

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

FORM C-AR

UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

(Mark one.)

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

Name of issuer

Oscilla Power, Inc.

Legal status of issuer

Form

Corporation

Jurisdiction of Incorporation/Organization

Delaware

Date of organization

August 6, 2009

Physical address of issuer

4240 Gilman Place West, Unit C, Seattle, Washington 98199

Website of issuer

www.oscillapower.com

Current number of employees

9

	Most recent fiscal year-end December 31, 2021	Most recent fiscal year-end December 31, 2020
Total Assets	\$319,503	\$552,679
Cash & Cash Equivalents	\$41,925	\$242,385
Accounts Receivable	\$132,116	\$152,252
Short-term Debt	\$622,907	\$546,893
Long-term Debt	\$956,172	\$1,192,039
Revenues/Sales	\$46,160	\$19,317
Cost of Goods Sold	\$0	\$0
Taxes Paid	\$0	\$0
Net Income	-\$1,077,283	-\$88,077

April 28, 2022

FORM C-AR: Annual Report

Oscilla Power, Inc.



**ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
December 31, 2021**

This Form C-AR (including the cover page and all exhibits attached hereto, the “**Form C-AR**”) is being furnished by Oscilla Power, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the “**Company**,” as well as references to “we,” “us,” or “our”) for the sole purpose of providing certain information about the Crowd Notes offered and sold by the Company pursuant to Regulation Crowdfunding under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. A copy of this report may be found on the company’s website at www.oscillapower.com.

During fiscal year 2021, the Company continued with the raise on the Start Engine portal. During fiscal year 2021, in combination with prior raise amounts, the Company raised \$855,377 (before offering expenses) from investors through the sale of its Crowd Notes on the Microventures portal in its Regulation CF offering described in the previously filed Form C, dated July 1, 2020, as amended, its Regulation CF offering described in the previously filed Form C, dated December 23, 2020, and this Form C-AR (this “**Offering**”). The Offering for the previously filed Form C, dated December 23, 2020, did not close any sales prior to the end of fiscal year 2020, and, as a result, none of those figures are included in the amount raised above. Additionally, in 2021, the Company also sold another \$100,000 of convertible 8% interest notes (the “**Notes**”). All outstanding Notes were converted to Series 4 Preferred stock in 2021, for an aggregate amount of \$843,132.05. Prior to this raise, we conducted a private placement and raised \$540,000 in financing during the period from May through June 2017.

No federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority has passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this document. No federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority has recommended or approved the securities. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) does not pass upon the accuracy or completeness of any disclosure document or literature. The Company is filing this Form C-AR pursuant to Regulation CF (§ 227.100 et seq.) which requires that it must file a report with the

Commission annually and post the report on its website at www.oscillapower.com no later than 120 days after the end of each fiscal year covered by the report. The Company may terminate its reporting obligations in the future in accordance with Rule 202(b) of Regulation CF (§ 227.202(b)) by 1) being required to file reports under Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, 2) filing at least one annual report pursuant to Regulation CF and having fewer than 300 holders of record, 3) filing annual reports for three years pursuant to Regulation CF and having assets equal to or less than \$10,000,000, 4) the repurchase of all the Securities sold in this Offering by the Company or another party, or 5) the liquidation or dissolution of the Company.

The date of this Form C-AR is April 28, 2022.

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

Forward Looking Statement Disclosure

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

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

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

About this Form C-AR

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

Statements contained herein as to the content of any agreements or other document are summaries and, therefore, are necessarily selective and incomplete and are qualified in their entirety by the actual agreements or other documents.

BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

Oscilla Power, Inc, referred to herein as “Oscilla Power” or the “Company,” is a Delaware corporation, formed on August 6, 2009. The Company was originally incorporated as HSR, Inc. and changed its name to “Oscilla Power, Inc.” on September 22, 2009.

The Company is located at 4240 Gilman Place West, Unit C, Seattle, Washington 98199.

The Company’s website is www.oscillapower.com.

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

Description of the Business

Oscilla Power is a commercial-scale ocean wave energy device developer. The Company’s mission is focused on developing a low-cost wave energy converter to unlock the renewable energy potential of the world's oceans. The Company is currently completing product development activities for two commercial ocean wave energy devices, the utility-scale 1MW (1 megawatt) rated Triton system, and a community-scale 100kW (100 kilowatt) rated Triton-C system. After product development is completed and these systems are demonstrated in ocean testing, Oscilla Power aims to transition into an equipment manufacturer to supply wave energy converters to energy project developers, utilities or independent power projects.

Business Plan

We aim to ultimately bring our commercial-scale ocean wave energy device to market by utilizing an existing supplier of utility-scale power generation equipment such as General Electric Company, Siemens AG, or one of their competitors. As is currently done for utility-scale wind and solar projects, we believe that our systems will be sold to project developers, independent power producers (IPP), and electric utilities. Projects ultimately involving equipment sale to an IPP or utility will often involve the early establishment of rights and obligations between the wave energy converter supplier and a project developer.

Our ultimate target customer is the electric utility. Given the high cost of electric transmission, we are particularly focused on coastal utilities. Key coastal utilities in California, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii are our target early-adopters. We believe these areas represent a promising combination of wave energy density and gross demand for electricity in the United States. Electric utilities on the east coast, near the Gulf of Mexico, and in Alaska are also potential customers for the Triton WEC.

History of the Business

The Company’s Products and/or Services

We are in advanced product development for three products: our Triton utility-scale 1MW rated wave energy converter, the 100kW rated Triton-C and the 100 W Microtriton . All these products focus on harnessing the power from ocean waves into useable energy for consumers and communities.

Competitors and Industry

According to Fior Market Research, the global wave energy market was valued at \$4.00 billion in 2019 and has been projected to reach \$21.65 billion by 2027, growing at a CAGR of 23.5% between 2020 and 2027. Wave energy can be an excellent complementary resource to existing renewable energy sources such as solar and wind.

Nearly half the world's population lives near a coastline, and there is over 20,000 terra-watt hours of annual average wave power incident on the world's coastlines, making it an outstanding potential resource that is adjacent to locations of high demand. Outside the U.S., key target geographies for Triton's commercialization include India, the U.K., Portugal, Canada, Japan, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. The U.K. is generally seen as a world leader when it comes to wave energy; the UK Government's Marine Energy Programme has established a set of policies across government agencies to try and enable industry to move to commercial deployment within five years by providing reasonable strike prices in the range of 30c/kWh for initial plants as part of the contracts for difference (CID) program. There are test sites available for validating full-scale systems such as the European Marine Energy Centre funded by the Scottish Government, Highlands and Islands Enterprise, The Carbon Trust, UK Government, Scottish Enterprise, the European Union and Orkney Islands Council.

The Company's primary competitors are wave energy technology developers such as Carnegie Clean Energy, Wello, CorPower Ocean, OceanEnergy, and Calwave. While ocean wave energy is a nascent market, Oscilla Power is among a handful of leading developers whose products can potentially deliver electric power at prices competitive with other renewable sources, especially when coupled with energy storage, and make inroads into the high potential ocean wave energy market. The competitive landscape is rapidly evolving.

