in accordance with Rule 202(b) of Regulation CF (§ 227.202(b)) by 1) being required to file reports under Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, 2) filing at least one annual report pursuant to Regulation CF and having fewer than 300 holders of record, 3) filing annual reports for three years pursuant to Regulation CF and

having assets equal to or less than \$10,000,000, 4) the repurchase of all the Securities sold in this Offering by the Company or another party, or 5) the liquidation or dissolution of the Company.

The date of this Form C is May 12, 2022.

The Company has certified that all of the following statements are TRUE for the Company in connection with this Offering:

- (1) Is organized under, and subject to, the laws of a State or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia;
- (2) Is not subject to the requirement to file reports pursuant to section 13 or section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m or 78o(d));
- (3) Is not an investment company, as defined in section 3 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a-3), or excluded from the definition of investment company by section 3(b) or section 3(c) of that Act (15 U.S.C. 80a-3(b) or 80a-3(c));
- (4) Is not ineligible to offer or sell securities in reliance on section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act (15 U.S.C. 77d(a)(6)) as a result of a disqualification as specified in § 227.503(a);
- (5) Has filed with the Commission and provided to investors, to the extent required, any ongoing annual reports required by law during the two years immediately preceding the filing of this Form C; and
- (6) Has a specific business plan, which is not to engage in a merger or acquisition with an unidentified company or companies.

THERE ARE SIGNIFICANT RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES ASSOCIATED WITH AN INVESTMENT IN THE COMPANY AND THE SECURITIES. THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREBY ARE NOT PUBLICLY-TRADED AND ARE SUBJECT TO TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS. THERE IS NO PUBLIC MARKET FOR THE SECURITIES AND ONE MAY NEVER DEVELOP. AN INVESTMENT IN THE COMPANY IS HIGHLY SPECULATIVE. THE SECURITIES SHOULD NOT BE PURCHASED BY ANYONE WHO CANNOT BEAR THE FINANCIAL RISK OF THIS INVESTMENT FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME AND WHO CANNOT AFFORD THE LOSS OF THEIR ENTIRE INVESTMENT. SEE THE SECTION OF THIS FORM C ENTITLED "RISK FACTORS."

THESE SECURITIES INVOLVE A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK THAT MAY NOT BE APPROPRIATE FOR ALL INVESTORS.

THIS FORM C DOES NOT CONSTITUTE AN OFFER IN ANY JURISDICTION IN WHICH AN OFFER IS NOT PERMITTED.

PRIOR TO CONSUMMATION OF THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ANY SECURITY THE COMPANY WILL AFFORD PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS AN OPPORTUNITY TO ASK QUESTIONS OF AND RECEIVE ANSWERS FROM THE COMPANY, AND ITS MANAGEMENT CONCERNING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THIS OFFERING AND THE COMPANY. NO SOURCE OTHER THAN THE INTERMEDIARY HAS BEEN AUTHORIZED TO GIVE ANY INFORMATION OR MAKE ANY REPRESENTATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE CONTAINED IN THIS FORM C, AND IF GIVEN OR MADE BY ANY OTHER SUCH PERSON OR ENTITY, SUCH INFORMATION MUST NOT BE RELIED ON AS HAVING BEEN AUTHORIZED BY THE COMPANY.

PROSPECTIVE INVESTORS ARE NOT TO CONSTRUE THE CONTENTS OF THIS FORM C AS LEGAL, ACCOUNTING, OR TAX ADVICE OR AS INFORMATION NECESSARILY APPLICABLE TO EACH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR'S PARTICULAR FINANCIAL SITUATION. EACH INVESTOR SHOULD CONSULT HIS OR HER OWN FINANCIAL ADVISER, COUNSEL, AND ACCOUNTANT AS TO LEGAL, TAX, AND RELATED MATTERS CONCERNING HIS OR HER INVESTMENT.

THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREBY WILL HAVE TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS. NO SECURITIES MAY BE PLEDGED, TRANSFERRED, RESOLD OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF BY ANY INVESTOR EXCEPT PURSUANT TO RULE 501 OF REGULATION CF. INVESTORS SHOULD BE AWARE THAT THEY WILL BE REQUIRED TO BEAR THE FINANCIAL RISKS OF THIS INVESTMENT FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME.

NASAA UNIFORM LEGEND

IN MAKING AN INVESTMENT DECISION INVESTORS MUST RELY ON THEIR OWN EXAMINATION OF THE PERSON OR ENTITY ISSUING THE SECURITIES AND THE TERMS OF THE OFFERING, INCLUDING THE MERITS AND RISKS INVOLVED.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN RECOMMENDED BY ANY FEDERAL OR STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION OR REGULATORY AUTHORITY. FURTHERMORE, THE FOREGOING AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT CONFIRMED THE ACCURACY OR DETERMINED THE ADEQUACY OF THIS DOCUMENT. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO FOREIGN INVESTORS

IF THE INVESTOR LIVES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, IT IS THE INVESTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FULLY OBSERVE THE LAWS OF ANY RELEVANT TERRITORY OR JURISDICTION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES IN CONNECTION WITH ANY PURCHASE OF THE SECURITIES, INCLUDING OBTAINING REQUIRED GOVERNMENTAL OR OTHER CONSENTS OR OBSERVING ANY OTHER REQUIRED LEGAL OR OTHER FORMALITIES. THE COMPANY RESERVES THE RIGHT TO DENY THE PURCHASE OF THE SECURITIES BY ANY FOREIGN INVESTOR.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CANADIAN INVESTORS

IF THE INVESTOR LIVES WITHIN CANADA, IT IS THE INVESTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO FULLY OBSERVE THE LAWS OF A CANADA, SPECIFICALLY WITH REGARD TO THE TRANSFER AND RESALE OF ANY SECURITIES ACQUIRED IN THIS OFFERING.

NOTICE REGARDING ESCROW AGENT

ENTERPRISE BANK, THE ESCROW AGENT SERVICING THE OFFERING, HAS NOT INVESTIGATED THE DESIRABILITY OR ADVISABILITY OF AN INVESTMENT IN THIS OFFERING OR THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREIN. THE ESCROW AGENT MAKES NO REPRESENTATIONS, WARRANTIES, ENDORSEMENTS, OR JUDGEMENT

ON THE MERITS OF THE OFFERING OR THE SECURITIES OFFERED HEREIN. THE ESCROW AGENT'S CONNECTION TO THE OFFERING IS SOLELY FOR THE LIMITED PURPOSES OF ACTING AS A SERVICE PROVIDER.

Forward Looking Statement Disclosure

This Form C and any documents incorporated by reference herein or therein contain forward-looking statements and are subject to risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical fact or relating to present facts or current conditions included in this Form C are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements give the Company's current reasonable expectations and projections relating to its financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business. You can identify forward-looking statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. These statements may include words such as "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "project," "plan," "intend," "believe," "may," "should," "can have," "likely" and other words and terms of similar meaning in connection with any discussion of the timing or nature of future operating or financial performance or other events.

The forward-looking statements contained in this Form C and any documents incorporated by reference herein or therein are based on reasonable assumptions the Company has made in light of its industry experience, perceptions of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors it believes are appropriate under the circumstances. As you read and consider this Form C, you should understand that these statements are not guarantees of performance or results. They involve risks, uncertainties (many of which are beyond the Company's control) and assumptions. Although the Company believes that these forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, you should be aware that many factors could affect its actual operating and financial performance and cause its performance to differ materially from the performance anticipated in the forward-looking statements. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should any of these assumptions prove incorrect or change, the Company's actual operating and financial performance may vary in material respects from the performance projected in these forward-looking statements.

Any forward-looking statement made by the Company in this Form C or any documents incorporated by reference herein or therein speaks only as of the date of this Form C. Factors or events that could cause our actual operating and financial performance to differ may emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for the Company to predict all of them. The Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except as may be required by law.

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ONGOING REPORTING

The Company will file a report electronically with the Securities & Exchange Commission annually and post the report on its website, no later than 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year.

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

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

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

About this Form C

You should rely only on the information contained in this Form C. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information different from that contained in this Form C. We are offering to sell, and seeking offers to buy the Securities only in jurisdictions where offers and sales are permitted. You should assume that the information contained in this Form C is accurate only as of the date of this Form C, regardless of the time of delivery of this Form C or of any sale of Securities. Our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects may have changed since that date.

Statements contained herein as to the content of any agreements or other document are summaries and, therefore, are necessarily selective and incomplete and are qualified in their entirety by the actual agreements or other documents. The Company will provide the opportunity to ask questions of and receive answers from the Company's management concerning the terms and conditions of the Offering, the Company or any other relevant matters and any additional reasonable information to any prospective Investor prior to the consummation of the sale of the Securities.

This Form C does not purport to contain all of the information that may be required to evaluate the Offering and any recipient hereof should conduct its own independent analysis. The statements of the Company contained herein are based on information believed to be reliable. No warranty can be made as to the accuracy of such information or that circumstances have not changed since the date of this Form C. The Company does not expect to update or otherwise revise this Form C or other materials supplied herewith. The delivery of this Form C at any time does not imply that the information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date of this Form C. This Form C is submitted in connection with the Offering described herein and may not be reproduced or used for any other purpose.

SUMMARY

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by more detailed information that may appear elsewhere in this Form C and the Exhibits hereto. Each prospective Investor is urged to read this Form C and the Exhibits hereto in their entirety.

NanoVMs, Inc. (the "Company") is a Delaware Corporation, formed on August 5, 2015. The Company was formerly known as DeferPanic, Inc. The Company is currently also conducting business under the name of NanoVMs.

The Company is located at 148 Townsend Street, San Francisco, CA 94107.

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

The information available on or through our website is not a part of this Form C. In making an investment decision with respect to our Securities, you should only consider the information contained in this Form C.

The Business

NanoVMs runs Linux software faster and safer than Linux through unikernels. NanoVMs sells support licenses for working with its open source software and also sells licenses for various micro-products related to unikernel infrastructure.

The Offering

Minimum amount of Units of Crowd SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) being offered	10,000
Total Units of Crowd SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) outstanding after Offering (if minimum amount reached)	978,399
Maximum amount of Units of Crowd SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity)	4,624,000
Total Units of Crowd SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) outstanding after Offering (if maximum amount reached)	5,592,399
Purchase price per Security	\$1.00
Minimum investment amount per investor	\$250.00
Offering deadline	May 1, 2023
Use of proceeds	See the description of the use of proceeds on page 35 hereof.
Voting Rights	See the description of the voting rights on page 46 hereof.

RISK FACTORS

Risks Related to the Company's Business and Industry

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

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

The development and commercialization of our products is highly competitive.

We face competition with respect to any products that we may seek to develop or commercialize in the future. Our competitors include major companies worldwide. Many of our competitors have significantly greater financial, technical and human resources than we have and superior

expertise in research and development and marketing approved products and thus may be better equipped than us to develop and commercialize products. These competitors also compete with us in recruiting and retaining qualified personnel and acquiring technologies. Smaller or early stage companies may also prove to be significant competitors, particularly through collaborative arrangements with large and established companies. Accordingly, our competitors may commercialize products more rapidly or effectively than we are able to, which would adversely affect our competitive position, the likelihood that our products will achieve initial market acceptance and our ability to generate meaningful additional revenues from our products.

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

In certain instances, we rely on single or limited service providers and outsourcing vendors around the world because the relationship is advantageous due to quality, price, or lack of alternative sources. If production or service was interrupted and we were not able to find alternate third-party providers, we could experience disruptions in manufacturing and operations including product shortages, higher freight costs and re-engineering costs. If outsourcing services are interrupted or not performed or the performance is poor, this could impact our ability to process, record and report transactions with our customers and other constituents. Such interruptions in the provision of supplies and/or services could result in our inability to meet customer demand, damage our reputation and customer relationships and adversely affect our business.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The secure processing, maintenance, and transmission of this information is critical to our operations and business strategy, and we devote significant resources to protecting our information by running our own software as unikernels. The expenses associated with protecting our information/ these steps could reduce our operating margins.

An intentional or unintentional disruption, failure, misappropriation or corruption of our network and information systems could severely affect our business.

Such an event might be caused by computer hacking, computer viruses, worms and other destructive or disruptive software, "cyber attacks" and other malicious activity, as well as natural disasters, power outages, terrorist attacks and similar events. Such events could have an adverse impact on us and our customers, including degradation of service, service disruption, excessive call volume to call centers and damage to our plant, equipment and data. In addition, our future results could be adversely affected due to the theft, destruction, loss, misappropriation or release of confidential customer data or intellectual property. Operational or business delays may result from the disruption of network or information systems and the subsequent remediation activities. Moreover, these events may create negative publicity resulting in reputation or brand damage with customers.

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

In particular, the Company is dependent on Ian Eyberg who is CEO of the Company. The Company has employment agreements with Ian Eyberg although there can be no assurance that it

will do so or that they will continue to be employed by the Company for a particular period of time. The loss of Ian Eyberg or any member of the board of directors or any executive officer could harm the Company's business, financial condition, cash flow and results of operations.

We rely on various intellectual property rights, including patents and trademarks in order to operate our business.

Such intellectual property rights, however, may not be sufficiently broad or otherwise may not provide us a significant competitive advantage. In addition, the steps that we have taken to maintain and protect our intellectual property may not prevent it from being challenged, invalidated, circumvented, or designed-around, particularly in countries where intellectual property rights are not highly developed or protected. In some circumstances, enforcement may not be available to us because an infringer has a dominant intellectual property position or for other business reasons, or countries may require compulsory licensing of our intellectual property. Our failure to obtain or maintain intellectual property rights that convey competitive advantage, adequately protect our intellectual property, or detect or prevent circumvention or unauthorized use of such property, could adversely impact our competitive position and results of operations. We also rely on nondisclosure and noncompetition agreements with employees, consultants, and other parties to protect, in part, trade secrets and other proprietary rights. There can be no assurance that these agreements will adequately protect our trade secrets and other proprietary rights and will not be breached, that we will have adequate remedies for any breach, that others will not independently develop substantially equivalent proprietary information or that third parties will not otherwise gain access to our trade secrets or other proprietary rights.

