FCAA
Financial and Consumer Affairs Authority

Saskatchewan Equity Crowdfunding Exemption

Offering Document GO45-925F3

Instructions:

This form should be completed by the business seeking to raise money using the Saskatchewan Equity Crowdfunding Exemption. The form must be filed with the Financial and Consumer Affairs Authority of Saskatchewan 10 business days before you wish to start raising money and must be accompanied by a completed Issuer Information Form GO45-925F1 and a completed Individual Information Form GO45-925F2 for each promoter, director, officer and control person of the issuer. The portal must make this form available to investors online before securities are purchased for this offering.

There is no fee payable to the Financial and Consumer Affairs Authority of Saskatchewan.

You must print and mail this form to:

Financial and Consumer Affairs Authority
Securities Division - Saskatchewan Equity Crowdfunding Exemption
Suite 601 -- 1919 Saskatchewan Drive
Regina, SK S4P 1C2

Print Form

Contact Information

Date

1. Issuer Name

Address

Telephone Fax Website URL

2. Issuer Contact Person Name

Address

Telephone Fax Email

3. Provide the full name of each promoter, director, officer and control person of the Issuer below.

Name Name

Position Type Position Type

Name Name

Position Type Position Type

Name Name

Position Type Position Type

About Our Business

4. We are a (choose one): Other

5. You can see our Article of Incorporation, Limited Partnership Agreement, or similar document at:

6. This is what we do:

7. We have financial statements available. Yes No

   You can read our financial statements at:

The Investment Opportunity

8. We want to raise a minimum $ under this offering by (date)

9. We will use the money to:

10. If we raise more than the minimum amount we need, the additional money will be used to:

11. We are selling (choose one): [ ] See Glossary p4 Other [ ]

12. The price per security is $ [ ] See Glossary p4

13. (Optional) You must invest a minimum $ [ ] and a maximum $ [ ]

Note: Individuals can only invest up to $1,500 per offering

14. Purchasing this security gives you the following rights (choose all that apply): See Glossary p4

- ☐ Voting Rights
- ☐ Dividends
- ☐ Rights on Dissolution
- ☐ Other: [ ]

15. This is how we will report to our investors:

[ ]

The Risks of Investing

16. As with any investment, there are risks to making this investment:

Directions for the Issuer: Add any risks that are specific to this investment. For example, company/organization risks, industry risks, are additional regulatory approvals required, is the business seasonal, can it be deeply affected by weather changes or other elements outside your control?

[ ]

Investors have the following rights to take legal action within certain time limits:

For details regarding your legal rights, you can refer to *The Securities Act, 1988* or consult with a lawyer.

Your Legal Rights

You can take legal action to revoke your agreement or for damages if the company's/organization's advertising or sales materials misrepresented this investment. Subsection 138.1(1)

You can take legal action to revoke your agreement or for damages if a verbal statement made in connection with this investment contained a misrepresentation. Subsection 138.2 (1)

You have the right to cancel the purchase agreement and recover the purchase price if the investment is sold in breach of *The Securities Act, 1988* or a decision of the Financial and Consumer Affairs Authority of Saskatchewan. Subsection 141 (1)

The rights according to The Securities Act, 1988 are in addition to, and do not detract from, any other legal right that an investor might have.

Time Frames

Legal action to revoke the agreement must be started within 180 days of the purchase.

Legal action for damages must be started either:

- One year after the investor first learns about the information that prompts the legal action.
- Six years after the investment was made.

Glossary

Bond: In this type of investment, an investor loans money to a company for a defined period of time at a fixed interest rate.

Dividends: A distribution of a portion of a company's earnings, decided by the board of directors, to a class of its shareholders. Dividends may be in the form of cash, stock or property.

Limited Partnership Unit: First, let's look at a “limited partnership”. This is a type of business in which two or more partners united to conduct a business jointly. In this scenario, the partners are generally only responsible for the amount of money they put in to the business.

If you hold a limited partnership unit, you will not be involved in the management of the company. If the company fails, you will not generally be responsible for any debt and will only lose your original investment amount.

Promissory Note: This kind of investment is essentially a loan on which you collect interest. It includes a written promise to repay the investor either on demand or at a specified future date.

Rights of Dissolution: The process of legally dissolving a corporation. Dissolution is achieved when a company's lenders are paid off, property and assets are sold, and any remaining cash is distributed to the company's shareholders.

Security: An ownership interest in a company that can take the form of a share, limited partnership unit, bond, or promissory note.

Share: There are two main types of share: common and preferred.

Common shares usually entitle the owner to vote at shareholders' meetings and to receive *dividends (a portion of the company's earnings, if any*).

Preferred shares generally do not have voting rights, but have a higher claim on assets and earnings than common shares. For example, owners of preferred shares receive dividends before common shareholders and have priority in the event that a company goes bankrupt and is liquidated.

Also known as "equity."

Voting: The right of a stockholder to vote on matters of corporate policy and who will make up the board of directors. Voting often involves decisions on issuing securities, initiating corporate actions and making substantial changes in the corporation's operations. Unlike the single vote right that individuals commonly possess in democratic governments, the number of votes that a shareholder has corresponds to the numbers of shares that he owns. For example, a shareholder that owns 100 shares will have a 100 times more sway than a shareholder that owns a single share.