Current Stage and Roadmap

Current Stage

We are in advanced product development for two products: our Triton utility-scale IMW rated wave energy converter and the 100kW rated Triton-C. Both products focus on harnessing the power from ocean waves into useable energy for consumers and communities. In addition, we have early development projects underway to look at very small-scale devices that can produce milli-watts to 100s of Watts of power, either as self-standing devices or integrated into other marine systems. We are currently in a product development phase and receive funding from the U.S. Department of Energy and the State of Washington, based on a competitive grants process. Our eventual target customers for our utility-scale systems after we transition to become an energy equipment supplier will be project developers, electric utilities, and independent power providers.

Future Roadmap

The funds from the StartEngine Regulation Crowdfunding offering will be used to help us achieve a key milestone for the company, namely the construction and demonstration of the first commercial-scale 1 Mega-Watt system in India (estimated completion in 2023).

Additional future milestones include:

1. Demonstration of utility-scale systems in Western Europe and the US West Coast.

2. Establishing manufacturing capacity for manufacturing equipment for 50-100 MW wave farms.
3. Securing sales orders for larger 30-100 MW plants.

Customer Base

We are currently in a product development phase and receive funding from the U.S. Department of Energy and the State of Washington, based on a competitive grants process. Our eventual target customers after we transition to become an energy equipment supplier will be project developers, electric utilities, and independent power providers.

The Company is dependent on the following customers:

Customer or Description	Service/product provided	Percent revenue (2021)
U.S. Department of Energy	R&D/Product Development	100.0%
State of Washington Dept of Commerce	R&D/Product Development	0.0%

Note: While we did not get any payments from the State of Washington in 2020, some payments are expected in 2021.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Patents

A list of Oscilla Power's patents is provided below. Note that design evolution over time has led to some of the earlier patents, specifically related to magnetostriction, no longer being used in the current designs of the Triton systems.

Application or Registration #	Title	Description	File Date	Grant Date	Country
US16/996,001 (US 2021/0033061 A1)	Survivability of Wave Energy Convertors	A wave energy conversion (WEC) system includes a float body, a heave plate, a tether, and a controller. The tether couples the heave plate to the float body. The controller controls the tether between survivability modes. Each survivability mode adjusts a tension and/or length of the tether.	8/18/2020	N/A	US
US16/896,170 (US202100104 52A1)	Drivetrain for a Wave Energy Converter	An apparatus, system, and method are disclosed for WEC system for a wave	6/8/2020	4/5/2022	US

Application or Registration #	Title	Description	File Date	Grant Date	Country
		<p>energy converter. The system includes a buoyant object, a reaction body and a line coupling the reaction body and the buoyant object. The system further includes a drivetrain coupled to one of the buoyant object or reaction body. The drivetrain includes a sheave coupled to one of the buoyant object or reaction body and an actuator coupled to the sheave. The line is coupled to the sheave, wherein movement of the buoyant object relative to the reaction body applies a force to the sheave. The force on the sheave drives the actuator, wherein the actuator is configured to apply a spring force.</p> <p>*Patent pending in AU*</p>			
US 10,767,617 B2	Survivability of Wave Energy Convertors	<p>A wave energy conversion (WEC) system includes a float body, a heave plate, a tether, and a controller. The tether couples the heave plate to the float body. The controller controls the tether between survivability modes. Each survivability mode adjusts a tension and/or length of the tether.</p>	4/30/2019	9/8/2020	US
	Improved Survivability of Wave Energy Convertors	<p>A wave energy conversion (WEC) system includes a float body 102 coupled to a heave plate (water anchor) 104 by a flexible tether 106. A controller controls the tether 106 between survivability modes by adjusting a tension and/or length of the tether. By lifting the heave plate 104 closer to the float 102, the relative water particle velocities reduce, thereby</p>	4/30/2019	3/2/2022	International

Application or Registration #	Title	Description	File Date	Grant Date	Country
		<p>reducing the loading on the system. For extreme conditions, the heave plate may be mated with the surface float with winches to prevent relative movement. The surface float may be submerged for storm avoidance.</p>			
US 11028818 B2	Wave Energy Conversion of Horizontal Surge Motion	<p>A system converts mechanical wave energy into electrical energy. The system includes a wave energy converter (WEC), which includes a surface float, a reaction structure, a plurality of flexible tethers, and a plurality of drivetrains. Each flexible tether connects the surface float to the reaction structure. Each drivetrain is connected to a corresponding flexible tether. Each flexible tether has a length established to treat the system as an inverse pendulum to utilize a horizontal surge motion of the surface float to present tension at the corresponding drivetrain for production of electrical energy from the horizontal surge motion.</p>	4/27/2018	6/8/2021	US
US 15/965,795 (US 2020/080537A 1)	Wave Energy Conversion of Horizontal Surge Motion	<p>A system converts mechanical wave energy into electrical energy. The system includes a wave energy converter (WEC), which includes a surface float, a reaction structure, a plurality of flexible tethers, and a plurality of drivetrains. Each flexible tether connects the surface float to the reaction structure. Each drivetrain is connected to a corresponding flexible tether. Each flexible</p>	4/27/2018	Pending	US

Application or Registration #	Title	Description	File Date	Grant Date	Country
		<p>tether has a length established to treat the system as an inverse pendulum to utilize a horizontal surge motion of the surface float to present tension at the corresponding drivetrain for production of electrical energy from the horizontal surge motion.</p>			
US 10,145,354 B2	Fluid Power Gearbox and Drivetrain for a Wave Energy Converter	<p>An apparatus, system, and method are disclosed for power transfer system for a wave energy converter. The system includes a plurality of hydraulic cylinders including a first cluster of input cylinders and a second cluster of output cylinders. The input cylinders are coupled to an underwater structure and are configured to receive an input force from a relative motion between a buoy housing and the underwater structure. The output cylinders are configured to transfer an output force to an electric generator. The power transfer system further includes a hydraulic connection between the input cylinders and the output cylinders. The hydraulic connection is configurable to switch a portion of the hydraulic cylinders into and out of the hydraulic connection between the input cylinders and the output cylinders.</p>	8/11/2017	12/4/2018	US
US 10,352,291 B2	Power Take Off System for Wave Energy Converter	<p>A device for generating electrical energy from mechanical motion includes a surface float and at least one force modifier disposed at least partially within the interior of the surface float,</p>	9/16/2016	7/16/2019	US

Application or Registration #	Title	Description	File Date	Grant Date	Country
		the force modifier to receive an input force at a pumping cylinder and apply a modified force to a generator through a driving cylinder. The pumping cylinder or the driving cylinder is a tandem cylinder.			
US 9,941,820 B2	Force Modification System for Wave Energy Convertors	A device for generating electrical energy from mechanical motion includes a buoy housing and at least one force modifier disposed at least partially within the interior of the buoy housing. The force modifier receives an input force and applies a modified force to another component. The force modifier includes a hydraulic system and the hydraulic system includes a first hydraulic piston having a first area and a second hydraulic piston having a second area, where the first area and the second area are not equal.	8/5/2016	4/10/2018	US
US 10,393,089 B2	Improved Wave Energy Converter	A wave energy converter includes a surface float including a non-axisymmetric profile, a reaction plate configured to be submerged below a water surface, and more than one flexible tether, each mechanically coupled to both the surface float and the reaction plate, the reaction plate having a moment of inertia in pitch and roll greater than a moment of inertia in pitch and roll of the surface float.	7/22/2016	8/27/2019	US
US 9,656,728 B2	Method for Deploying and Recovering a	A system for transporting a buoy and a heave plate. The system includes a buoy and a	7/24/2015	5/23/2017	US