As we expand our business, protecting our intellectual property will become increasingly important. The protective steps we have taken may be inadequate to deter our competitors from using our proprietary information. In order to protect or enforce our patent rights, we may be required to initiate litigation against third parties, such as infringement lawsuits. Also, these third parties may assert claims against us with or without provocation. These lawsuits could be expensive, take significant time and could divert management's attention from other business concerns. The law relating to the scope and validity of claims in the technology field in which we operate is still evolving and, consequently, intellectual property positions in our industry are generally uncertain. We cannot assure you that we will prevail in any of these potential suits or that the damages or other remedies awarded, if any, would be commercially valuable.

From time to time, third parties may claim that one or more of our products or services infringe their intellectual property rights.

Any dispute or litigation regarding patents or other intellectual property could be costly and time-consuming due to the complexity of our technology and the uncertainty of intellectual property litigation and could divert our management and key personnel from our business operations. A claim of intellectual property infringement could force us to enter into a costly or restrictive license agreement, which might not be available under acceptable terms or at all, could require us to redesign our products, which would be costly and time-consuming, and/or could subject us to an injunction against development and sale of certain of our products or services. We may have to pay substantial damages, including damages for past infringement if it is ultimately determined that our products infringe on a third party's proprietary rights. Even if these claims are without merit, defending a lawsuit takes significant time, may be expensive, and may divert management's attention from other business concerns. Any public announcements related to litigation or interference proceedings initiated or threatened against us could cause our business to be harmed. Our intellectual property portfolio may not be useful in asserting a counterclaim, or negotiating a license, in response to a claim of intellectual property

infringement. In certain of our businesses we rely on third party intellectual property licenses and we cannot ensure that these licenses will be available to us in the future on favorable terms or at all.

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

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

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

The Company is dependent on Ian Eyberg in order to conduct its operations and execute its business plan, however, the Company has not purchased any insurance policies with respect to those individuals in the event of their death or disability. Therefore, if Ian Eyberg dies or becomes disabled, the Company will not receive any compensation to assist with such person's absence. The loss of such person could negatively affect the Company and its operations.

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

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

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

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

Changes in employment laws or regulation could harm our performance.

Various federal and state labor laws govern our relationship with our employees and affect operating costs. These laws include minimum wage requirements, overtime pay, healthcare reform and the implementation of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, unemployment tax rates, workers' compensation rates, citizenship requirements, union membership and sales taxes. A number of factors could adversely affect our operating results, including additional government-imposed increases in minimum wages, overtime pay, paid

leaves of absence and mandated health benefits, mandated training for employees, increased tax reporting and tax payment requirements for employees who receive tips, a reduction in the number of states that allow tips to be credited toward minimum wage requirements, changing regulations from the National Labor Relations Board and increased employee litigation including claims relating to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Our business and prospects could be materially adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic or recurrences of that or any other such disease in the future. Material adverse effects from COVID-19 and similar occurrences could result in numerous known and, currently, unknown

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

Fluctuations in the mix of customer demand for our various types of solution offerings could impact our financial performance and ability to forecast performance.

Due to fluctuations in customer needs, changes in customer industries, and general economic conditions, customer demand for the range of our offerings varies from time to time and is not predictable. In addition, our gross margins vary by customer and by segment, and the mix of services provided to our customers could impact our results of operations as certain of our customers and segments have different gross margin profiles. Generally, the profitability of an account increases over time. As a result, the mix of solutions we provide to our customers varies at any given time, both within a quarter and from quarter-to-quarter. These variations in service mix impact gross margins and the predictability of gross margins for any period. You should not rely on the results of any one quarter as an indication of our future performance.

Our operating results may fluctuate due to factors that are difficult to forecast and not within our control.

Our past operating results may not be accurate indicators of future performance, and you should not rely on such results to predict our future performance. Our operating results have fluctuated significantly in the past, and could fluctuate in the future. Factors that may contribute to fluctuations include:

- * changes in aggregate capital spending, cyclicalities and other economic conditions, or domestic and international demand in the industries we serve;
- * our ability to effectively manage our working capital;
- * our ability to satisfy consumer demands in a timely and cost-effective manner;
- * pricing and availability of labor and materials;
- * our inability to adjust certain fixed costs and expenses for changes in demand;
- * shifts in geographic concentration of customers, supplies and labor pools; and
- * seasonal fluctuations in demand and our revenue.

If we fail to attract and retain enough sufficiently trained customer service associates and other personnel to support our operations, our business and results of operations will be seriously harmed.

We rely on customer service associates, and our success depends to a significant extent on our ability to attract, hire, train and retain qualified customer service associates. Companies in our industry, including us, experience high employee attrition. Our attrition rate for our customer service associates who remained with us following a 90-day training and orientation period was on average approximately 5% per month. A significant increase in the attrition rate among our customer service associates could decrease our operating efficiency and productivity. Our failure to attract, train and retain customer service associates with the qualifications necessary to fulfill the needs of our existing and future clients would seriously harm our business and results of operations.

Our ability to sell our products and services is dependent on the quality of our technical support services, and our failure to offer high quality technical support services would have a material adverse effect on our sales and results of operations.

Once our products are deployed within our end-customers' operations, end-customers depend on our technical support services to resolve any issues relating to these products. If we do not effectively assist our customers in deploying these products, succeed in helping our customers quickly resolve post-deployment issues, and provide effective ongoing support, our ability to sell additional products and services to existing customers would be adversely affected and our reputation with potential customers could be damaged. As a result, our failure to maintain high quality support services would have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We may be adversely affected by cyclical, volatility or an extended downturn in the United States or worldwide economy, or in or related to the industries we serve.

Our revenues are generated primarily from servicing customers seeking to hire qualified professionals in the technology industry. Demand for these professionals tends to be tied to economic and business cycles. Increases in the unemployment rate, specifically in the technology and other vertical industries we serve, cyclical, volatility or an extended downturn in the economy could cause our revenues to decline. Therefore, our operating results, business and financial condition could be significantly harmed by an extended economic downturn or future downturns, especially in regions or industries where our operations are heavily concentrated. Further, we may face increased pricing pressures during such periods as customers seek to use lower cost or fee services, which may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to rapid technological change and dependence on new product development.

Our industry is characterized by rapid and significant technological developments, frequent new product introductions and enhancements, continually evolving business expectations and swift changes. To compete effectively in such markets, we must continually improve and enhance our products and services and develop new technologies and services that incorporate technological advances, satisfy increasing customer expectations and compete effectively on the basis of performance and price. Our success will also depend substantially upon our ability to anticipate, and to adapt our products and services to our collaborative partner's preferences. There can be no assurance that technological developments will not render some of our products and services obsolete, or that we will be able to respond with improved or new products, services, and technology that satisfy evolving customers' expectations. Failure to acquire, develop or introduce new products, services, and enhancements in a timely manner could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. Also, to the extent one or more of our competitors introduces products and services that better address a customer's needs, our business would be adversely affected.

Failure to obtain new clients or renew client contracts on favorable terms could adversely affect results of operations.

We may face pricing pressure in obtaining and retaining our clients. Our clients may be able to seek price reductions from us when they renew a contract, when a contract is extended, or when the client's business has significant volume changes. They may also reduce services if they decide to move services in-house. On some occasions, this pricing pressure results in lower revenue from a client than we had anticipated based on our previous agreement with that client. This reduction in revenue could result in an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Further, failure to renew client contracts on favorable terms could have an adverse effect on our business. Our contracts with clients generally run for several years and include liquidated damage provisions that provide for early termination fees. Terms are generally renegotiated prior to the end of a contract's term. If we are not successful in achieving a high rate of contract renewals on favorable terms, our business and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We derive significant revenue and profit from commercial and federal government contracts awarded through competitive bidding processes, including renewals, which can impose substantial costs on us.

Many of these contracts are extremely complex and require the investment of significant resources in order to prepare accurate bids and proposals. Competitive bidding imposes substantial costs and presents a number of risks, including: (i) the substantial cost and managerial time and effort that we spend to prepare bids and proposals for contracts that may or may not be awarded to us; (ii) the need to estimate accurately the resources and costs that will be required to implement and service any contracts we are awarded, sometimes in advance of the final determination of their full scope and design; (iii) the expense and delay that may arise if our competitors protest or challenge awards made to us pursuant to competitive bidding, and the risk that such protests or challenges could result in the requirement to resubmit bids, and in the termination, reduction, or modification of the awarded contracts; and (iv) the opportunity cost of not bidding on and winning other contracts we might otherwise pursue. Adverse events or developments in any of these bidding risks and uncertainties could materially and negatively impact our business and results of operations.

We may rely on subcontractors and partners to provide customers with a single-source solution or we may serve as a subcontractor to a third party prime contractor.

From time to time, we may engage subcontractors, teaming partners or other third parties to provide our customers with a single-source solution for a broader range of service needs. Similarly, we are and may in the future be engaged as a subcontractor to a third party prime contractor. Subcontracting arrangements pose unique risks to us because we do not have control over the customer relationship, and our ability to generate revenue under the subcontract is dependent on the prime contractor, its performance and relationship with the customer and its relationship with us. While we believe that we perform appropriate due diligence on our prime contractors, subcontractors and teaming partners and that we take adequate measures to ensure that they comply with the appropriate laws and regulations, we cannot guarantee that those parties will comply with the terms set forth in their agreements with us (or in the case of a prime contractor, their agreement with the customer), or that they will be reasonable in construing their contractual rights and obligations, always act appropriately in dealing with us or customers, provide adequate service, or remain in compliance with the relevant laws, rules or regulations. We may have disputes with our prime contractors, subcontractors, teaming partners or other third parties arising from the quality and timeliness of work being performed, customer concerns,

contractual interpretations or other matters. We may be exposed to liability if we lose or terminate a subcontractor or teaming partner due to a dispute, and subsequently have difficulty engaging an appropriate replacement or otherwise performing their functions in-house, such that we fail to fulfill our contractual obligations to our customer. In the event a prime contract, under which we serve as a subcontractor, is terminated, whether for non-performance by the prime contractor or otherwise, then our subcontract will similarly terminate and we could face contractual liability and the resulting contract loss could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our business and financial condition may be impacted by military actions, global terrorism, natural disasters and political unrest.

Military actions in Iraq, Afghanistan and elsewhere, global terrorism, natural disasters, and political unrest in the Middle East and other countries are among the factors that may adversely impact regional and global economic conditions and our clients' ability, capacity, and need to invest in our services. Additionally, hurricanes or other unanticipated catastrophes, both in the U.S. and globally, could disrupt our operations and negatively impact our business as well as disrupt our clients' businesses, which may result in a further adverse impact on our business. As a result, significant disruptions caused by such events could materially and adversely affect our business and financial condition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If we fail to maintain or expand our relationships with our suppliers, in some cases single-source suppliers, we may not have adequate access to new or key technology necessary for our products, which may impair our ability to deliver leading-edge products.

In addition to the technologies we develop, our suppliers develop product innovations at our direction that are requested by our customers. Further, we rely heavily on our component suppliers, such as Google, and Amazon, to provide us with leading-edge components that conform to required specifications or contractual arrangements on time and in accordance with a product roadmap. If we are not able to maintain or expand our relationships with our suppliers or continue to leverage their research and development capabilities to develop new technologies desired by our customers, our ability to deliver leading-edge products in a timely manner may be impaired and we could be required to incur additional research and development expenses. Also, disruption in our supply chain or the need to find alternative suppliers could impact the costs and/or timing associated with procuring necessary products, components and services. Similarly, suppliers have operating risks that could impact our business. These risks could create product time delays, inventory and invoicing problems, staging delays, and other operational difficulties.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Company depends on the performance of distributors, carriers and other resellers.

The Company distributes its products through cellular network carriers, wholesalers, national and regional retailers, and value-added resellers, many of whom distribute products from competing manufacturers. The Company also sells its products and third-party products in most of its major markets directly to education, enterprise and government customers, and consumers and small and mid-sized businesses through its online and retail stores.

Many resellers have narrow operating margins and have been adversely affected in the past by weak economic conditions. Some resellers have perceived the expansion of the Company's direct sales as conflicting with their business interests as distributors and resellers of the Company's products. Such a perception could discourage resellers from investing resources in the distribution and sale of the Company's products or lead them to limit or cease distribution of those products. The Company has invested and will continue to invest in programs to enhance reseller sales, including staffing selected resellers' stores with Company employees and contractors, and improving product placement displays. These programs could require a

substantial investment while providing no assurance of return or incremental revenue. The financial condition of these resellers could weaken, these resellers could stop distributing the Company's products, or uncertainty regarding demand for the Company's products could cause resellers to reduce their ordering and marketing of the Company's products.

Risks Related to the Securities

The Units of Crowd SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) will not be freely tradable until one year from the initial purchase date. Although the Units of Crowd SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) may be tradable under federal securities law, state securities regulations may apply and each Purchaser should consult with his or her attorney.

You should be aware of the long-term nature of this investment. There is not now and likely will not be a public market for the Units of Crowd SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity). Because the Units of Crowd SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) have not been registered under the Securities Act or under the securities laws of any state or non-United States jurisdiction, the Units of Crowd SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) have transfer restrictions and cannot be resold in the United States except pursuant to Rule 501 of Regulation CF. It is not currently contemplated that registration under the Securities Act or other securities laws will be effected. Limitations on the transfer of the Units of Crowd SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) may also adversely affect the price that you might be able to obtain for the Units of Crowd SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) in a private sale. Purchasers should be aware of the long-term nature of their investment in the Company. Each Purchaser in this Offering will be required to represent that it is purchasing the Securities for its own account, for investment purposes and not with a view to resale or distribution thereof.

Neither the Offering nor the Securities have been registered under federal or state securities laws, leading to an absence of certain regulation applicable to the Company.

No governmental agency has reviewed or passed upon this Offering, the Company or any Securities of the Company. The Company also has relied on exemptions from securities registration requirements under applicable state securities laws. Investors in the Company, therefore, will not receive any of the benefits that such registration would otherwise provide. Prospective investors must therefore assess the adequacy of disclosure and the fairness of the terms of this Offering on their own or in conjunction with their personal advisors.

No Guarantee of Return on Investment

There is no assurance that a Purchaser will realize a return on its investment or that it will not lose its entire investment. For this reason, each Purchaser should read the Form C and all Exhibits carefully and should consult with its own attorney and business advisor prior to making any investment decision.