Application or Registration #	Title	Description	File Date	Grant Date	Country
	Wave Energy Converter	heave plate. An outer surface of the buoy has a first geometrical shape. A surface of the heave plate has a geometrical shape complementary to the first geometrical shape of the buoy. The complementary shapes of the buoy and the heave plate facilitate coupling of the heave plate to the outer surface of the buoy in a transport mode.			
US 9,431,928 B2	Power Production in a Completed Well Using Magnetostrictive Materials	A device for generating electrical energy from mechanical motion includes a magnetostrictive generator configured to be mechanically coupled to a power conveyance path in a well bore. The power conveyance path is configured to experience an axial force change, and the magnetostrictive generator includes at least one magnetostrictive element that experiences a corresponding force change that results in a change in magnetic permeability in the at least one magnetostrictive element resulting, and is configured to experience a change in magnetic flux in a least one component that is electromagnetically coupled to at least one conductive coil, and the conductive coil is configured to generate electricity due to these magnetic flux changes.	11/6/2014	8/3/2016	US
US 9,438,138 B2	Magnetostrictive Devices and Systems	The device generates electrical energy from mechanical motion. The device includes at least one magnetostrictive element and at least one force modifier.	2/14/2014	9/6/2016	US

Application or Registration #	Title	Description	File Date	Grant Date	Country
		The force modifier is coupled to the magnetostrictive element. The force modifier receives an input force and applies a modified force to the magnetostrictive element.			
US 9,634,234 B2	Downhole Energy Harvesting Method and Device	A device generates electrical energy from mechanical motion in a downhole environment. The device includes a magnetostrictive element and an electrically conductive coil. The magnetostrictive element has a first end and a second end. The first and second ends are coupled between a rotor and a bearing. The magnetostrictive element is configured to experience axial strain in response to radial movement of at least one of the rotor or the bearing with reference to the other. The electrically conductive coil is disposed in proximity to the magnetostrictive element. The coil is configured to generate an electrical current in response to a change in flux density of the magnetostrictive element.	12/18/2013	4/25/2017	US
US 9,634,233 B2	Axial Loading for Magnetostrictive Power Generation	A device generates electrical energy from mechanical motion in a downhole environment. The device includes a magnetostrictive element and an electrically conductive coil. The magnetostrictive element has a first end and a second end. The first and second ends are coupled between two connectors. The magnetostrictive element is configured to experience axial strain in response to	7/5/2013	4/25/2017	US

Application or Registration #	Title	Description	File Date	Grant Date	Country
		<p>radial movement of at least one of the connectors relative to the other connector. The electrically conductive coil is disposed in proximity to the magnetostrictive element.</p> <p>The coil is configured to generate an electrical current in response to a change in flux density of the magnetostrictive element.</p>			
US 9,065,045 B2	Apparatus for Harvesting Electrical Power from Mechanical Energy	<p>An apparatus for harvesting electrical power from mechanical energy is described. The apparatus includes: a flux path. The flux path includes: a magnetic material having a magnetic property that is a function of stress on the magnetic material; a first magnetically conductive material proximate the magnetic material; a magnet in the flux path, wherein a magnetomotive force of the magnet causes magnetic flux; and a component configured to transfer changes in load caused by an external source to the magnetic material.</p>	7/3/2012	6/23/2015	US
US 8,212,436 B2	Apparatus for Harvesting Electrical Power from Mechanical Energy	<p>An apparatus for harvesting electrical power from mechanical energy is described. The apparatus includes: a flux path. The flux path includes: a magnetic material having a magnetic property that is a function of stress on the magnetic material; a first magnetically conductive material proximate the magnetic material; a magnet in the flux path, wherein a magnetomotive force of the magnet causes magnetic flux; and a component configured</p>	1/28/2011	7/3/2012	US

Application or Registration #	Title	Description	File Date	Grant Date	Country
		to transfer changes in load caused by an external source to the magnetic material. <i>*Also patented in Japan*</i>			
US 8,890,376 B2	Energy Harvesting Methods and Devices, and Applications Thereof	An apparatus harvests electrical power from mechanical energy. The apparatus includes first and second load-bearing structures, a plurality of magnetostrictive elements, and an electrical circuit or coil. The load-bearing structures experience a force from an external source. The magnetostrictive elements are arranged between the load-bearing structures. The load-bearing structures transfer at least a portion of the force to at least one of the magnetostrictive elements. In this way, at least one of the magnetostrictive elements experiences the force transferred from the load-bearing structures. The force on the magnetostrictive element causes a change in magnetic flux of the magnetostrictive element. The electrical circuit or coil is disposed within a vicinity of the magnetostrictive element which experiences the force. The electrical circuit or coil generates electric power in response to the change in the magnetic flux of the magnetostrictive element.	1/30/2012	11/18/2014	US
US 9,130,161 B2	Vibration Energy Harvesting Apparatus	An apparatus for harvesting energy is described. The apparatus includes a vibration component and a moving mass. The vibration component has a first and second end and further	12/21/2011	9/8/2015	US

Application or Registration #	Title	Description	File Date	Grant Date	Country
		<p>includes a magnetostrictive material. The vibration component further includes a conduction coil wrapped around the magnetostrictive material. The moving mass is coupled to the second end of the vibration assembly. The mass is configured to move in an oscillating path in response to forces acting on the vibration energy harvesting apparatus, inducing strain on the magnetostrictive material.</p> <p>The strain on the magnetostrictive material changes a magnetic property of the magnetostrictive material, inducing electrical energy in the conduction coil wrapped around the magnetostrictive material. Other embodiments of the apparatus are also described.</p>			
<p>US 20210355906 A1</p>	<p>Compact Power Take-Out for Wave Power Systems</p>	<p>A system includes a float including a drivetrain, a reaction structure coupled to the drivetrain by a tendon, and an extension spring having a first end coupled to a fixed point on the tendon and a second end configured to be disposed at a fixed location relative to the drivetrain. The extension spring is configured to experience an elastic force in response to tension on the first end of the extension spring away from the drivetrain.</p>	<p>5/12/2021</p>	<p>Pending</p>	<p>US</p>
<p>US 20210354799 A1</p>	<p>Systems and Methods for Integrated Wave Power Charging for Ocean</p>	<p>A system includes an unmanned underwater vehicle (UUV), a reaction structure configured to deploy from a body of the UUV, and one or more</p>	<p>5/12/2021</p>	<p>Pending</p>	<p>US</p>

Application or Registration #	Title	Description	File Date	Grant Date	Country
		<p>tendons connecting the reaction structure to the body of the UUV, wherein the reaction structure deploys at a depth below the body of the UUV. The system further includes one or more power take-out (PTO) units coupled to or between the reaction structure and the UUV. The system further includes a control unit coupled to the one or more PTO units to convert energy from waves on a surface of a body of water for use in other systems within the UUV.</p>			
<p>US 20220047993 A1</p>	<p>Applications of Ocean Wave Energy Convertors</p>	<p>A system for production of desalinated water includes a wave energy convertor for conversion of mechanical energy from ocean waves into electricity and mechanical energy in the form of a salt-water stream. The system further includes a desalination unit coupled to the wave energy convertor. The system further includes an electrical connection from the wave energy convertor to the desalination unit, configured to supply the electricity to the desalination unit. The system further includes a conduit to supply the salt-water stream produced by the wave energy convertor to the desalination unit, wherein the desalination unit is configured to produce desalinated water.</p>	<p>8/16/2021</p>	<p>Pending</p>	<p>US</p>
<p>AU 2013280346 B2</p>	<p>Magnetostrictive Wave Energy Harvester with Heave Plate</p>	<p>A device for generating electricity includes a buoyant structure, a heave plate, at least one load carrying structure that is mechanically coupled to both the buoyant</p>	<p>6/26/2013</p>	<p>3/23/2017</p>	<p>International</p>

Application or Registration #	Title	Description	File Date	Grant Date	Country
		structure and the heave plate, and at least one magnetostrictive element. The magnetostrictive element is configured to to experience force changes applied by the load carrying structure caused by hydrodynamic forces acting on the device.			

GOVERNMENTAL/REGULATORY APPROVAL AND COMPLIANCE

In our current stage, we are not subject to any specific regulations beyond the broader laws and regulations affecting any Delaware-based business or any small business with operations in the State of Washington. In the performance of particular grants and contracts, we are subject to the terms of the specific contracts that we have put in place with the US Department of Energy (“DOE”) or the State of Washington Department of Commerce, including the Federal Acquisition Regulations (“FARs”) that are provided as attachments to the DOE contracts.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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

OTHER

The Company’s principal address is 4240 Gilman Place West, Unit C, Seattle, Washington 98199.

The Company conducts business in Washington, Utah, Scotland, and India.

DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Directors & Officers

The directors or managers 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	Oscilla Power Positions & Offices	Employment Responsibilities	Education & Qualifications
Rahul Shendure	Jan 2018 - Present Chairman of the Board	Oscilla Power, Inc. Oversee company strategy Jan 2018 - Present Chairman of the Board	MBA - Harvard Business School

	<p>Aug 2009 - June 2020 Treasurer & Secretary</p> <p>Aug 2009 - Dec 2017 CEO</p>	<p>Aug 2009 - May 2020 Treasurer & Secretary Aug 2009 - Dec 2017 CEO</p> <p>CarbonBuilt Business and Strategic leadership, general management, fundraising. September 1, 2020 – Present CEO & Director</p> <p>Bellwether Bio, Inc. Oversee company strategy January 1, 2016 – January 1, 2019 President & CEO</p>	<p>BS, Chemical Engineering - Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)</p>
Balakrishnan Nair	<p>June 2020 - Present Treasurer & Secretary</p> <p>Aug 2009 – April 2021 President & CTO</p> <p>April 2021 – Present President & CEO</p>	<p>Oscilla Power, Inc. Oversee business strategy, strategic leadership, general management, and fundraising of the company’s operations.</p> <p>Hifunda LLC Board level business oversight for HiFunda and its affiliate Solution Spray Technologies LLC and supporting management. July 18, 2008—Present Board Chairman (previously President)</p>	<p>MBA - University of Utah</p> <p>Ph.D. in Materials Science - the University of Wisconsin, Madison</p> <p>Bachelor of Technology, Metallurgical Engineering - Indian Institute of Technology</p>
Tim Mundon	<p>Feb 2022 – Present Chief Technology Officer</p> <p>Jan 2020 – Jan 2022 VP Engineering</p> <p>Feb 2019 – Jan 2020 Chief Engineer</p> <p>May 2015 – Feb 2019 Senior Engineer</p>	<p>Oscilla Power, Inc. Oversee day to day technical and engineering operations of the company, and provide technical direction.</p>	<p>Bachelor of Engineering – Cardiff University Ph.D. – University of Edinburgh</p>
Rick Luebbe	<p>Feb 2015 - Present Director</p>	<p>Oscilla Power, Inc. Oversee company strategy</p> <p>Group14 Technologies Oversee strategic and operation vision for company January 1, 2016 - Present CEO & Founder</p> <p>EnerG2</p>	<p>MBA - Stanford University</p> <p>BA, Biology - Cornell University</p>

		Managing overall company operations. January 1, 2003- October 1, 2018 CEO & Co-Founder	
Kristin Martinez	Jan 2012 - Present Director	Oscilla Power, Inc. Oversee company strategy Jan 2012 - Present Director OneEnergy Renewables Oversees financial operations at the solar energy development company Oct 2013 - Present CFO Sound Point Ventures LLC Responsible for business plans. January 1, 1998 – Present Founder	MBA - George Washington University BS, Financial Analysis - Boston University

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

As of the date of this Form C-AR, the Company currently has 9 employees in Washington and Utah.

RISK FACTORS

Risks Related to the Company’s Business and Industry

Our business projections are only projections.

There can be no assurance that the Company will meet our projections. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to find sufficient demand for our product, that people think it's a better option than a competing product, or that we will be able to provide the service at a level that allows the Company to make a profit and still attract business.

Any valuation at this stage is difficult to assess.

The valuation for the offering was established by the Company. Unlike listed companies that are valued publicly through market-driven stock prices, the valuation of private companies, especially startups, is difficult to assess and you may risk overpaying for your investment.

The transferability of the Securities you are buying is limited

Any Common Stock purchased through this crowdfunding campaign is subject to SEC limitations of transfer. This means that the stock that you purchase cannot be resold for a period of one year. The exception to this rule is if you are transferring the stock back to the Company, to an "accredited investor," as part of an offering registered with the Commission, to a member of your family, trust created for the benefit of your family, or in connection with your death or divorce.

Your investment could be illiquid for a long time

You should be prepared to hold this investment for several years or longer. For the 12 months following your investment there will be restrictions on how you can resell the securities you receive. More importantly, there is no established market for these securities and there may never be one. As a result, if you decide to sell these securities in the future, you may not be able to find a buyer. The Company may be acquired by an existing player in the industry. However, that may never happen or it may happen at a price that results in you losing money on this investment.

We may never have an operational product or service

It is possible that there may never be an operational Triton or that the product may never be used to engage in transactions. It is possible that the failure to release the product is the result of a change in business model upon Company's making a determination that the business model, or some other factor, will not be in the best interest of Company and its stockholders/members/creditors.

Some of our products are still in prototype phase and might never be operational products

It is possible that there may never be an operational product or that the product may never be used to engage in transactions. It is possible that the failure to release the product is the result of a change in business model upon the Company's making a determination that the business model, or some other factor, will not be in the best interest of the Company and its stockholders.

Developing new products and technologies entails significant risks and uncertainties.

We are currently in the research and development stage and have only manufactured a prototype for our Triton System. Delays or cost overruns in the development of our Triton system and failure of the product to meet our performance estimates may be caused by, among other things, unanticipated technological hurdles, difficulties in manufacturing, changes to design and regulatory hurdles. Any of these events could materially and adversely affect our operating performance and results of operations.

Our new product could fail to achieve the sales projections we expected.

Our growth projections are based on an assumption that with an increased advertising and marketing budget our products will be able to gain traction in the marketplace at a faster rate than our current products have. It is possible that our new products will fail to gain market acceptance for any number of reasons. If the new products fail to achieve significant sales and acceptance in the marketplace, this could materially and adversely impact the value of your investment.

We face significant market competition.

We will compete with many small companies and some larger, established companies who currently have prototypes and initial products at various respective product development programs. They may have much better financial means and marketing/sales and human resources than us. They may succeed in developing and marketing competing equivalent products earlier than us, or superior products than those developed by us. There can be no assurance that competitors will

render our technology or products obsolete or that the products developed by us will be preferred to any existing or newly developed technologies. It should further be assumed that competition will intensify.

We are an early stage company, with limited operating history.