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

Prior to the Offering the Company's current owners of 20% or more beneficially own up to 63.8% of the Company. Subject to any fiduciary duties owed to our other owners or investors under Delaware law, these owners may be able to exercise significant influence over matters requiring owner approval, including the election of directors or managers and approval of significant Company transactions, and will have significant control over the Company's management and policies. Some of these persons may have interests that are different from yours. For example, these owners may support proposals and actions with which you may disagree. The concentration of ownership could delay or prevent a change in control of the

Company or otherwise discourage a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of the Company, which in turn could reduce the price potential investors are willing to pay for the Company. In addition, these owners could use their voting influence to maintain the Company's existing management, delay or prevent changes in control of the Company, or support or reject other management and board proposals that are subject to owner approval.

The Company has the right to extend the Offering deadline.

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

Purchasers will not become equity holders until the Company decides to convert the Securities into CF Shadow Securities or until an IPO or sale of the Company.

Purchasers will not have an ownership claim to the Company or to any of its assets or revenues for an indefinite amount of time, and depending on when and how the Securities are converted, the Purchasers may never become equity holders of the Company. Purchasers will not become equity holders of the Company unless the Company receives a future round of financing great enough to trigger a conversion and the Company elects to convert the Securities. The Company is under no obligation to convert the Securities into CF Shadow Securities (the type of equity Securities Purchasers are entitled to receive upon such conversion). In certain instances, such as a sale of the Company, an IPO or a dissolution or bankruptcy, the Purchasers may only have a right to receive cash, to the extent available, rather than equity in the Company.

Purchasers will not have voting rights, even upon conversion of the Securities into CF Shadow Securities.

Purchasers will not have the right to vote upon matters of the Company even if and when their Securities are converted into CF Shadow Securities. Upon such conversion and pursuant to a provision in the Crowd SAFE, CF Shadow Securities holders will grant an irrevocable proxy to the Company's CEO to vote the underlying securities that will be acquired upon conversion on all matters coming before the shareholders for a vote. The CEO does not have any fiduciary duty to you to vote shares in a manner that is in your best interests. Accordingly, the CEO may vote its proxy in a manner that may not be in the best interests of you as a security holder. For example, the CEO may vote the proxy in favor of an amendment to our charter that adversely affects the rights of the holders of your class of securities in order to allow for a new investment to occur where the new investor requires senior rights.

Purchasers will not be entitled to any inspection or information rights other than those required by Regulation CF.

Purchasers will not have the right to inspect the books and records of the Company or to receive financial or other information from the Company, other than as required by Regulation CF. Other security holders may have such rights. Regulation CF requires only the provision of an annual report on Form C and no additional information. This lack of information could put Purchasers at a disadvantage in general and with respect to other security holders.

In a dissolution or bankruptcy of the Company, Purchasers will be treated the same as common equity holders.

In a dissolution or bankruptcy of the Company, Purchasers of Securities which have not been converted will be entitled to distributions as if they were common stockholders. This means that such Purchasers will be at the lowest level of priority and will only receive distributions once all creditors as well as holders of more senior securities, including any preferred stockholders, have been paid in full. If the Securities have been converted into CF Shadow Securities, the Purchasers will have the same rights and preferences (other than the ability to vote) as the holders of the Securities issued in the equity financing upon which the Securities were converted.

Purchasers will be unable to declare the Security in "default" and demand repayment.

Unlike convertible notes and some other securities, the Securities do not have any "default" provisions upon which the Purchasers will be able to demand repayment of their investment. The Company has ultimate discretion as to whether or not to convert the Securities upon a future equity financing and Purchasers have no right to demand such conversion. Only in limited circumstances, such as a liquidity event, may the Purchasers demand payment and even then, such payments will be limited to the amount of cash available to the Company.

The Company may never elect to convert the Securities or undergo a liquidity event.

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

The Securities do not have a discount rate.

The Securities do not have a discount rate, which would be applied to the conversion price of the Securities based on the price of a future equity financing. Convertible securities often provide a discount rate, which is applied to the price of the future financing to determine the conversion price. For instance, if the future equity financing were priced at \$10 per share, convertible securities that incorporated a discount rate might be convertible at \$8 per share. Such discount rate benefits the convertible security holders, who receive more securities from the conversion than the purchase price of their convertible securities would suggest. The Securities do not have a discount rate and thus, will be convertible at the price established by the future equity financing regardless of the price of such future securities or the future valuation of the Company.

The Securities do not accrue interest or otherwise compensate Investors for the period in which the Company uses proceeds from the Offering.

The Securities will accrue no interest and have no maturity date. Therefore, Investors will not be compensated for the time in which the Company uses the proceeds from the Offering before a possible Equity Financing or Liquidity Event that could result in the conversion of the Security, to the benefit of the Investor.

When forecasting the hypothetical value of their holdings in different liquidity event scenarios, Investors should consider the overall valuation of the Company in addition to their individual return.

When forecasting the hypothetical value of their holdings in different liquidity event scenarios, Investors should consider the overall valuation of the Company in addition to their individual return. In a liquidity event in which the value of an Investor's stake is determined by the discount method (that being situations where applying the Valuation Cap results in a lower return for such Investor), the Investor's individual return will be the same regardless of the Company's valuation. As an example, a \$1,000-dollar investment in Crowd SAFE units of a hypothetical company with a valuation cap of \$10 million would result in the same return upon a liquidity event in which the company is valued at either \$5 million or \$10 million. However, Investors should consider that an ownership stake in a higher-valued company is generally preferable to an ownership stake with the same absolute value in a lower-valued company. The higher-valued company will have been assessed by the market to be worth more and will have additional funding with which to pursue its goals and is therefore more likely to produce greater returns to the Investor over the longer term.

The Company has the right to conduct multiple closings during the Offering.

Once the Minimum Amount is reached, the Company may conduct the first of multiple closings, which will allow the Company to draw down on a portion of the proceeds of the Offering committed and captured during the relevant period. The Company may choose to continue the Offering thereafter. Purchasers should be mindful that this means they can make multiple investment commitments in the Offering, which may be subject to different cancellation rights. For example, if an intermediate close occurs and later a material change occurs as the Offering continues, Purchasers previously closed upon will not have the right to re-confirm their investment as it will be deemed completed.

In addition to the risks listed above, businesses are often subject to risks not foreseen or fully appreciated by the management. It is not possible to foresee all risks that may affect us. Moreover, the Company cannot predict whether the Company will successfully effectuate the Company's current business plan. Each prospective Purchaser is encouraged to carefully analyze the risks and merits of an investment in the Securities and should take into consideration when making such analysis, among other, the Risk Factors discussed above.

THE SECURITIES OFFERED INVOLVE A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK AND MAY RESULT IN THE LOSS OF YOUR ENTIRE INVESTMENT. ANY PERSON CONSIDERING THE PURCHASE OF THESE SECURITIES SHOULD BE AWARE OF THESE AND OTHER FACTORS SET FORTH IN THIS FORM C AND SHOULD CONSULT WITH HIS OR HER LEGAL, TAX AND FINANCIAL ADVISORS PRIOR TO MAKING AN INVESTMENT IN THE SECURITIES. THE SECURITIES SHOULD ONLY BE PURCHASED BY PERSONS WHO CAN AFFORD TO LOSE ALL OF THEIR INVESTMENT.

BUSINESS

Description of the Business

NanoVMs runs Linux software faster and safer than Linux through unikernels. NanoVMs sells support licenses for working with its open source software and also sells licenses for various micro-products related to unikernel infrastructure.

Business Plan

NanoVMs offers subscription services for various service level agreements of support in utilizing the open source Nanos kernel. NanoVMs also sells monthly licenses for Nanos C2 and NanoVMs Radar. NanoVMs currently addresses public/private cloud software infrastructure needs but needs to continue to invest in research and development related efforts so that it can address other markets with solutions designed specifically for NFV, Edge, and 5G technologies. NanoVMs plans to aggressively grow its user-base through developer based bottoms up adoption and so tracks various metrics such as unique downloads per day, and live instances per day. Addressing market awareness is a core activity that the company plans to aggressively address.

History of the Business

The Company's Products and/or Services

Product / Service	Description	Current Market
NanoVMs Support Subscription	NanoVMs offers technical support subscriptions for its open source software that provides feature development, priority bug fixing, patches and other additions for its customers.	The end users of this subscription are mainly software developers and devops/SRE professionals.
NanoVMs C2	NanoVMs C2 offers a SAAS-downloadable graphical administration tool for engineers working with unikernels.	The end users of this subscription are mainly software developers and devops/SRE professionals.
NanoVMs Radar	NanoVMs Radar is an APM solution for software engineers utilizing the NanoVMs open source.	The end users of this subscription are mainly software developers and devops/SRE professionals.

The company has not publicly announced any new products at this time.

Our core software is distributed as free/open source. This distribution mechanism acts a proxy for marketing towards our end user-base which is comprised of software engineers and devops professionals. The software that is sold, typically on a monthly recurring basis is available for download or as a hosted SAAS offering after subscription.

Competition

The Company's primary competitors are VMWare, Redhat, Docker.

While the company has a few direct unikernel competitors the company considers them irrelevant. The entire cloud native ecosystem which is made up of hundreds of companies in the container/kubernetes space we position against. While the technologies are fairly different and there are different use-cases the cloud native ecosystem could be completely eradicated if our go

to market efforts are even remotely successful. NanoVMs unikernels aren't just faster and safer than containers - they are faster and safer than Linux itself. Most virtualized server workloads that are deployed to the public cloud could be ran using NanoVMs software vs the guest Linux vms they are today.

Supply Chain and Customer Base

The company makes use of quite a lot of software both hosted and downloadable. All the public clouds such as AWS, Microsoft Azure, and AWS all heavily utilized to ensure compatibility. Software licenses for various hypervisors such as VMWare vSphere and Fusion are used as well as common office software such as Microsoft Office. In addition the company relies on other SAAS vendors such as Sendgrid and even datacenters such as Hurricane Electric.

The company's primary customer base in terms of cardinality is composed of individual software developers today, however we also have small businesses, mid-market and enterprise customers.

Intellectual Property

Patents

Application or Registration #	Title	Description	File Date	Grant Date	Country
11,061,695	Unikernel provisioning	Unikernel provisioning is disclosed. A binary is received. The received binary is converted into a unikernel that is deployable on a virtual machine at least in part by generating a disk image comprising the received binary, a loader for loading the received binary, and portions of an operating system required to execute the received binary.	February 27, 2020	July 13, 2021	United States

10,628,177	Unikernel provisioning	Unikernel provisioning is disclosed. A binary is received. The received binary is converted into a unikernel that is deployable on a virtual machine at least in part by generating a disk image comprising the received binary, a loader for loading the received binary, and portions of an operating system required to execute the received binary.	April 11, 2018	April 21, 2020	United States
10,592,215	Unikernel cross-compilation	Building a unikernel is disclosed. Code is retrieved from a code repository. One or more unikernel build configuration options are identified. The code is analyzed to determine portions of an operating	August 17, 2017	March 17, 2020	United States

		<p>system required to execute the code. The code is compiled with the determined portions of the operating system into a unikernel that is deployable on a virtual machine to execute the code.</p>			
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Trademarks

Application or Registration #	Goods / Services	Mark	File Date	Registration Date	Country
5655145	<p>IC 009: Downloadable computer software for managing network infrastructure, operations, and security; Downloadable computer software for managing virtual machines</p>	NanoVMs	June 3, 2018	January 15, 2019	United States
5655146	<p>IC 042: Providing temporary use of non-downloadable cloud-based software for managing</p>	NanoVMs	June 3, 2018	January 15, 2019	United States

	network infrastructure, operations, and security; Providing temporary use of non-downloadable cloud-based software for managing virtual machines				
6114322	IC 042: Providing temporary use of non-downloadable cloud-based software for managing network infrastructure, operations, and security; Providing temporary use of non-downloadable cloud-based software for managing virtual machines	Nanos	December 4, 2018	July 28, 2020	United States

Governmental/Regulatory Approval and Compliance

The Company is not subject to any extraordinary governmental regulations on the business.

Litigation

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

Other

The Company's principal address is 148 Townsend Street, San Francisco, CA 94107

The Company conducts business in Georgia, New York, and California.

Because this Form C focuses primarily on information concerning the Company rather than the industry in which the Company operates, potential Purchasers may wish to conduct their own separate investigation of the Company's industry to obtain greater insight in assessing the Company's prospects.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The following table lists the use of proceeds of the Offering if the Minimum Amount and Maximum Amount are raised.

Use of Proceeds	% of Minimum Proceeds Raised	Amount if Minimum Raised	% of Maximum Proceeds Raised	Amount if Maximum Raised
Intermediary Fees ⁽¹⁾	3.00%	\$300	3.00%	\$138,720
Campaign marketing expenses or related reimbursement	39.00%	\$3,900	13%	\$601,120
Estimated Attorney Fees	23.00%	\$2,300	0.05%	\$2,312
Estimated Accountant/Auditor Fees	35.00%	\$3,500	0.1%	\$4,624
General Marketing	0.00%	\$0	4%	\$184,960
Research and Development	0.00%	\$0	72%	\$3,329,280
Equipment Purchases	0.00%	\$0	0.15%	\$6936
Future Wages	0.00%	\$0	6%	\$277,440
General Working Capital	0.00%	\$0	1.7%	\$78,608
Total	100.00%	\$10,000	100.00%	\$4,624,000

(1) The Intermediary Fees are calculated as 3% of the total amount raised in the Offering. In addition, the Intermediary will receive a one-time set up and due diligence fee of \$15,000, 1% of the Securities sold in the

Offering (deliverable on closing), and a \$2,000 monthly maintenance fee for consulting and management fees for acting as the Company's Intermediary, coordinating with third-party vendors, and coordinating closing with the Escrow provider. The Company intends to engage in rolling closes after the minimum and other conditions are met. There will be an additional fee of \$150 per closing, in addition to any other third-party fees that may result as of the additional closing request. Separately, each investor will be required to pay a \$15.00 fee to submit a subscription in this Offering, which such fee is not payable to, or otherwise retained by, the Company.