We are an early stage company. We were formed as a corporation in Delaware on August 6, 2009. We have a limited operating history with which you can evaluate our business and prospects. Our prospects must be considered in light of the risks encountered by companies in the early stages of development in highly competitive markets, particularly the markets for food services and food service solutions. You should consider the frequency with which early-stage businesses encounter unforeseen expenses, difficulties, complications, delays and other adverse factors. These risks are described in more detail below.

We have a history of losses. If we do not become profitable or maintain profitability in the future, we may not be able to continue to operate.

We have not been profitable in the past. We have not generated any significant revenues to date. Before we are able to generate any material level of revenues, we will incur significant additional losses. We expect to substantially increase our research and development and sales and marketing and general and administrative expenses. As a result, we will need to generate significant revenues to achieve and maintain profitability in the future. We cannot assure you that we will achieve profitable operations or maintain them if achieved. Failure to achieve or maintain profitability will materially and adversely affect our business.

We may not be able to manage future growth effectively.

If our business plan is successful, we may experience significant growth in a short period of time and potential scaling issues. Should we grow rapidly, our financial, management and operating resources may not expand sufficiently to adequately manage our growth. If we are unable to manage our growth, our costs may increase disproportionately, our future revenues may stop growing or decline and we may face dissatisfied customers. Our failure to manage our growth may adversely impact our business and the value of your investment.

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.

We plan to transition to an equipment manufacturing entity after our initial product development phase is completed.

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.

Once we transition to an equipment manufacturing entity, we intend to operate in many countries, including but not limited to the United States, India, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Chile, Western European Countries, Indonesia, and the Pacific Islands.

Our operations are expected to be subject to the effects of global competition and geopolitical risks. They are also affected by local demand for energy in general and renewable energy in particular, economic environments, including inflation, recession, currency volatility and actual or anticipated default on sovereign debt. Political changes, some of which may be disruptive, can interfere with our supply chain, our customers and all of our activities in a particular location. While some of these global economic and political risks can be hedged using derivatives or other financial instruments and some are insurable, such attempts to mitigate these risks are costly and not always successful, and our ability to engage in such mitigation may decrease or become even more costly as a result of more volatile market conditions.

In order for the Company to compete, grow and transition to a manufacturing entity, 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 with new skills and may 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 or inability to attract 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 wave energy converters 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 both small focused developers of wave energy converters, primarily in Europe and the US, such as Carnegie Clean Energy, Wello, CorPower Ocean, OceanEnergy, and Calwave. Our assessment is that we are similarly funded and have similar resources to our major competitors. These competitors also compete with us in recruiting and retaining qualified personnel and acquiring technologies. Accordingly, if one or more of our competitors commercialize products more rapidly or effectively than we are able to, that would adversely affect our competitive position, and give those entities a first mover advantage.

We rely on other companies to provide major components and subsystems for our products.

We depend on these suppliers and subcontractors to meet our contractual obligations to our customers and conduct our operations both during our current product development phase, as well as after we transition to becoming an equipment manufacturer. Our ability to meet our obligations to our customers may be adversely affected if suppliers or subcontractors do not provide the agreed-upon supplies or perform the agreed-upon services in compliance with our requirements and in a timely and cost-effective manner. Likewise, the quality of our products may be adversely impacted if companies to whom we delegate manufacture of major components or subsystems for our products, or from whom we acquire such items, do not provide major components and

subsystems which meet required specifications and perform to our and our customers' expectations. Our suppliers may be less likely than us to be able to quickly recover from natural disasters and other events beyond their control and may be subject to additional risks such as financial problems that limit their ability to conduct their operations. The risk of these adverse effects may be greater in circumstances where we rely on only one or two subcontractors or suppliers for a particular components and subsystems.

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.

Once we start equipment sales, we expect that customers will likely finance purchases of our products, namely wave energy converters.

Declines in the lending environment including fewer lenders, tighter underwriting and loan approval criteria, greater down payment requirements and, in some cases, higher interest rates may impair customers' ability to finance and purchase our products. If credit conditions worsen, and adversely affect the ability of customers to finance potential purchases at acceptable terms and interest rates, it could result in a decrease in sales of our products or delay any improvement in our sales.

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

A substantial portion of our revenue will be tied to overall growth of the energy industry in general and the renewable energy industry in particular, which typically falls during times of economic instability. Declines in economic conditions in the U.S. or in other countries in which we operate may adversely impact our consolidated financial results. Because such declines in demand are difficult to predict, we or the industry may have increased excess capacity as a result. An increase in excess capacity may result in declines in prices for our products and services.

We are subject to the risk of substantial environmental liability and limitations on our operations due to environmental laws and regulations.

We are subject to extensive federal, state, local and foreign environmental, health and safety laws and regulations concerning matters such as environmental permitting. The risks of substantial costs and liabilities related to compliance with these laws and regulations are an inherent part of our business, and future conditions may develop, arise or be discovered that create substantial environmental compliance or remediation liabilities and costs. Compliance with environmental, health and safety legislation and regulatory requirements may prove to be more limiting and costly than we anticipate. We may be subject to legal proceedings brought by private parties or governmental authorities with respect to environmental matters, including matters involving alleged property damage or personal injury. New laws and regulations, stricter enforcement of existing laws and regulations, could require us to incur costs or become the basis for new or

increased liabilities that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our international operations could be affected by currency fluctuations, capital and exchange controls, expropriation and other restrictive government actions, changes in intellectual property legal protections and remedies, trade regulations and procedures and actions affecting approval, production, pricing, and marketing of, reimbursement for and access to our products, as well as by political unrest, unstable governments and legal systems and inter-governmental disputes.

Any of these changes could adversely affect our business. Many emerging markets have experienced growth rates in excess of the world's largest markets, leading to an increased contribution to the industry's global performance. There is no assurance that these countries will continue to sustain these growth rates. In addition, some emerging market countries may be particularly vulnerable to periods of financial instability or significant currency fluctuations or may have limited resources for healthcare spending, which can adversely affect our results.

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 Balakrishnan Nair and Tim Mundon who are President/Chief Technology Officer and Vice President of Engineering respectively. The Company has employment agreements with Balakrishnan Nair, and Tim Mundon although there can be no assurance that they will continue to be employed by the Company for a particular period of time. The loss of Balakrishnan Nair, and Tim Mundon or any member of the board of directors or executive officer could harm the Company's business, financial condition, cash flow and results of operations.

We are currently dependent on, and in the future expect to depend on, a few major customers for a substantial portion of our net sales.

For example, during fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, the U.S. Department of Energy and State of Washington Department of Commerce accounted for 100% percent of our net revenues. The loss of all or a substantial portion of our sales to any of our large-volume customers could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations by reducing cash flows and our ability to spread costs over a larger revenue base. In addition, our largest customers have an increased ability to influence pricing and other contract terms. Although we strive to broaden and diversify our revenue base, a significant portion of our revenue is derived from a relatively small number of sources. Consequently, a significant loss of business from, or adverse performance by, our major revenue sources, may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Similarly, the renegotiation of major customer contracts may also have an adverse effect on our financial results. We are also subject to credit risk associated with our customer concentration. If one or more of our largest customers were to become bankrupt, insolvent or otherwise were unable to pay for services provided, we may incur significant write-offs of accounts receivable or incur lease or asset-impairment charges that may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Most of our significant government contracts permit quarterly or other periodic adjustments to pricing based on decreases and increases in component prices and other factors, however we typically bear the risk of component price increases that occur between any such re-pricings or, if such re-pricing is not permitted, during the balance of the term of the particular customer contract. Accordingly, certain component price increases could adversely affect our gross profit margins.

We rely on various intellectual property rights, including patents 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, we have taken our best efforts to protect our intellectual property right, however 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 absolute 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.

One of the Company's most valuable assets is its intellectual property. The Company's owns over 25 patents, trademarks, copyrights, Internet domain names, and trade secrets. We believe one of the most valuable components of the Company is our intellectual property portfolio. Due to the value, competitors may misappropriate or violate the rights owned by the Company. The Company intends to continue to protect its intellectual property portfolio from such violations. It is important to note that unforeseeable costs associated with such practices may invade the capital of the Company.

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.

We have pending patent approval's that might be vulnerable.

One of the Company's most valuable assets is its intellectual property. The Company's intellectual property such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, Internet domain names, and trade secrets may not be registered with the proper authorities. We believe one of the most valuable components of the Company is our intellectual property portfolio. Due to the value, competitors may misappropriate or violate the rights owned by the Company. The Company intends to continue to protect its intellectual property portfolio from such violations. It is important to note that unforeseeable costs associated with such practices may invade the capital of the Company due to its unregistered intellectual property.

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 products. 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 parts 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.

Our trademarks, copyrights, and other intellectual property could be unenforceable or ineffective.

Intellectual property is a complex field of law in which few things are certain. It is possible that competitors will be able to design around our intellectual property, find prior art to invalidate it, or render the patents unenforceable through some other mechanism. If competitors are able to bypass our trademark and copyright protection without obtaining a sublicense, it is likely that the Company's value will be materially and adversely impacted. This could also impair the Company's ability to compete in the marketplace. Moreover, if our trademarks and copyrights are deemed unenforceable, the Company will almost certainly lose any potential revenue it might be able to raise by entering into sublicenses. This would cut off a significant potential revenue stream for the Company.

The cost of enforcing our trademarks and copyrights could prevent us from enforcing them.

Trademark and copyright litigation has become extremely expensive. Even if we believe that a competitor is infringing on one or more of our trademarks or copyrights, we might choose not to file suit because we lack the cash to successfully prosecute a multi-year litigation with an uncertain outcome; or because we believe that the cost of enforcing our trademark(s) or copyright(s) outweighs the value of winning the suit in light of the risks and consequences of losing it; or for some other reason. Choosing not to enforce our trademark(s) or copyright(s) could have adverse consequences for the

Company, including undermining the credibility of our intellectual property, reducing our ability to enter into sublicenses, and weakening our attempts to prevent competitors from entering the market. As a result, if we are unable to enforce our trademark(s) or copyright(s) because of the cost of enforcement, your investment in the Company could be significantly and adversely affected.

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 Balakrishnan Nair and Tim Mundon 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 either of Balakrishnan Nair or Tim Mundon die or become disabled, the Company will not receive any compensation to assist with such person's absence. The loss of such person could negatively affect the Company and its operations.

The loss of one or more of our key personnel, or our failure to attract and retain other highly qualified personnel in the future, could harm our business.

To be successful, the Company requires capable people to run its day to day operations. As the Company grows, it will need to attract and hire additional employees in sales, marketing, design, development, operations, finance, legal, human resources and other areas. Depending on the economic environment and the Company's performance, we may not be able to locate or attract qualified individuals for such positions when we need them. We may also make hiring mistakes, which can be costly in terms of resources spent in recruiting, hiring and investing in the incorrect individual and in the time delay in locating the right employee fit. If we are unable to attract, hire and retain the right talent or make too many hiring mistakes, it is likely our business will suffer from not having the right employees in the right positions at the right time. This would likely adversely impact the value of your investment.

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. currently, and expected to be subject to various types of taxes in the countries we choose to operate in in the future.

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, changing regulations from the National Labor Relations Board and increased employee litigation including claims relating to the Fair Labor Standards Act.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020, we generated 100% of our revenues from publicly funded R&D projects at the federal and state levels.

As a result, if public funding for projects decreases due to reduced federal or state funding or otherwise, our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity could be materially adversely affected. However, this is not the long-term strategy for the Company, but is rather the current focus for the development of its product.

We could be prohibited from bidding on certain government contracts if we fail to maintain qualifications required by those entities.

In addition, government contracts can typically be canceled at any time with our receiving payment only for the work completed. The cancellation of an unfinished contract or our disqualification from the bidding process could result in lost revenues and cause our equipment to be idled for a significant period of time until other comparable work becomes available. Additionally, the timing of project awards is unpredictable and outside of our control. Project awards, including expansions of existing projects, often involve complex and lengthy negotiations and competitive bidding processes.

Most of our project awards are determined through a competitive bidding process in which price is one of the determining factors.

We compete against multiple competitors in all of the markets in which we operate, most of which are local or regional operators. Some of our competitors are larger than we are, are vertically integrated, and/or have similar or greater financial resources than we do. As a result, our competitors may be able to bid at lower prices than we can as a result of their size or vertical-integration advantages. Government funding for public infrastructure projects is limited, thus contributing to competition for the limited number of public projects available. An increase in competition may result in a decrease in new project awards to us at acceptable profit margins. In addition, in the event of a downturn, the competition for available public infrastructure projects could intensify, which could materially and adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

In some instances, including in the case of many of our current R&D contracts and expected future manufacturing contracts which may be fixed unit price contracts, we may guarantee that we will complete a project by a certain date.

Any failure to meet the contractual schedule or completion requirements set forth in our contracts could subject us to responsibility for costs resulting from the delay, generally in the form of contractually agreed-upon liquidated damages (the company generally avoids entering into such contracts with these liquidated damages), liability for our customer's actual costs arising out of our delay, reduced profits or a loss on that project, damage to our reputation, and a material adverse impact to our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and liquidity.

Operating hazards inherent in our business, some of which may be outside our control, can cause personal injury and loss of life, damage to or destruction of property, plant and equipment and environmental damage.

We maintain insurance coverage in amounts and against the risks we believe are consistent with industry practice, but this insurance may be inadequate or unavailable to cover all losses or liabilities we may incur in our operations. Our insurance policies are subject to varying levels of

deductibles. Losses up to our deductible amounts are accrued based upon our estimates of the ultimate liability for claims incurred and an estimate of claims incurred but not reported. However, liabilities subject to insurance are difficult to estimate due to unknown factors, including the severity of an injury, the determination of our liability in proportion to other parties, the number of unreported incidents and the effectiveness of our safety programs. If we were to experience insurance claims or costs above our estimates, we may be required to use working capital to satisfy these claims rather than using working capital to maintain or expand our operations.

Because our current and future employees and others may be in close proximity with mechanized equipment, moving vehicles, chemical substances and dangerous manufacturing processes, our construction and maintenance sites are potentially dangerous workplaces. Therefore, safety is one of the primary focuses of our business and is critical to our reputation and performance. Many of our clients require that we meet certain safety criteria to be eligible to bid on contracts, and some of our contract fees or profits are subject to satisfying safety criteria. Unsafe work conditions also can increase employee turnover, which increases project costs and therefore our overall operating costs. If we fail to implement safety procedures or implement ineffective safety procedures, our employees could be injured, and we could be exposed to investigations and possible litigation. Our failure to maintain adequate safety standards through our safety programs could also result in reduced profitability or the loss of projects or clients, and could have a material adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows or liquidity.