The Use of Proceeds chart is not inclusive of fees paid for use of the Form C generation system, payments to financial and legal service providers, and escrow related fees, all of which were incurred in preparation of the campaign and are due in advance of the closing of the campaign. If the company fails to raise significantly more than the minimum the majority of the money raised will be spent on employee salaries and other working capital.

The Company does have discretion to alter the use of proceeds as set forth above. The Company may alter the use of proceeds under the following circumstances: As the company reaches certain milestones in its raise different uses of funds will be explored.

DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Directors and Officers

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

Name

Ian Eyberg

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

CEO and Director, 08/05/15 to present

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

CEO and Director, NanoVMS, Inc., 08/05/15 to present

Education

University of Missouri-Rolla (Missouri University of Science and Technology). Attended 2000-2003, completed coursework in computer science.

Officers of the Company

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

Indemnification

Indemnification is authorized by the Company to directors, officers or controlling persons acting in their professional capacity pursuant to Delaware law. Indemnification includes expenses such as attorney's fees and, in certain circumstances, judgments, fines and settlement amounts actually paid or incurred in connection with actual or threatened actions, suits or proceedings involving such person, except in certain circumstances where a person is adjudged to be guilty of gross negligence or willful misconduct, unless a court of competent jurisdiction determines that such indemnification is fair and reasonable under the circumstances.

Employees

The Company currently has 3 employees in Georgia, New York, California.

CAPITALIZATION AND OWNERSHIP

Capitalization

The Company has issued the following outstanding securities:

Type of security	Common Stock
Amount outstanding	10,464,979
Voting Rights	Each holder of record of Common Stock is entitled to one vote for each share of such stock.
Anti-Dilution Rights	None
How this security may limit, dilute or qualify the Security issued pursuant to Regulation CF	The Company's board of directors and stockholders may authorize and issue additional shares of Common Stock at a later date which will dilute the securities into which the Crowd SAFEs convert.
Percentage ownership of the Company by the holders of such securities (assuming conversion prior to the Offering if convertible securities).	58.73%
Difference between these securities and the Securities issued pursuant to Regulation CF	Common Stock are equity securities of the Company, while the Crowd SAFEs convert into equity securities upon the occurrence of certain events.

Type of security	Series Seed Preferred Stock
Amount outstanding	4,159,706
Voting Rights	Each holder of record of Preferred Stock is entitled to one vote for each share of such stock convertible into Common Stock.
Anti-Dilution Rights	The conversion rate of the Preferred Stock will be subject to proportional adjustments for stock splits, stock dividends, recapitalizations, etc.
How this security may limit, dilute or qualify the Securities issued pursuant to Regulation CF	The Company's board of directors and stockholders may authorize and issue additional shares of Preferred Stock at a later date which will dilute the securities into which the Crowd SAFEs convert.
Percentage ownership of the Company by the holders of such Securities (assuming conversion prior to the Offering if convertible securities).	23.34%
Difference between these securities and the Securities issued pursuant to Regulation CF	Preferred Stock are equity securities of the Company, while Crowd Safes and Convertible Notes convert into equity securities upon the occurrence of certain events.

Type of security	Stock Options
Amount outstanding	507,038
Voting Rights	Each option is convertible into shares of Common Stock. Upon conversion of their options, the holders shall have one vote for each share of stock held by such stockholders.
Anti-Dilution Rights	None
How this Security may limit, dilute or qualify the Notes/Bonds issued pursuant to Regulation CF	The Company's board of directors and stockholders may authorize and issue additional options to purchase Common Stock at a later date. The availability of any Stock issued pursuant to the exercise of such options, maybe dilutive and could adversely affect the value of the Securities issued pursuant to the Regulation CF.
Percentage ownership of the Company by the holders of such Securities (assuming conversion prior to the Offering if convertible securities).	2.845%
Difference between these securities and the Securities issued pursuant to Regulation CF	Options are exercisable at the option of the holder, while Crowd Safes and Convertible Notes only convert upon the occurrence of certain events.

Type of security	Series 2020 Crowd SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity)
Amount outstanding	968,399
Voting Rights	None
Anti-Dilution Rights	None
How this security may limit, dilute or qualify the Securities issued pursuant to Regulation CF	When the Series 2020 Crowd SAFEs convert into equity securities, they will dilute the securities into which the Crowd SAFEs being issued in this Offering convert.
Percentage ownership of the Company by the holders of such Securities (assuming	8.966%

conversion prior to the Offering if convertible securities).	
Difference between these securities and the Securities issued pursuant to Regulation CF	The 2020 Crowd SAFEs have a valuation cap of \$12M and a discount of 10% while the Crowd SAFEs being issued in this Offering have a valuation cap of \$25M and no discount.

Type of security	December 2021 Convertible Notes
Amount outstanding	\$300,000
Voting Rights	Proxy vote upon conversion
Anti-Dilution Rights	None
How this security may limit, dilute or qualify the Securities issued pursuant to Regulation CF	When the Convertible Notes convert into equity securities, they will dilute the securities into which the Crowd SAFEs convert.
Percentage ownership of the Company by the holders of such Securities (assuming conversion prior to the Offering if convertible securities).	1.5%
Difference between these securities and the Securities issued pursuant to Regulation CF	The Convertible Notes convert into equity securities upon the occurrence of certain trigger events that are different than the trigger events that convert the Crowd SAFEs.

Type of security	CF Convertible Notes
Amount outstanding	\$320,602.73
Voting Rights	Proxy vote upon conversion
Anti-Dilution Rights	None
How this Security may limit, dilute or qualify the Notes/Bonds issued pursuant to Regulation CF	When the Convertible Notes convert into equity securities, they will dilute the securities into which the Crowd SAFEs convert.
Percentage ownership of the Company by the holders of such Securities (assuming conversion prior to the Offering if convertible securities).	1.61%

Difference between these securities and the Securities issued pursuant to Regulation CF	The Convertible Notes convert into equity securities upon the occurrence of certain trigger events that are different than the trigger events that convert the Crowd SAFEs.
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The Company has the following debt outstanding:

Type of debt	Convertible Notes
Name of creditor	December 2021 Note Financing
Amount outstanding	\$300,000.00
Interest rate and payment schedule	2%
Amortization schedule	N/A
Describe any collateral or security	N/A
Maturity date	April 1, 2023
Other material terms	Valuation cap \$20M Discount Rate 2.0% Notes convert to Preferred Stock when the Company raises \$10M in a qualified equity financing.

Type of debt	Convertible Notes
Name of creditor	Various
Amount outstanding	\$320,602.73
Interest rate and payment schedule	2%
Amortization schedule	N/A
Describe any collateral or security	N/A
Maturity date	April 1, 2023
Other material terms	Valuation cap \$20M Discount Rate 1.0% Notes convert to Preferred Stock when the Company raises \$10M in a qualified equity financing.

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

Security Type	Number Sold	Money Raised	Use of Proceeds	Offering Date	Exemption from Registration Used or Public Offering
Preferred Stock	4,159,706	\$1,500,000.00	Research & Development, Engineering Team Hires, Sales & Marketing, General Working Capital	March 9, 2018	Section 4(a)(2)
Crowd SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity)	1	\$968,399.04	R & D, general working capital	August 17, 2020	Regulation CF
Convertible Notes	N/A	\$320,602.73	R & D, marketing, general working capital	March 24, 2021	Regulation CF
Convertible Notes	2	\$300,000.00	R & D, general working capital	December 8, 2021 February 15, 2022	Section 4(a)(2)

Valuation

The Company has ascribed no pre-offering valuation to the Company; the Securities are priced arbitrarily.

Ownership

A majority of the Company is owned by a few people and entities. Those people and organizations are: Ian Eyberg, Hack.VC, Bloomberg Beta, Initialized Capital, Henrik Rosendahl, Alchemist Accelerator, and Liquid2 Ventures.

Below the beneficial owners of 20% percent or more of the Company's outstanding voting equity securities, calculated on the basis of voting power, are listed along with the amount they own.

Name	Percentage Owned Prior to Offering
Ian Eyberg	63.8%

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

Operations

The company recently completed a regulation CF raise. Significant challenges remain in delivering on market awareness of the technology. The company intends to raise more capital to keep research and development moving along in addition to expending on marketing resources.

The company doesn't expect to achieve profitability in the next 12 months but does expect to generate more revenue. The company expects through its top of funnel marketing campaigns to generate more customers and revenue attached.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

On August 17, 2020 the Company conducted an offering pursuant to Regulation CF and raised \$968,399.04.

On March 24, 2021, the Company conducted an additional offering pursuant to Regulation CF and raised \$320,602.73.

On December 8, 2021 and February 15, 2022, the Company conducted an offering pursuant to Regulation D and raised \$300,000.00.

The Offering proceeds are essential to our operations. We plan to use the proceeds as set forth above under "use of proceeds", which is an indispensable element of our business strategy. The Offering proceeds will have a beneficial effect on our liquidity, which will be augmented by the Offering proceeds and used to execute our business strategy.

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

Capital Expenditures and Other Obligations

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

Material Changes and Other Information

Trends and Uncertainties

After reviewing the above discussion of the steps the Company intends to take, potential Purchasers should consider whether achievement of each step within the estimated time frame is realistic in their judgment. Potential Purchasers should also assess the consequences to the Company of any delays in taking these steps and whether the Company will need additional financing to accomplish them.

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

THE OFFERING AND THE SECURITIES

The Offering

The Company is offering up to 4,624,000 of Units of SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) for up to \$4,624,000.00. The Company is attempting to raise a minimum amount of \$10,000.00 in this Offering (the "Minimum Amount"). The Company must receive commitments from investors in an amount totaling the Minimum Amount by May 1, 2023 (the "Offering Deadline") in order to receive any funds. If the sum of the investment commitments does not equal or exceed the Minimum Amount by the Offering Deadline, no Securities will be sold in the Offering, investment commitments will be cancelled and committed funds will be returned to potential investors without interest or deductions. The Company has the right to extend the Offering Deadline at its discretion. The Company will accept investments in excess of the Minimum Amount up to \$4,624,000.00 (the "Maximum Amount") and the additional Securities will be allocated at the Company's discretion .

The price of the Securities does not necessarily bear any relationship to the asset value, net worth, revenues or other established criteria of value, and should not be considered indicative of the actual value of the Securities.

In order to purchase the Securities you must make a commitment to purchase by completing the Subscription Agreement. Purchaser funds will be held in escrow with Enterprise Bank until the Minimum Amount of investments is reached. Purchasers may cancel an investment commitment until 48 hours prior to the Offering Deadline or the Closing, whichever comes first using the cancellation mechanism provided by the Intermediary. The Company will notify Purchasers when the Minimum Amount has been reached. If the Company reaches the Minimum Amount prior to the Offering Deadline, it may close the Offering at least five (5) days after reaching the Minimum Amount and providing notice to the Purchasers. If any material change (other than reaching the Minimum Amount) occurs related to the Offering prior to the Offering Deadline, the Company will provide notice to Purchasers and receive reconfirmations from Purchasers who have already made commitments. If a Purchaser does not reconfirm his or her investment commitment after a material change is made to the terms of the Offering, the Purchaser's investment commitment will be cancelled and the committed funds will be returned without interest or deductions. If a Purchaser does not cancel an investment commitment before the Minimum Amount is reached, the funds will be released to the Company upon closing of the Offering and the Purchaser, will receive the Securities in exchange for his or her investment. Any Purchaser funds received after the initial closing will be released to the Company upon a

subsequent closing and the Purchaser will receive Securities via Electronic Certificate/PDF in exchange for his or her investment as soon as practicable thereafter.

Subscription Agreements are not binding on the Company until accepted by the Company, which reserves the right to reject, in whole or in part, in its sole and absolute discretion, any subscription. If the Company rejects all or a portion of any subscription, the applicable prospective Purchaser's funds will be returned without interest or deduction.

The price of the Securities has not yet been determined but will be determined by conversion at a priced round. The minimum amount that a Purchaser may invest in the Offering is \$250.00.

In order to purchase the Securities, you must complete the purchase process through our intermediary DealMaker Securities LLC (the "Intermediary"). The following two fields below sets forth the compensation being paid in connection with the Offering.

Commission/Fees

3.0% of the amount raised

Stock, Warrants and Other Compensation

A one-time set up and due diligence fee of \$15,000, 1% of the total Securities sold in the Offering (deliverable on closing), and \$2,000 monthly maintenance fee for consulting and management fees for acting as the Company's Intermediary, coordinating with third-party vendors, and coordinating closing with the Escrow provider.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for the Securities is DealMaker Transfer Agent, LLC.

The Securities

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

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

Authorized Capitalization

At the initial closing of this Offering (if the minimum amount is sold), our authorized capital stock will consist of (i) 16,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.120000 per share, of which 10,464,979 common shares will be issued and outstanding, and (ii) 4,159,707 shares of preferred stock, par value \$4.800000 per share, of which 4,159,707 preferred shares will be issued and outstanding.

Not Currently Equity Interests

The Securities are not currently equity interests in the Company and can be thought of as the right to receive equity at some point in the future upon the occurrence of certain events.

Dividends

The Securities do not entitle the Investors to any dividends.

Conversion

Upon each future equity financing by the Company (an "Equity Financing"), the Securities are convertible at the option of the Company, into CF Shadow Series Securities, which are securities identical to preferred stock issued in such future Equity Financing except 1) they do not have the right to vote on any matters except as required by law, 2) they are bound by the terms of Crowd SAFE appointing the Company's CEO as their irrevocable proxy with respect to any matter to which CF Shadow Securities are entitled to vote by law and 3) they are not entitled to any inspection or information rights (other than those contemplated by Regulation CF). The Company has no obligation to convert the Securities in any future financing.

Conversion Upon the First Equity Financing

If the Company elects to convert the Securities upon the first Equity Financing following the issuance of the Securities, the Investor will receive the number of CF Shadow Series Securities equal to:

(a) if the valuation of the Company immediately prior to such Equity Financing is less than or equal to \$25,000,000.00, the quotient obtained by dividing the amount the Investor paid for the Securities (the "Purchase Amount") by the lowest price per share of the Securities sold in such Equity Financing;

OR

(b) if the valuation of the Company immediately prior to such Equity Financing is greater than \$25,000,000.00, the quotient obtained by dividing the Purchase Amount by the Safe Price (see below).

The applicable denominator that is used above (either the lowest price per share of Securities sold in such Equity Financing or the Safe Price) shall be deemed the "First Financing Price" and may be used to establish the conversion price of the Securities at a later date, even if the Company does not choose to convert the Securities upon the first Equity Financing following the issuance of the Securities.

The "Safe Price" is equal to \$25,000,000.00 divided by the "Fully Diluted Capitalization," which is the aggregate number of issued and outstanding shares of capital stock, assuming full conversion or exercise of all convertible and exercisable Securities then outstanding, including shares of convertible preferred stock and all outstanding vested or unvested options or warrants to purchase capital stock, but excluding (i) the issuance of all shares of capital stock reserved and available for future issuance under any of the Company's existing equity incentive plans, (ii) convertible promissory notes issued by the Company, (iii) any Simple Agreements for Future Equity, including the Securities (collectively, "Safes"), and (iv) any equity securities that are issuable upon conversion of any outstanding convertible promissory notes or Safes.

Conversion After the First Equity Financing

If the Company elects to convert the Securities upon an Equity Financing after the first Equity Financing following the issuance of the Securities, the Investor will receive the number of CF Shadow Series Securities equal to:

the quotient obtained by dividing (x) the Purchase Amount by (y) the First Financing Price.

Conversion Upon a Liquidity Event Prior to an Equity Financing

In the case of an initial public offering of the Company ("IPO") or Change of Control (see below) (either of these events, a "Liquidity Event") of the Company prior to any Equity Financing, the Investor will receive, at the option of the Investor, either (a) a cash payment equal to the Purchase Amount (subject to the following paragraph) or (b) a number of shares of common stock of the Company equal to the Purchase Amount divided by the quotient resulting from dividing (x) the Company's current valuation immediately prior to the closing of the Liquidity Event by (y) the Fully Diluted Capitalization immediately prior to the closing of the Liquidity Event.

In connection with a cash payment described in the preceding paragraph, the Purchase Amount will be due and payable by the Company to the Investor immediately prior to, or concurrent with, the consummation of the Liquidity Event. If there are not enough funds to pay the Investors and holders of other Safes (collectively, the "Cash-Out Investors") in full, then all of the Company's available funds will be distributed with equal priority and pro rata among the Cash-Out Investors in proportion to their Purchase Amounts.

"Change of Control" as used above and throughout this section, means (i) a transaction or series of related transactions in which any "person" or "group" (within the meaning of Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended), becomes the "beneficial owner" (as defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended), directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Company having the right to vote for the election of members of the Company's board of directors, (ii) any reorganization, merger or consolidation of the Company, other than a transaction or series of related transactions in which the holders of the voting securities of the Company outstanding immediately prior to such transaction or series of related transactions retain, immediately after such transaction or series of related transactions, at least a majority of the total voting power represented by the outstanding voting securities of the Company or such other surviving or resulting entity or (iii) a sale, lease or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company.

Conversion Upon a Liquidity Event Following an Equity Financing

In the case of a Liquidity Event following any Equity Financing, the Investor will receive, at the option of the Investor, either (i) a cash payment equal to the Purchase Amount (as described above) or (ii) a number of shares of the most recently issued preferred stock equal to the Purchase Amount divided by the First Financing Price. Shares of preferred stock granted in connection therewith shall have the same liquidation rights and preferences as the shares of preferred stock issued in connection with the Company's most recent Equity Financing.

Dissolution

If there is a Dissolution Event (see below) before the Securities terminate, the Company will distribute, subject to the preferences applicable to any series of preferred stock then outstanding, all of its assets legally available for distribution with equal priority among the (i) Investors (on an as converted basis based on a valuation of common stock as determined in good faith by the Company's board of directors at the time of Dissolution Event), (ii) all other holders of instruments sharing in the assets of the Company at the same priority as holders of common stock upon a Dissolution Event and (iii) and all holders of common stock.

A "Dissolution Event" means (i) a voluntary termination of operations by the Company, (ii) a general assignment for the benefit of the Company's creditors (iii) the commencement of a case (whether voluntary or involuntary) seeking relief under Title 11 of the United States Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") or (iv) any other liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company (excluding a Liquidity Event), whether voluntary or involuntary.

Termination

The Securities terminate (without relieving the Company of any obligations arising from a prior breach of or non-compliance with the Securities) upon the earlier to occur: (i) the issuance of shares in the CF Shadow Series to the Investor pursuant to the conversion provisions or (ii) the payment, or setting aside for payment, of amounts due to the Investor pursuant to a Liquidity Event or a Dissolution Event.

Voting and Control

The Securities have no voting rights at present or when converted.

By making the investment and signing the Crowd SAFE, the Investor will agree to the following proxy voting provision: Upon conversion, the Investor shall appoint the Chief Executive Officer of the Company (the "CEO"), or his or her successor, as the Investor's true and lawful proxy and attorney, with the power to act alone and with full power of substitution, to, consistent with this instrument and on behalf of the Investors, (i) vote all Standard Preferred Stock or Safe Preferred Stock, as the case may be, (ii) give and receive notices and communications, (iii) execute any instrument or document that the CEO determines is necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its authority under this instrument, and (iv) take all actions necessary or appropriate in the judgment of the CEO for the accomplishment of the foregoing. The proxy and power granted by the Investor pursuant to this provision are coupled with an interest. Such proxy and power will be irrevocable. The proxy and power, so long as the Investor is an individual, will survive the death, incompetency and disability of the Investor and, so long as the Investor is an entity, will survive the merger or reorganization of the Investor or any other entity holding the Standard Preferred Stock or Safe Preferred Stock. However, the proxy will terminate upon the closing of an Initial Public Offering.

The Company does have shareholder/equity holder agreements in place. A description of such agreement follows: i) repurchases of Common Stock held by employees, officers, directors or consultants of the Company or its subsidiaries pursuant to an agreement providing, as applicable, a right of first refusal or a right to repurchase shares upon termination of such service provider's employment or services; or (ii) repurchases of Capital Stock in connection with the settlement of disputes with any stockholder.

Anti-Dilution Rights

The Securities do not have anti-dilution rights, which means that future equity financings will dilute the ownership percentage that the Investor may eventually have in the Company.

Restrictions on Transfer

Any Securities sold pursuant to Regulation CF being offered may not be transferred by any Investor of such Securities during the one-year holding period beginning when the Securities were issued, unless such Securities are transferred: 1) to the Company, 2) to an accredited investor, as defined by Rule 501(d) of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act, 3) as part of an IPO or 4) to a member of the family of the Investor or the equivalent, to a trust controlled by the Investor, to a trust created for the benefit of a member of the family of the Investor or the equivalent, or in connection with the death or divorce of the Investor or other similar circumstances. "Member of the family" as used herein means a child, stepchild, grandchild, parent, stepparent, grandparent, spouse or spousal equivalent, sibling, mother/father/daughter/son/sister/brother-in-law, and includes adoptive relationships. Remember that although you may legally be able to transfer the Securities, you may not be able to find another party willing to purchase them.

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

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

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

Other Material Terms

- The Company does not have the right to repurchase the Securities.
- The Securities do not have a stated return or liquidation preference.
- The Company cannot determine if it currently has enough capital stock authorized to issue upon the conversion of the Securities, because the amount of capital stock to be issued is based on the occurrence of future events.

TAX MATTERS

EACH PROSPECTIVE INVESTOR SHOULD CONSULT WITH HIS OR HER OWN TAX AND ERISA ADVISOR AS TO THE PARTICULAR CONSEQUENCES TO THE INVESTOR OF THE PURCHASE, OWNERSHIP AND SALE OF THE INVESTOR'S SECURITIES, AS WELL AS POSSIBLE CHANGES IN THE TAX LAWS.

TO INSURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS IMPOSED BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, WE INFORM YOU THAT ANY TAX STATEMENT IN THIS FORM C CONCERNING UNITED STATES FEDERAL TAXES IS NOT INTENDED OR WRITTEN TO BE USED, AND CANNOT BE USED, BY ANY TAXPAYER FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING ANY TAX-RELATED PENALTIES UNDER THE UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE CODE. ANY TAX STATEMENT HEREIN CONCERNING UNITED STATES FEDERAL TAXES WAS WRITTEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE MARKETING OR PROMOTION OF THE TRANSACTIONS OR MATTERS TO WHICH THE STATEMENT RELATES. EACH TAXPAYER SHOULD SEEK ADVICE BASED ON THE TAXPAYER'S PARTICULAR CIRCUMSTANCES FROM AN INDEPENDENT TAX ADVISOR.

POTENTIAL INVESTORS WHO ARE NOT UNITED STATES RESIDENTS ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX IMPLICATIONS OF ANY INVESTMENT IN THE COMPANY, AS WELL AS THE TAXATION OF SUCH INVESTMENT BY THEIR COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE. FURTHERMORE, IT SHOULD BE ANTICIPATED THAT DISTRIBUTIONS FROM THE COMPANY TO SUCH FOREIGN INVESTORS MAY BE SUBJECT TO UNITED STATES WITHHOLDING TAX.

EACH POTENTIAL INVESTOR SHOULD CONSULT HIS OR HER OWN TAX ADVISOR CONCERNING THE POSSIBLE IMPACT OF STATE TAXES.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PERSONS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Related Person Transactions

From time to time the Company may engage in transactions with related persons. Related persons are defined as any director or officer of the Company; any person who is the beneficial owner of 10 percent or more of the Company's outstanding voting equity securities, calculated on the basis of voting power; any promoter of the Company; any immediate family member of any of the foregoing persons or an entity controlled by any such person or persons.

The Company has the following transactions with related persons:

None.

Conflicts of Interest

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

OTHER INFORMATION

Bad Actor Disclosure

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

SIGNATURE

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

/s/Ian Eyberg
(Signature)

Ian Eyberg
(Name)

CEO
(Title)

Pursuant to the requirements of Sections 4(a)(6) and 4A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Regulation Crowdfunding (§ 227.100 et seq.), this Form C has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/Ian Eyberg
(Signature)

Ian Eyberg
(Name)

CEO & Director
(Title)

5/12/22
(Date)

Instructions.

1. The form shall be signed by the issuer, its principal executive officer or officers, its principal financial officer, its controller or principal accounting officer and at least a majority of the board of directors or persons performing similar functions.
2. The name of each person signing the form shall be typed or printed beneath the signature.

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

I, Ian Eyberg, being the founder of NanoVMs, Inc., a Corporation (the “Company”), hereby certify as of this that:

(i) the accompanying unaudited financial statements of the Company, which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2021 and the related statements of income (deficit), stockholder’s equity and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to said financial statements (collectively, the “Financial Statement”), are true and complete in all material respects; and

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

/s/Ian Eyberg
(Signature)

Ian Eyberg
(Name)

CEO & Director
(Title)

5/12/22
(Date)

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A	Financial Statements
Exhibit B	Video Transcript
Exhibit C	Crowd SAFE / Subscription Agreement

EXHIBIT A

Financial Statements

NanoVMs Inc.

(a Delaware Corporation)

Audited Financial Statements

Period of January 1, 2021
through December 31, 2021

Audited by:



TaxDrop LLC
A New Jersey CPA Company

Financial Statements

NanoVMs Inc.

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Independent Auditor's Report

March 7, 2022

To: Board of Directors of NanoVMs Inc.

Attn: Ian Eyberg, CEO

Re: 2021 Financial Statement Audit – NanoVMs Inc.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of NanoVMs Inc., which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2021, and the related statements of income, changes in stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements. In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of NanoVMs Inc. as of December 31, 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of NanoVMs Inc. and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Substantial Doubt About the Company's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations, has a net capital deficiency, and has stated that substantial doubt exists about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's evaluation of the events and conditions and management's plans regarding these matters are also described in Note 1 and Note 11. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management 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, and for 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. In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about NanoVMs Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 NanoVMs Inc.'s internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about NanoVMs Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control–related matters that we identified during the audit.

Sincerely,

TaxDrop LLC

TaxDrop LLC
Robbinsville, New Jersey
March 7, 2022

NANOVMS, INC.
BALANCE SHEET
As of December 31, 2021
(Audited)

ASSETS

Current Assets

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 208,031
Deposits	3,500
Prepaid expenses	16,936
Research and development credit receivable	32,716
Total Current Assets	261,184

Total Assets	\$ 261,184
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LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current Liabilities

Accounts Payable	\$ 6,487
Payroll liabilities	1,431
Deferred grant revenue	160,238
Convertible notes	442,897
Total Current Liabilities	611,054

Total Liabilities	611,054
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Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value; 16,000,000 authorized; 10,464,979 issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021	1,046
Preferred Stock, \$0.0001 par value; 4,159,707 authorized; 4,159,707 issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021	416
Additional Paid in Capital	1,691,146
Additional Paid in Capital-SAFEs	968,399
Additional Paid in Capital-stock options	21,674
Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	(3,032,551)
Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	(349,871)

Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 261,183
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NANOVMS, INC.
INCOME STATEMENT
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021
(Audited)

Revenues	\$ 14,554
Cost of revenues	-
Net Profit	14,554
Operating Expenses	
General and administrative	6,946
Equipment and software	17,055
Salary and wages	629,691
Professional services	41,893
Marketing and advertising	179,988
Facilities expense	16,626
Total Operating Expenses	892,200
Net Operating Loss	(877,646)
Other Income (Expense)	
Grant income	86,310
Income tax credit	19,076
Stock compensation expense	(473)
Total Other Income (Expense)	104,913
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (772,733)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NANOVMS, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
For Year Ended December 31, 2021
(Audited)

	Common Stock		Preferred Stock		Additional	Additional	Additional	Retained	Total
	Shares	Value (\$ par)	Shares	Value (\$ par)	Paid in Capital	paid in capital SAFE	paid in capital-stock options	Earnings/ (Accumulated Deficit)	Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	10,464,979	\$ 1,046	4,159,706	\$ 416	\$ 1,691,146	\$ 968,399	\$ 21,201	\$ (2,259,818)	\$ 422,390
Vesting Stock options	-	-	-	-	-	-	473	-	473
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(772,733)	(772,733)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	10,464,979	\$ 1,046	4,159,706	\$ 416	\$ 1,691,146	\$ 968,399	\$ 21,674	\$ (3,032,551)	\$ (349,871)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NANOVMS, INC.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021
(Audited)

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net Income (Loss)	\$ (772,733)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operations:	
Stock compensation expense	473
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	
Prepays	(593)
Tax credit receivable	(12,184)
Accounts payable	5,758
Payroll liabilities	1,431
Deferred grant income	160,238
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(617,610)

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Issuance of convertible notes	442,897
Net cash used in financing activities	442,897
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(174,713)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	382,744
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 208,031

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NANOVMS, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2021

NOTE 1 – NATURE OF OPERATIONS

NanoVMs, Inc. (which may be referred to as the “Company”, “we,” “us,” or “our”) was registered in Delaware on August 5, 2015, originally under the name of DEFERPANIC, INC. The Company is creating an operating system designed for today’s generation of cloud infrastructure. The Company’s headquarters are in San Francisco, California. The company began operations in 2015.