The majority of our future revenues from equipment sales are expected to be derived from fixed unit price contracts and lump sum contracts. Fixed unit price contracts may require us to provide materials and services at a fixed unit price based on approved quantities irrespective of our actual per unit costs. Lump sum contracts require that the total amount of work be performed for a single price irrespective of our actual per unit costs. We will realize a profit on our contracts only if we accurately estimate our costs and then successfully control actual costs and avoid cost overruns, and our revenues exceed actual costs. If our cost estimates for a contract are inaccurate, or if we do not execute the contract within our cost estimates, then cost overruns may cause us to incur losses or cause the contract not to be as profitable as we expected. The final results under these types of contracts could negatively affect our cash flow, earnings and financial position.

The costs incurred and gross profit realized on our contracts may vary, sometimes substantially, from our original projections due to a variety of factors, including, but not limited to:

- Failure to include required materials or work in a bid, or the failure to estimate properly the quantities or costs needed to complete a lump sum contract;
- Contract or project modifications creating unanticipated costs not covered by change orders;
- Failure by our suppliers, subcontractors, designers, engineers, joint venture partners or customers to perform their obligations;
- Delays in quickly identifying and taking measures to address issues which arise during contract execution;
- Changes in availability, proximity and costs of materials, including steel, concrete, aggregates and other construction materials, as well as fuel and lubricants for our equipment;
- Claims or demands from third parties for alleged damages arising from the design, construction or use and operation of a project of which our work is part;
- Difficulties in obtaining required governmental permits or approvals;

- Availability and skill level of workers in the geographic location of a project;
- Citations issued by any governmental authority, including the Occupational Safety and Health Administration;
- Unexpected labor conditions or work stoppages;
- Changes in applicable laws and regulations;
- Fraud, theft or other improper activities by our suppliers, subcontractors, designers, engineers, joint venture partners or customers or our own personnel; and
- Mechanical problems with our machinery or equipment.

Our business is highly dependent on the amount and timing of infrastructure work funded by various governmental entities, which, in turn, depends on the overall condition of the economy, the need for new or replacement infrastructure, the priorities placed on various projects funded by governmental entities and federal, state or local government spending levels.

Spending on infrastructure could decline for numerous reasons, including decreased revenues received by state and local governments for spending on such projects, including federal funding.

Our substantial dependence on government contracts exposes us to a variety of risks that differ from those associated with private sector contracts.

In addition, the Federal Acquisition Regulation and various state statutes provide for discretionary suspension and/or debarment in certain circumstances that might call into question a contractor's willingness or ability to act responsibly, including as a result of being convicted of, or being found civilly liable for, fraud or a criminal offense in connection with obtaining, attempting to obtain or performing a public contract or subcontract. The scope and duration of any suspension or debarment may vary depending upon the facts and the statutory or regulatory grounds for debarment and could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and liquidity.

Our future manufacturing operations may be subject to various environmental laws and regulations relating to the management, disposal, and/or remediation of hazardous substances, climate change and the emission and discharge of pollutants into the air and water.

We could be held liable for such contamination created not only from our own activities but also from the historical activities of others on our project sites or on properties that we acquire or lease. Our operations are also subject to laws and regulations relating to workplace safety and worker health, which, among other things, regulate employee exposure to hazardous substances. Violations of such laws and regulations could subject us to substantial fines and penalties, cleanup costs, third-party property damage or personal injury claims. In addition, these laws and regulations have become, and enforcement practices and compliance standards are becoming, increasingly stringent. Moreover, we cannot predict the nature, scope or effect of legislation or regulatory requirements that could be imposed, or how existing or future laws or regulations will be administered or interpreted, with respect to products or activities to which they have not been previously applied. Compliance with more stringent laws or regulations, as well as more vigorous enforcement policies of the regulatory agencies, could require us to make substantial expenditures for, among other things, pollution control systems and other equipment that we do not currently possess, or the acquisition or modification of permits applicable to our activities.

We may be unable to procure equipment necessary for a project, particularly in any area of high demand either due to a lack of available funding, lack of covenant capacity under our credit facilities or equipment shortages in the marketplace.

As a result, we may be forced to rent equipment on a short-term basis or to find alternative ways to perform the work without the benefit of equipment ideally suited for the job, which could increase the costs and risks of completing the project. Furthermore, we may be unable to buy or rent the specialty equipment and tooling we require due to the limited number of manufacturers and distributors in the marketplace. We may bid for work knowing that we will have to rent equipment on a short-term basis and we include our assumptions of market equipment rental rates into our bid. If market rates for rental equipment increase between the time of bid submission and project execution, our margins for the project may be reduced. In addition, our equipment may require continuous maintenance, which we generally would expect to provide through our own repair facilities. If we are unable to continue to maintain the equipment in our fleet, we may be forced to obtain additional third-party repair services at a higher cost or be unable to bid on contracts.

Our future manufacturing operations may be subject to numerous federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations governing our operations, including the handling, transportation, remediation and disposal of non-hazardous and hazardous substances and wastes, as well as emissions and discharges into the environment, including discharges to air, surface water, groundwater and soil. We also are subject to laws and regulations that impose liability and clean-up responsibility for releases of hazardous substances into the environment. New laws and regulations, stricter enforcement of existing laws and regulations, or the imposition of new clean-up requirements could require us to incur significant costs or could become the basis for new or increased liabilities that could harm our financial condition and results of operations. In certain instances, we have obtained indemnification or covenants from third parties (including predecessors or lessors) for some or all of such clean-up and other obligations and liabilities. However, such third-party indemnities or covenants may not cover all of our costs and such unanticipated obligations or liabilities, or future obligations and liabilities, may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We rely on third parties to provide services essential to the success of our business.

We rely on third parties to provide a variety of essential business functions for us, including manufacturing, shipping, accounting, legal work, public relations, advertising, retailing, and distribution. It is possible that some of these third parties will fail to perform their services or will perform them in an unacceptable manner. It is possible that we will experience delays, defects, errors, or other problems with their work that will materially impact our operations and we may have little or no recourse to recover damages for these losses. A disruption in these key or other suppliers' operations could materially and adversely affect our business. As a result, your investment could be adversely impacted by our reliance on third parties and their performance.

The Company is vulnerable to hackers and cyber-attacks.

As an internet-based business, we may be vulnerable to hackers who may access the data of our investors and the issuer companies that utilize our platform. Further, any significant disruption in service on Oscilla Power or in its computer systems could reduce the attractiveness of the platform and result in a loss of investors and companies interested in using our platform. Further, we rely on a third-party technology provider to provide some of our back-up technology. Any disruptions of services or cyber-attacks either on our technology provider or on Oscilla Power could harm our reputation and materially negatively impact our financial condition and business.

Our business, results of operations, and financial condition may be impacted by the coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak.

The ongoing and evolving coronavirus (COVID-19) outbreak, designated as a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020, has caused substantial disruption in international and U.S. economies and markets. The outbreak had an adverse impact on the energy industry and, if repercussions of the outbreak are prolonged, could have a significant adverse impact on our business, which could be material. The Company's management cannot at this point estimate the impact of the outbreak on its business and no provision for this outbreak is reflected in the accompanying financial statements.

The Company has indicated that it has engaged in certain transactions with related persons.

Please see the section of this Form C-AR entitled "Transactions with Related Persons and Conflicts of Interest" for further details.

The Company has indicated that it has engaged in certain transactions with related persons.

Please see the section of this Memorandum entitled "Transactions with Related Persons and Conflicts of Interest" for further details.

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.