Since Inception, the Company has relied on advances from owners and related parties, the issuance of common, preferred stock and convertible notes, and issuance of Simple Agreements for Future Equity (“SAFEs”) to fund its operations. As of December 31, 2021, the Company had negative working capital and will likely incur additional losses prior to generating positive working capital. These matters raise substantial concern about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern (see Note 10). During the next twelve months, the Company intends to fund its operations with funding from a crowdfunding campaign (see Note 11), and funds from revenue producing activities, if and when such can be realized. If the Company cannot secure additional short-term capital, it may cease operations. These financial statements and related notes thereto do not include any adjustments that might result from these uncertainties.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”). Any reference in these notes to applicable guidance is meant to refer to U.S. GAAP as found in the Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) and Accounting Standards Updates (“ASU”) of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”).

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and footnotes thereto. Actual results could materially differ from these estimates. It is reasonably possible that changes in estimates will occur in the near term.

Significant estimates inherent in the preparation of the accompanying financial statements include valuation of provision for refunds and chargebacks, equity transactions and contingencies.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company has a limited operating history. The Company’s business and operations are sensitive to general business and economic conditions in the United States. A host of factors beyond the Company’s control could cause fluctuations in these conditions. Adverse conditions may include recession, downturn or otherwise, local competition or changes in consumer taste. These adverse conditions could affect the Company’s financial condition and the results of its operations.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company maintains its cash with a major financial institution located in the United States of America, which it believes to be credit-worthy. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures balances up to \$250,000. At times, the Company may maintain balances in excess of the federally insured limits.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers short-term, highly liquid investment with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash consists of funds held in the Company's checking account. As of December 31, 2021, the Company had \$208,031 of cash on hand, respectively.

Fixed Assets

Property and equipment will be recorded at cost. Expenditures for renewals and improvements that significantly add to the productive capacity or extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to expense. When equipment is retired or sold, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and the resultant gain or loss is reflected in income. In accordance with FASB ASC 350-40, *Accounting for Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use*, the Company has capitalized external direct costs of material and services developed or obtained for software development projects. Amortization for each software project begins when the computer software is ready for its intended use.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method, based on useful lives of the assets based on the asset type.

The Company reviews the carrying value of property and equipment for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable from the estimated future cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. In cases where undiscounted expected future cash flows are less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized equal to an amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of assets. The factors considered by management in performing this assessment include current operating results, trends and prospects, the manner in which the property is used, and the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors. Based on this assessment there was no impairment for December 31, 2021 as the Company had no fixed assets.

Fair Value Measurements

Generally accepted accounting principles define fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or be paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price) and such principles also establish a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value using the following definitions (from highest to lowest priority):

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, including quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.
- Level 3 – Prices or valuation techniques requiring inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are provided for the tax effects of transactions reporting in the financial statements and consist of taxes currently due plus deferred taxes related primarily to differences between the basis of receivables, property and equipment, intangible assets, and accrued expenses for financial and income tax reporting. The deferred tax assets and liabilities represent the future tax return consequences of those differences, which will either be taxable or deductible when the assets and liabilities are recovered or settled. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

The Company is taxed as a "C" Corporation. There is a 100 percent valuation allowance against the net operating losses generated by the Company at December 31, 2021.

The Company evaluates its tax positions that have been taken or are expected to be taken on income tax returns to determine if an accrual is necessary for uncertain tax positions. The Company will recognize future accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense if incurred.

Revenue Recognition

In accordance with ASC 606 the Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers using the five-step model as follows:

1. Identify the contract with the customer
2. Identify the performance obligations within the contract
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied

The Company recognizes revenue when has occurred or services have been rendered, the fee for the arrangement is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. For year ending December 31, 2021 the Company recognized \$14,554 in revenue.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation awards in accordance with ASC 718, *Compensation-Stock Compensation* ("ASC 718"). ASC 718 requires all stock-based payments to employees and directors, including grants of restricted stock units and stock option awards, to be recognized as expense in the statements of operations based on their grant date fair values. Grants of restricted stock units and stock option awards to other service providers, referred to as non-employees, are measured based on the grant-date fair value of the award and expensed in the Company's statement of operations over the vesting period.

Accounts Receivable

Trade receivables due from customers are uncollateralized customer obligations due under normal trade terms requiring payment within 30 days from the invoice date. Trade receivables are stated at the amount billed to the customer. Payments of trade receivables are allocated to the specific invoices identified on the customer's remittance advice or, if unspecified, are applied to the earliest unpaid invoices. As of December 31, 2021 the company had no accounts receivable.

The Company estimates an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon an evaluation of the current status of receivables, historical experience, and other factors as necessary. It is reasonably possible that the Company's estimate of the allowance for doubtful accounts will change.

Organizational Costs

In accordance with FASB ASC 720, organizational costs, including accounting fees, legal fee, and costs of incorporation, are expensed as incurred.

Advertising

The Company expenses advertising costs as they are incurred.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2019, FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, *Leases*, that 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. ASU 2016-02, *Leases*, will also require disclosures to help investors and other financial statement users better understand the amount, timing, and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases and will include qualitative and quantitative requirements. The new standard for nonpublic entities will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, and interim periods within those fiscal years, and early application is permitted. We are currently evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on the financial statements and related disclosures.

The FASB issues ASUs to amend the authoritative literature in ASC. There have been a number of ASUs to date, including those above, that amend the original text of ASC. Management believes that those issued to date either (i) provide supplemental guidance, (ii) are technical corrections, (iii) are not applicable to us or (iv) are not expected to have a significant impact on our financial statements.

NOTE 3 – RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT RECEIVABLE

The Company has recognized a tax benefit receivable for research and development credit it intends to take, and credits outstanding from prior years totaling \$32,716 as of December 31, 2021.

NOTE 4 – DEFERRED GRANT REVENUE

The Company was awarded a grant from the National Science Foundation for \$231,548. During 2021, the Company received \$206,548 of the grant; the remaining payment of \$25,000 will be received when the final report is submitted. The award period of performance is from November 1, 2021 to August 31, 2022. Consistent with expenses incurred during the period of performance, deferred grant income total \$160,238 as of December 31, 2021.

Grant revenue recognized during 2021 totaled \$46,310 from the above grant, in addition to \$40,000 from a grant previously awarded in 2020 (the “Department of Energy Grant”). The Department of Energy has paid out the awarded \$172,270 in funding via installments over the lifetime of the grant performance period, and thus no deferred grant revenue has needed to be recorded.

NOTE 5 – CONVERTIBLE NOTES

In 2021, the Company issued \$442,897 of unsecured convertible notes with maturity dates of twelve months, with notes accruing at 2% interest per annum. The outstanding principal and unpaid accrued interest of each Note (the “Conversion Amount”) shall automatically convert into Conversion Shares upon the closing of the Next Equity Financing. The total number of Conversion Shares to be issued upon such conversion shall be equal to the quotient obtained by dividing the Conversion Amount by the Conversion Price (the “Total Number of Shares”). The Total Number of Shares shall consist of Next Preferred Stock and Common Stock as follows: (i) that number of shares of Next Preferred Stock obtained by dividing (x) the Conversion Amount by (y) the price per share paid with cash by purchasers of Next Preferred Stock in the Next Equity Financing (such number of shares, the “Number of Preferred Stock”) and (ii) that number of shares of Common Stock equal to the Total Number of Shares minus the Number of Preferred Stock. The issuance of the Conversion Shares that are Equity Securities sold in the Next Equity Financing pursuant to the conversion of each Note shall be upon and subject to the same terms and conditions applicable to the Equity Securities sold in the Next Equity Financing. The Next Equity Financing shall mean the next sale (or series of related sales) by the Company of its Equity Securities following the date of this Agreement from which the Company receives gross proceeds of not less than \$1,000,000.

The Conversion Price shall mean the lesser of (i) 99% of the price paid per share for Equity Securities by the investors paying with cash in the Next Equity Financing or (ii) \$20,000,000, divided by the total number of Company Stock outstanding immediately prior to the closing of the Next Equity Financing. The balance of these notes as of December 31, 2021 is \$406,037.

NOTE 6 – INCOME TAXES

The Company intends to file its income tax return for the period ended December 31, 2021 by the due date set by the Internal Revenue Service. The return will remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service under the statute of limitations for a period of three years from the date it is filed.

Since the passage of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (“TJCA”), net operating losses can be carried forward indefinitely. The Federal net operating loss carry forward as of December 31, 2021 approximates to \$2,890,000. Net operating loss carryforwards for state income tax purposes approximate those available for Federal income tax purposes.

NOTE 7 – STOCKHOLDERS’ EQUITY

Common Stock

The Company authorized 16,000,000 shares of common stock at \$0.0001 par value, issued and outstanding 10,464,979 as of December 31, 2021. The fair value of the stock as of the date of issuance was determined based on the present value of anticipated cash flows, the issuance of convertible debt, the lack of current marketability, the uncertainty of potential business prospects, and the current operating losses and the market value of equity interest in similar companies engaged in similar business to the Company.

Preferred Stock

The Company has authorized 4,159,707 shares of preferred stock at \$0.0001 par value, with 4,159,706 issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021. The fair value of the stock as of the date of issuance was determined based on the present value of anticipated cash flows, the issuance of convertible debt, the lack of current marketability, the uncertainty of potential business prospects, and the current operating losses and the market value of equity interest in similar companies engaged in similar business to the Company.

Additional Paid-In Capital – SAFEs

In 2020, the Company issued Simple Agreements for Future Equity (“SAFES”) totaling \$968,399. The SAFEs were automatically convertible into shadow series of the equity that the Company issues in a sale of equity in which the Company received not less than \$3,000,000 (“Qualified Financing”). The conversion price is the lesser of 90% of the price per share of stock received by the Company in a Qualified Financing or the price per share equal to the quotient of \$12,000,000 divided by the aggregate number of issued and outstanding shares of capital stock, assuming full conversion or exercise of all convertible and exercisable securities then outstanding, including shares of convertible preferred stock and all outstanding vested and unvested options, but excluding reserved and available shares under an equity incentive plan, convertible promissory notes, and SAFEs.

NOTE 8 – STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company has a 2015 stock compensation plan which permits the grant or option of shares to its employees for up to 1,039,625 shares of common stock. The Company believes that such awards will help the Company attract, retain and motivate its management and other persons, including officers, directors, key employees and certain consultants, will encourage and reward such persons' contributions to the performance of the Company and will align their interests with the interests of the Company's stockholders. Stock awards are generally granted or optioned at a price not less than the market price of the Company's stock at the date of grant. Stock awards vest between two to four years.

As of December 31, 2021, the Company has issued 507,038 stock options for common stock with exercise prices between \$0.09 and \$0.12 per share. The options vest over two years and expire in ten years. As of December 31, 2021, 387,927 stock options had vested. There was nominal fair value associated with the issuance of these options. The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using a Black Scholes option-pricing model. The company uses the average volatility of peer companies to estimate expected volatility. The Company uses the average of the vesting and term of the option to estimate the expected term. The risk-free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. Forfeitures are accounted for as they occur. The expected dividend yield is zero based on the Company not anticipating paying dividends in the foreseeable future.

NOTE 9 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Lease

The Company leases office space under a noncancelable operating lease. The current amendment requires monthly rental payments of \$1,000 and expires March 30, 2022. The Company expects to renew the lease but no formal agreement has been reached. Future rental commitments are as follows for the years ending December 31,

2022	\$	3,000
2023 and thereafter		-0-

Litigation

The Company is not currently involved with and does not know of any pending or threatening litigation against the Company.

COVID 19

In January 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) as a “Public Health Emergency of International Concern,” which continues to spread throughout the world and has adversely impacted global commercial activity and contributed to significant declines and volatility in financial markets. The coronavirus outbreak and government responses are creating disruption in global supply chains and adversely impacting many industries. The outbreak could have a continued material adverse impact on economic and market conditions and trigger a period of global economic slowdown. The rapid development and fluidity of this situation precludes any prediction as to the ultimate material adverse impact of the coronavirus outbreak. Nevertheless, the outbreak presents uncertainty and risk with respect to the Company, its performance, and its financial results.

NOTE 10 – GOING CONCERN

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The Company has incurred a loss since inception. The Company’s ability to continue is dependent upon management’s plan to raise additional funds and achieve profitable operations. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is not able to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 11 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**Anticipated Crowdfunded Offering**

The Company is offering (the “Crowdfunded Offering”) up to \$4,031,600 in convertible notes. The Company is attempting to raise a minimum amount of \$10,000 in this offering and up to \$4,031,600 maximum. The Company must receive commitments from investors totaling the minimum amount by the offering deadline listed in the Form C, as amended in order to receive any funds. The Crowdfunded Offering is being made through StartEngine. The Intermediary will be entitled to receive a 3.5% commission of total proceeds issued in this offering.

As of the date of management’s evaluation, the Company has committed investments totaling more than \$300,000, and has begun withdrawing funds from the campaign escrow account. Funds that were received in 2021 are already included in the balance of total convertible notes for the year ended December 31, 2021 (see Note 5).

Management’s Evaluation

Management has evaluated subsequent events through March 7, 2022, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Based on this evaluation, no additional material events were identified which require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.

EXHIBIT B

Video Transcript

Intro video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VHWDGhuxHPM>

Ian Eyberg: Nanovms is built with unikernel technology. Whether you are in a private datacenter or in the public clouds at the end of the day developers push their applications to these environments usually on virtual machines, maybe with containers. With unikernels, we deploy more or less the same way, except the application and the operating system become one unit, one small secure isolated virtual machine.

Ian Eyberg: Unikernels completely eliminate the number one attack vector on linux based systems namely shellcode exploits. No other technology that I know of actually eliminates this possibility because they are not addressing the inherent system flaws that are in the operating system. Unikernels also do not allow you to ssh into a host, or remotely pop into an instance and run something else on it. NanoVMs is considered a second generation unikernel runtime specifically because it can now run ad-hoc third party proprietary based binaries. This means we can run all sorts of enterprise class software that other unikernel runtimes can not address.

Steve Hodgson: One of the things that sets us apart at NanoVMs from our competition is that we can boot up and run 10 to 20x faster than a container. A common question that we get at nanovms is "how is this software deployed? And we can work in your datacenter - you can just install this on your bare metal servers.

Ian Eyberg: Clients come to us to increase their security, dramatically improve their performance and reduce their cloud infrastructure cost.

The history of software infrastructure:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ye22ZXvQRTc>

Guy 1: have you seen these headlines? Google has been fined a billion dollars. Facebook has been fined a billion dollars and Uber has been fined a 165m dollars.

Guy 2: What's your points?

Guy 1: Notice what they all have in common?

Guy 2: I guess you're going to tell me?

Guy 1: My dear fellow - of course I am. They're all built on linux and none of them use unikernels.

Guy 2: Uni-korn-els?

Guy 1: Let me explain. It all started 50 years ago when Dennis Ritchie and Ken Thompson were building unix on an ancient computer - the pdp11. It cost half a million dollars to make and weighed the same as 5 medium sized elephants. Now if you're going to build a machine that expensive it needs to turn quite a profit. So it was designed to allow multiple users with multiple processes to operate it.

Of course.

But in 1991 a fennish student named Linus Torvalds wanted to make this style of os free and this design exploded in popularity. And ever since 2000 when Diane Greene and her husband commercialized virtualization this effectively allowed one physical compute to be subdivided into 15 separate ones. Meaning that the number of servers we've effectively been operating has gone through the roof. To make matters worse when Jeff Bezos created amazon web services that catalyzed the cloud generation and the number of servers grew exponentially again. The reality is that today if you are an engineer at Uber or Twitter you don't have one database you have thousands, pools of app servers, clusters of databases and thousands of developers looking after them but the strange thing is we still use linux. Which was designed for applications on a single bare metal server.

Ok - so why does any of this even matter?

Because allowing multiple users and programs on your server allows hackers to get into your server and run their own software. They install crypto mining programs or dump your database or just encrypt your data to run ransomware scams and they can do all that because linux still has the notion of running multiple applications on one server. That's why Facebook, Uber and Google keep being attacked and keep being fined a billion dollars because of a business decision made 50 years ago.

Interesting - so I'm guessing this is where the unikernels come in.

Exactly - unikernels are designed to run a single program unlike windows or linux - this means attackers can't run their software on your server. So this means for the vast majority there simply is no incentive to break in. The triumvirate rise of virtualization, the cloud, and burgeoning numbers of software companies means that instead of the operating system existing on one computer it now exists on thousands of virtual machines.

Effectively - we produced so much software that the operating system has moved to a different layer but we're still pretending that it hasn't. So, why aren't more people using unikernels? It seems strange that we're all running vulnerable software with concepts created 50 years ago.

Well - maybe people just haven't been told yet.

Wow - we should really do something about that.

EXHIBIT C

Crowd SAFE / Subscription Agreement

THIS INSTRUMENT AND ANY SECURITIES ISSUABLE PURSUANT HERETO HAVE NOT BEEN REGISTERED UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933, AS AMENDED (THE “**SECURITIES ACT**”), OR UNDER THE SECURITIES LAWS OF CERTAIN STATES. THESE SECURITIES MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED, PLEDGED OR HYPOTHECATED EXCEPT AS PERMITTED UNDER THE ACT AND APPLICABLE STATE SECURITIES LAWS PURSUANT TO AN EFFECTIVE REGISTRATION STATEMENT OR AN EXEMPTION THEREFROM.

NANOVMS, INC.

SAFE
(Simple Agreement for Future Equity)

THIS CERTIFIES THAT in exchange for the payment by [Investor Name] (the “**Investor**”) of \$[] (the “**Purchase Amount**”) on or about February [], 2022, NanoVMs, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the “**Company**”), hereby issues to the Investor the right to certain shares of the Company’s capital stock, subject to the terms set forth below.

The “**Valuation Cap**” is \$25,000,000. See **Section 2** for certain additional defined terms.

1. Events

(a) **Equity Financing.** If there is an Equity Financing before the expiration or termination of this instrument, the Company will automatically issue to the Investor either: (1) a number of shares of Standard Preferred Stock equal to the Purchase Amount divided by the price per share of the Standard Preferred Stock, if the pre-money valuation is less than or equal to the Valuation Cap; or (2) a number of shares of Safe Preferred Stock equal to the Purchase Amount divided by the Safe Price, if the pre-money valuation is greater than the Valuation Cap.

In connection with the issuance of Standard Preferred Stock or Safe Preferred Stock, as applicable, by the Company to the Investor pursuant to this Section 1(a), the Investor will execute and deliver to the Company all transaction documents related to the Equity Financing; *provided*, that such documents are the same documents to be entered into with the purchasers of Standard Preferred Stock, with appropriate variations for the Safe Preferred Stock if applicable, and provided further, that such documents have customary exceptions to any drag-along applicable to the Investor, including, without limitation, limited representations and warranties and limited liability and indemnification obligations on the part of the Investor.

(b) **Liquidity Event.** If there is a Liquidity Event before the expiration or termination of this instrument, the Investor will, at its option, either (i) receive a cash payment equal to the Purchase Amount (subject to the following paragraph) or (ii) automatically receive from the Company a number of shares of Common Stock equal to the Purchase Amount divided by the Liquidity Price, if the Investor fails to select the cash option.

In connection with Section (b)(i), the Purchase Amount will be due and payable by the Company to the Investor immediately prior to, or concurrent with, the consummation of the Liquidity Event. If there are not enough funds to pay the Investor and holders of other Safes (collectively, the “**Cash-Out Investors**”) in full, then all of the Company’s available funds will

be distributed with equal priority and pro rata among the Cash-Out Investors in proportion to their Purchase Amounts, and the Cash-Out Investors will automatically receive the number of shares of Common Stock equal to the remaining unpaid Purchase Amount divided by the Liquidity Price. In connection with a Change of Control intended to qualify as a tax-free reorganization, the Company may reduce, pro rata, the Purchase Amounts payable to the Cash-Out Investors by the amount determined by its board of directors in good faith to be advisable for such Change of Control to qualify as a tax-free reorganization for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and in such case, the Cash-Out Investors will automatically receive the number of shares of Common Stock equal to the remaining unpaid Purchase Amount divided by the Liquidity Price.

(c) **Dissolution Event**. If there is a Dissolution Event before this instrument expires or terminates, the Company will pay an amount equal to the Purchase Amount, due and payable to the Investor immediately prior to, or concurrent with, the consummation of the Dissolution Event. The Purchase Amount will be paid prior and in preference to any Distribution of any of the assets of the Company to holders of outstanding Capital Stock by reason of their ownership thereof. If immediately prior to the consummation of the Dissolution Event, the assets of the Company legally available for distribution to the Investor and all holders of all other Safes (the “**Dissolving Investors**”), as determined in good faith by the Company’s board of directors, are insufficient to permit the payment to the Dissolving Investors of their respective Purchase Amounts, then the entire assets of the Company legally available for distribution will be distributed with equal priority and *pro rata* among the Dissolving Investors in proportion to the Purchase Amounts they would otherwise be entitled to receive pursuant to this Section 1(c).

(d) **Termination**. This instrument will expire and terminate (without relieving the Company of any obligations arising from a prior breach of or non-compliance with this instrument) upon either (i) the issuance of stock to the Investor pursuant to Section 1(a) or Section 1(b)(ii); or (ii) the payment, or setting aside for payment, of amounts due the Investor pursuant to Section 1(b)(i) or Section 1(c).

2. Definitions

“**Capital Stock**” means the capital stock of the Company, including, without limitation, the “**Common Stock**” and the “**Preferred Stock**.”

“**Change of Control**” means (i) a transaction or series of related transactions in which any “**person**” or “**group**” (within the meaning of Section 13(d) and 14(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended), becomes the “**beneficial owner**” (as defined in Rule 13d-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended), directly or indirectly, of more than 50% of the outstanding voting securities of the Company having the right to vote for the election of members of the Company’s board of directors, (ii) any reorganization, merger or consolidation of the Company, other than a transaction or series of related transactions in which the holders of the voting securities of the Company outstanding immediately prior to such transaction or series of related transactions retain, immediately after such transaction or series of related transactions, at least a majority of the total voting power represented by the outstanding voting securities of

the Company or such other surviving or resulting entity or (iii) a sale, lease or other disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company.

“Company Capitalization” means the sum, as of immediately prior to the Equity Financing, of: (1) all shares of Capital Stock (on an as-converted basis) issued and outstanding, assuming exercise or conversion of all outstanding vested and unvested options, warrants and other convertible securities, but excluding (A) this instrument, (B) all other Safes, and (C) convertible promissory notes; and (2) all shares of Common Stock reserved and available for future grant under any equity incentive or similar plan of the Company, and/or any equity incentive or similar plan to be created or increased in connection with the Equity Financing.

“Distribution” means the transfer to holders of Capital Stock by reason of their ownership thereof of cash or other property without consideration whether by way of dividend or otherwise, other than dividends on Common Stock payable in Common Stock, or the purchase or redemption of Capital Stock by the Company or its subsidiaries for cash or property other than: (i) repurchases of Common Stock held by employees, officers, directors or consultants of the Company or its subsidiaries pursuant to an agreement providing, as applicable, a right of first refusal or a right to repurchase shares upon termination of such service provider’s employment or services; or (ii) repurchases of Capital Stock in connection with the settlement of disputes with any stockholder.

“Dissolution Event” means (i) a voluntary termination of operations, (ii) a general assignment for the benefit of the Company’s creditors or (iii) any other liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company (excluding a Liquidity Event), whether voluntary or involuntary.

“Equity Financing” means a bona fide transaction or series of transactions with the principal purpose of raising capital, pursuant to which the Company issues and sells Preferred Stock at a fixed pre-money valuation.

“Initial Public Offering” means the closing of the Company’s first firm commitment underwritten initial public offering of Common Stock pursuant to a registration statement filed under the Securities Act.

“Liquidity Capitalization” means the number, as of immediately prior to the Liquidity Event, of shares of Capital Stock (on an as-converted basis) outstanding, assuming exercise or conversion of all outstanding vested and unvested options, warrants and other convertible securities, but excluding: (i) shares of Common Stock reserved and available for future grant under any equity incentive or similar plan; (ii) this instrument; (iii) other Safes; and (iv) convertible promissory notes.

“Liquidity Event” means a Change of Control or an Initial Public Offering.

“Liquidity Price” means the price per share equal to the Valuation Cap divided by the Liquidity Capitalization.

“Safe” means an instrument containing a future right to shares of Capital Stock, similar in form and content to this instrument, purchased by investors for the purpose of funding the Company’s business operations.

“Safe Preferred Stock” means the shares of a series of Preferred Stock issued to the Investor in an Equity Financing, having the identical rights, privileges, preferences and restrictions as the shares of Standard Preferred Stock, other than with respect to: (i) the per share liquidation preference and the conversion price for purposes of price-based anti-dilution protection, which will equal the Safe Price; and (ii) the basis for any dividend rights, which will be based on the Safe Price.

“Safe Price” means the price per share equal to the Valuation Cap divided by the Company Capitalization.

“Standard Preferred Stock” means the shares of a series of Preferred Stock issued to the investors investing new money in the Company in connection with the initial closing of the Equity Financing.

3. *Company Representations*

(a) The Company is a corporation duly organized, validly existing and in good standing under the laws of the state of its incorporation, and has the power and authority to own, lease and operate its properties and carry on its business as now conducted.

(b) The execution, delivery and performance by the Company of this instrument is within the power of the Company and, other than with respect to the actions to be taken when equity is to be issued to the Investor, has been duly authorized by all necessary actions on the part of the Company. This instrument constitutes a legal, valid and binding obligation of the Company, enforceable against the Company in accordance with its terms, except as limited by bankruptcy, insolvency or other laws of general application relating to or affecting the enforcement of creditors’ rights generally and general principles of equity. To the knowledge of the Company, it is not in violation of (i) its current certificate of incorporation or bylaws, (ii) any material statute, rule or regulation applicable to the Company or (iii) any material indenture or contract to which the Company is a party or by which it is bound, where, in each case, such violation or default, individually, or together with all such violations or defaults, could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

(b) The performance and consummation of the transactions contemplated by this instrument do not and will not: (i) violate any material judgment, statute, rule or regulation applicable to the Company; (ii) result in the acceleration of any material indenture or contract to which the Company is a party or by which it is bound; or (iii) result in the creation or imposition of any lien upon any property, asset or revenue of the Company or the suspension, forfeiture, or nonrenewal of any material permit, license or authorization applicable to the Company, its business or operations.

(c) No consents or approvals are required in connection with the performance of this instrument, other than:

(i) the Company’s corporate approvals; (ii) any qualifications or filings under applicable securities laws; and (iii) necessary corporate approvals for the authorization of Capital Stock issuable pursuant to Section 1.

(d) To its knowledge, the Company owns or possesses (or can obtain on commercially reasonable terms) sufficient legal rights to all patents, trademarks, service marks, trade names, copyrights, trade secrets, licenses, information, processes and other intellectual property rights necessary for its business as now conducted and as currently proposed to be conducted, without any conflict with, or infringement of the rights of, others.

4. *Investor Representations*

(a) The Investor has full legal capacity, power and authority to execute and deliver this instrument and to perform its obligations hereunder. This instrument constitutes valid and binding obligation of the Investor, enforceable in accordance with its terms, except as limited by bankruptcy, insolvency or other laws of general application relating to or affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights generally and general principles of equity.

(b) The Investor is either (a) an accredited investor as such term is defined in Rule 501 of Regulation D under the Securities Act, or (b) not a "U.S. person" (as defined in Regulation S, as presently in effect and as promulgated by the SEC under the Securities Act) and is not acquiring this Safe for the account or benefit of any U.S. person. The Investor has been advised that this instrument and the underlying securities have not been registered under the Securities Act, or any state securities laws and, therefore, cannot be resold unless they are registered under the Securities Act and applicable state securities laws or unless an exemption from such registration requirements is available. The Investor is purchasing this instrument and the securities to be acquired by the Investor hereunder for its own account for investment, not as a nominee or agent, and not with a view to, or for resale in connection with, the distribution thereof, and the Investor has no present intention of selling, granting any participation in, or otherwise distributing the same. The Investor has such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters that the Investor is capable of evaluating the merits and risks of such investment, is able to incur a complete loss of such investment without impairing the Investor's financial condition and is able to bear the economic risk of such investment for an indefinite period of time. If such Investor is not a "U.S. person", such Investor has notified the Company in writing of such status concurrently with (and in any event prior to) delivery to the Company of such Investor's executed signature pages to this Agreement.

5. *Miscellaneous*

(a) This Safe is one of a series of Safes of a similar likeness and tenor issued by the Company on or about [] [], 2022 (the "**2022 Safes**"). Any provision of this instrument may be amended, waived or modified only upon the written consent of the Company and the holders of a majority in interest of aggregate purchase amount of the 2022 Safes.

(b) Any notice required or permitted by this instrument will be deemed sufficient when delivered personally or by overnight courier or sent by email to the relevant address listed on the signature page, or 48 hours after being deposited in the U.S. mail as certified or registered mail with postage prepaid, addressed to the party to be notified at such party's address listed on the signature page, as subsequently modified by written notice.

(c) The Investor is not entitled, as a holder of this instrument, to vote or receive dividends or be deemed the holder of Capital Stock for any purpose, nor will anything contained herein be construed to confer on the Investor, as such, any of the rights of a stockholder of the Company or any right to vote for the election of directors or upon any matter submitted to stockholders at any meeting thereof, or to give or withhold consent to any corporate action or to receive notice of meetings, or to receive subscription rights or otherwise until shares have been issued upon the terms described herein.

(d) Neither this instrument nor the rights contained herein may be assigned, by operation of law or otherwise, by either party without the prior written consent of the other; provided, however, that this instrument and/or the rights contained herein may be assigned without the Company's consent by the Investor to any other entity who directly or indirectly, controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the Investor, including, without limitation, any general partner, managing member, officer or director of the Investor, or any venture capital fund now or hereafter existing which is controlled by one or more general partners or managing members of, or shares the same management company with, the Investor; and provided, further, that the Company may assign this instrument in whole, without the consent of the Investor, in connection with a reincorporation to change the Company's domicile.

(e) In the event any one or more of the provisions of this instrument is for any reason held to be invalid, illegal or unenforceable, in whole or in part or in any respect, or in the event that any one or more of the provisions of this instrument operate or would prospectively operate to invalidate this instrument, then and in any such event, such provision(s) only will be deemed null and void and will not affect any other provision of this instrument and the remaining provisions of this instrument will remain operative and in full force and effect and will not be affected, prejudiced, or disturbed thereby.

(f) Upon conversion, the Investor shall appoint the Chief Executive Officer of the Company (the "CEO"), or his or her successor, as the Investor's true and lawful proxy and attorney, with the power to act alone and with full power of substitution, to, consistent with this instrument and on behalf of the Investors, (i) vote all Standard Preferred Stock or Safe Preferred Stock, as the case may be, (ii) give and receive notices and communications, (iii) execute any instrument or document that the CEO determines is necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its authority under this instrument, and (iv) take all actions necessary or appropriate in the judgment of the CEO for the accomplishment of the foregoing. The proxy and power granted by the Investor pursuant to this provision are coupled with an interest. Such proxy and power will be irrevocable. The proxy and power, so long as the Investor is an individual, will survive the death, incompetency and disability of the Investor and, so long as the Investor is an entity, will survive the merger or reorganization of the Investor or any other entity holding the Standard Preferred Stock or Safe Preferred Stock. However, the proxy will terminate upon the closing of an Initial Public Offering.

(g) All rights and obligations hereunder will be governed by the laws of the State of Delaware, without regard to the conflicts of law provisions of such jurisdiction.

(Signature page follows)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have caused this instrument to be duly executed and delivered

COMPANY

NANOVMS, INC.

By: _____
Ian Eyberg
Chief Executive Officer

Address: _____

Email: _____

INVESTOR

[INVESTOR]

By: _____

Name: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

SUBSCRIPTION AGREEMENT SIGNATURE PAGE

The undersigned, desiring to purchase SAFE of NanoVMs Inc. by executing this signature page, hereby executes, adopts and agrees to all terms, conditions and representations of the Subscription Agreement.

The Securities being subscribed for will be owned by, and should be recorded on the Corporation's books as follows:

Full legal name of Subscriber (including middle name(s), for individuals):

(Name of Subscriber)

By:
(Authorized Signature)

(Official Capacity or Title, if the Subscriber is not an individual)

(Name of individual whose signature appears above if different than the name of the Subscriber printed above.)

(Subscriber's Residential Address, including Province/State and Postal/Zip Code)

Taxpayer Identification Number

(Telephone Number)

(Offline Investor)
(E-Mail Address)

Securities: **SAFE**

Aggregate Subscription Price: \$

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP:

If the Subscriber is individual:

If the Subscriber is not an individual:

☐ Individual

☐ Joint Tenant

☐ Tenants in Common

☐ Community Property

If interests are to be jointly held:

Name of the Joint Subscriber:

Social Security Number of the Joint Subscriber:

Check this box if the securities will be held in a custodial account: ☐

Type of account:

EIN of account:

Address of account provider:

ACCEPTANCE

The Corporation hereby accepts the subscription as set forth above on the terms and conditions contained in this Subscription Agreement.

Dated as of

NanoVMs Inc.

By:

Authorized Signing Officer

U.S. INVESTOR QUESTIONNAIRE

EITHER (i) The undersigned is an accredited investor (as that term is defined in Regulation D under the Securities Act because the undersigned meets the criteria set forth in the following paragraph(s) of Appendix A attached hereto: ☐

OR (ii) The aggregate subscription amount of 0.00 USD (together with any previous investments in the Securities pursuant to this offering) does not exceed the Investor's limit of 0.00 in this offering, not the Investor's total limit for investment in offerings under rule Section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, being Regulation CF. in the last 12 months.

Aggregate subscription amount invested in this offering: 0.00 USD

The Investor either has ☐ or has not ☐ invested in offerings under Section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, being Regulation CF. in the last 12 months prior to this offering. If yes, the total amount the Investor has invested in offerings under Section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, being Regulation CF in the last 12 months prior to this offering is: USD

The Investor's investment limit for this offering is: 0.00USD

The Investor's investment limit for all offerings under Section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, being Regulation CF. in the last 12 months, including this offering is: 0.00USD

The Investor's net worth (if not an accredited investor): USD

The Investor's income (if not an accredited investor): USD

If selected (a) above, the Investor hereby represents and warrants that that the Investor is an Accredited Investor, as defined by Rule 501 of Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933, and Investor meets at least one (1) of the following criteria (initial all that apply) or that Investor is an unaccredited investor and meets none of the following criteria (initial as applicable):

- ☐ The Investor is a natural person (individual) whose own net worth, taken together with the net worth of the Investor's spouse or spousal equivalent, exceeds US\$1,000,000, excluding equity in the Investor's principal residence unless the net effect of his or her mortgage results in negative equity, the Investor should include any negative effects in calculating his or her net worth.
- ☐ The Investor is a natural person (individual) who had an individual income in excess of US\$200,000 (or joint income with the Investor spouse or spousal equivalent in excess of US\$300,000) in each of the two previous years and who reasonably expects a gross income of the same this year.
- ☐ The Investor is an entity as to which all the equity owners are Accredited Investors. If this paragraph is initialed, the Investor represents and warrants that the Investor has verified all such equity owners' status as an Accredited Investor.
- ☐ The Investor is either (i) a corporation, (ii) an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, (iii) a trust, or (iv) a partnership, in each case not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the securities offered, and in each case with total assets in excess of US\$5,000,000.
- ☐ The Investor is not an Accredited Investor and does not meet any of the above criteria.

DATED:

INVESTOR:

(Print Full Name of Entity or Individual)

By:

(Signature)

Name:

(If signing on behalf of entity)

Title:

(If signing on behalf of entity)

INTERNATIONAL INVESTOR CERTIFICATE

FOR SUBSCRIBERS RESIDENT OUTSIDE OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

TO: NanoVMs Inc. (the "Corporation")

The undersigned (the "**Subscriber**") represents covenants and certifies to the Corporation that:

- i. the Subscriber (and if the Subscriber is acting as agent for a disclosed principal, such disclosed principal) is not resident in Canada or the United States or subject to applicable securities laws of Canada or the United States;
- ii. the issuance of the securities in the capital of the Corporation under this agreement (the "**Securities**") by the Corporation to the Subscriber (or its disclosed principal, if any) may be effected by the Corporation without the necessity of the filing of any document with or obtaining any approval from or effecting any registration with any governmental entity or similar regulatory authority having jurisdiction over the Subscriber (or its disclosed principal, if any);
- iii. the Subscriber is knowledgeable of, or has been independently advised as to, the applicable securities laws of the jurisdiction which would apply to this subscription, if there are any;
- iv. the issuance of the Securities to the Subscriber (and if the Subscriber is acting as agent for a disclosed principal, such disclosed principal) complies with the requirements of all applicable laws in the jurisdiction of its residence;
- v. the applicable securities laws do not require the Corporation to register the Securities, file a prospectus or similar document, or make any filings or disclosures or seek any approvals of any kind whatsoever from any regulatory authority of any kind whatsoever in the international jurisdiction;
- vi. the purchase of the Securities by the Subscriber, and (if applicable) each disclosed beneficial subscriber, does not require the Corporation to become subject to regulation in the Subscriber's or disclosed beneficial subscriber's jurisdiction, nor does it require the Corporation to attorn to the jurisdiction of any governmental authority or regulator in such jurisdiction or require any translation of documents by the Corporation;
- vii. the Subscriber will not sell, transfer or dispose of the Securities except in accordance with all applicable laws, including applicable securities laws of Canada and the United States, and the Subscriber acknowledges that the Corporation shall have no obligation to register any such purported sale, transfer or disposition which violates applicable Canadian or United States securities laws; and
- viii. the Subscriber will provide such evidence of compliance with all such matters as the Corporation or its counsel may request.

The Subscriber acknowledges that the Corporation is relying on this certificate to determine the Subscriber's suitability as a purchaser of securities of the Corporation. The Subscriber agrees that the representations, covenants and certifications contained to this certificate shall survive any issuance of Securities and warrants of the Corporation to the Subscriber.

The statements made in this Form are true and accurate as of the date hereof.

DATED:

INVESTOR:

(Print Full Name of Entity or Individual)

By:

(Signature)

Name:

(If signing on behalf of entity)

Title:

(If signing on behalf of entity)

AML Certificate

By executing this document, the client certifies the following:

If an Entity:

1. I am the of the Entity, and as such have knowledge of the matters certified to herein;
2. the Entity has not taken any steps to terminate its existence, to amalgamate, to continue into any other jurisdiction or to change its existence in any way and no proceedings have been commenced or threatened, or actions taken, or resolutions passed that could result in the Entity ceasing to exist;
3. the Entity is not insolvent and no acts or proceedings have been taken by or against the Entity or are pending in connection with the Entity, and the Entity is not in the course of, and has not received any notice or other communications, in each case, in respect of, any amalgamation, dissolution, liquidation, insolvency, bankruptcy or reorganization involving the Entity, or for the appointment of a receiver, administrator, administrative receiver, trustee or similar officer with respect to all or any of its assets or revenues or of any proceedings to cancel its certificate of incorporation or similar constating document or to otherwise terminate its existence or of any situation which, unless remedied, would result in such cancellation or termination;
4. the Entity has not failed to file such returns, pay such taxes, or take such steps as may constitute grounds for the cancellation or forfeiture of its certificate of incorporation or similar constating document;
5. **if required, the documents uploaded to the DealMaker portal** are true certified copies of the deed of trust, articles of incorporation or organization, bylaws and other constating documents of the Entity including copies of corporate resolutions or by-laws relating to the power to bind the Entity;
6. The Client is the following type of Entity:
7. The names and personal addresses as applicable for the entity in **Appendix 1** are accurate.

All subscribers:

Dealmaker Account number: (Offline Investor)

If I elect to submit my investment funds by an electronic payment option offered by DealMaker, I hereby agree to be bound by DealMaker's Electronic Payment Terms and Conditions (the "Electronic Payment Terms"). I acknowledge that the Electronic Payment Terms are subject to change from time to time without notice. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, an electronic payment made hereunder will constitute unconditional acceptance of the Electronic Payment Terms, and by use of the credit card or ACH/EFT payment option hereunder, I: (1) authorize the automatic processing of a charge to my credit card account or debit my bank account for any and all balances due and payable under this agreement; (2) acknowledge that there may be fees payable for processing my payment; (3) acknowledge and agree that I will not initiate a chargeback or reversal of funds on account of any issues that arise pursuant to this investment and I may be liable for any and all damages that could ensue as a result of any such chargebacks or reversals initiated by myself.

DATED:

INVESTOR:

(Print Full Name of Investor)

By:

(Signature)

Name of Signing Officer (if Entity):

Title of Signing Officer (if Entity):

Appendix 1 - Subscriber Information

For the Subscriber and Joint Holder (if applicable)

Name	Address	Date of Birth (if an Individual)	Taxpayer Identification Number

For a Corporation or entity other than a Trust (Insert names and addresses below or attach a list)

1. One Current control person of the Organization:

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Taxpayer Identification Number

2. Unless the entity is an Estate or Sole Proprietorship, list the Beneficial owners of, or those exercising direct or indirect control or direction over, more than 25% of the voting rights attached to the outstanding voting securities or the Organization:

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Taxpayer Identification Number

For a Trust (Insert names and addresses or attach a list)

1. Current trustees of the Organization:

Name	Address	Date of Birth	Taxpayer Identification Number