CAPITALIZATION AND OWNERSHIP

Capitalization

The Company has issued the following outstanding Securities:

Type of security	Common Stock
Amount authorized	12,000,000
Amount outstanding	4,006,623
Voting Rights	The majority holders of Common Stock have a right to elect three (3) Common Directors. Common Stockholders have additional rights to elect a director with the Preferred Stockholders if there are less than the required outstanding amounts of Preferred Stock per Article IV Section 5 of the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation.
Anti-Dilution Rights	None.
How this Security may limit, dilute or qualify the Notes/Bonds issued pursuant to Regulation CF	Other than what is listed above, there is no special power to limit, dilute, or qualify the Crowd Note.
Percentage ownership of the Company by the holders of such Securities (assuming conversion prior to the Offering if convertible securities).	36.02%

Type of security	Options <i>(authorized common stock reserved as part of incentive plan)</i>
Amount authorized	1,370,575
Amount outstanding	1,312,575
Voting Rights	Options are for common stock. Same voting rights, anti-dilution rights, and effect on Crowd Note as common stock, assuming such Options are exercised and converted into common stock.
How this Security may limit, dilute or qualify the Notes/Bonds issued pursuant to Regulation CF	N/A
Percentage ownership of the Company by the holders of such Securities (assuming conversion prior to the	12.32%

Offering if convertible securities).	
---	--

Type of security	Warrants
Amount authorized	54,025
Amount outstanding	54,025
Voting Rights	Warrants are for common stock. Same voting rights, anti-dilution rights, and effect on Crowd Note as common stock, assuming such Warrants are exercised and converted into common stock.
How this Security may limit, dilute or qualify the Notes/Bonds issued pursuant to Regulation CF	N/A
Percentage ownership of the Company by the holders of such Securities (assuming conversion prior to the Offering if convertible securities).	0.49%

Type of security	Series 1 Preferred Stock
Amount authorized	1,424,118
Amount outstanding	1,424,118
Voting Rights	The majority holders of Series 1 Preferred and Series 2 Preferred Stock have a right to elect a Preferred Director. Preferred Stockholders have additional rights to elect a director with the Common Stockholders if there are less than the required outstanding amounts of Preferred Stock per Article IV Section 5 of the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation.
Anti-Dilution Rights	The applicable Conversion Price will be adjusted if the Corporation issues Additional Stock at a per share price less than the Conversion Price for this Series. Investors can convert their shares at the price per share issued in such a round by dividing their investment amount by \$1.47
How this Security may limit, dilute or qualify the Notes/Bonds issued pursuant to Regulation CF	The approval of a majority of the outstanding shares of Preferred Stock is required for the company to issue, or obligate itself to issue, any security including any other security convertible into or exercisable for any other equity security, having a preference over, or being on a parity with any series of Preferred Stock, such as the Crowd Note being offered.
Percentage ownership of the Company by the holders of such Securities (assuming conversion prior to the Offering if convertible securities).	14.66%

Type of security	Series 2 Preferred Stock
Amount authorized	880,687
Amount outstanding	880,687
Voting Rights	The majority holders of Series 1 Preferred and Series 2 Preferred stock have a right to elect a Preferred Director. Preferred Stockholders have additional rights to elect a director with the Common Stockholders if there are less than the required outstanding amounts of Preferred Stock per Article IV Section 5 of the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation.
Anti-Dilution Rights	The applicable Conversion Price will be adjusted if the Corporation issues Additional Stock at a per share price less than the Conversion Price for this Series. Investors can convert their shares at the price per share issued in such a round by dividing their investment amount by \$0.86
How this Security may limit, dilute or qualify the Notes/Bonds issued pursuant to Regulation CF	The approval of a majority of the outstanding shares of Preferred Stock is required for the company to issue, or obligate itself to issue, any security including any other security convertible into or exercisable for any other equity security, having a preference over, or being on a parity with any series of Preferred Stock, such as the Crowd Note being offered.
Percentage ownership of the Company by the holders of such Securities (assuming conversion prior to the Offering if convertible securities).	7.92%

Type of security	Series 3 Preferred Stock
Amount authorized	2,183,440
Amount outstanding	2,183,440
Voting Rights	The majority holders of Series 3 Preferred stock have a right to elect a Series 3 Preferred Director. Preferred Stockholders have additional rights to elect a director with the Common Stockholders if there are less than the required outstanding amounts of Preferred Stock per Article IV Section 5 of the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation.
Anti-Dilution Rights	The applicable Conversion Price will be adjusted if the Corporation issues Additional Stock at a per share price less than the Conversion Price for this Series. Investors can convert their shares at the price per share issued in such a round by dividing their investment amount by \$1.01
How this Security may limit, dilute or qualify the Notes/Bonds issued pursuant to Regulation CF	The approval of a majority of the outstanding shares of Preferred Stock is required for the company to issue, or obligate itself to issue, any security including any other security convertible into or exercisable for any other equity security, having a preference over, or being on a parity with any series of Preferred Stock, such as the Crowd Note being offered.
Percentage ownership of the Company by the holders of such Securities (assuming conversion prior to the Offering if convertible securities).	19.63%

Type of security	Series 3-B Preferred Stock
Amount authorized	397,835
Amount outstanding	397,835
Voting Rights	Preferred Stockholders have additional rights to elect a director with the Common Stockholders if there are less than the required outstanding amounts of Preferred Stock per Article IV Section 5 of the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation.
Anti-Dilution Rights	The applicable Conversion Price will be adjusted if the Corporation issues Additional Stock at a per share price less than the Conversion Price for this Series. Investors can convert their shares at the price per share issued in such a round by dividing their investment amount by \$1.01
How this Security may limit, dilute or qualify the Notes/Bonds issued pursuant to Regulation CF	The approval of a majority of the outstanding shares of Preferred Stock is required for the company to issue, or obligate itself to issue, any security including any other security convertible into or exercisable for any other equity security, having a preference over, or being on a parity with any series of Preferred Stock, such as the Crowd Note being offered.
Percentage ownership of the Company by the holders of such Securities (assuming conversion prior to the Offering if convertible securities).	3.58%

Type of security	Series 4 Preferred Stock
Amount authorized	601,000
Amount outstanding	600,723
Voting Rights	Preferred Stockholders have additional rights to elect a director with the Common Stockholders if there are less than the required outstanding amounts of Preferred Stock per Article IV Section 5 of the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation.
Anti-Dilution Rights	The applicable Conversion Price will be adjusted if the Corporation issues Additional Stock at a per share price less than the Conversion Price for this Series. Investors can convert their shares at the price per share issued in such a round by dividing their investment amount by \$1.40
How this Security may limit, dilute or qualify the Notes/Bonds issued pursuant to Regulation CF	The approval of a majority of the outstanding shares of Preferred Stock is required for the company to issue, or obligate itself to issue, any security including any other security convertible into or exercisable for any other equity security, having a preference over, or being on a parity with any series of Preferred Stock, such as the Crowd Note being offered.
Percentage ownership of the Company by the holders of such Securities (assuming conversion prior to the Offering if convertible securities).	5.40%

Type of Security	Crowd Notes
Amount Issued	\$855,377.00
Valuation Cap	\$13,000,000
Anti-Dilution Rights	None
How this Security may limit, dilute or qualify the Notes/Bonds issued pursuant to Regulation CF	N/A
Other Information	<p>In the event of an Equity Financing of \$1,000,000 or more, the Crowd Notes will convert into a number of shares of Standard Preferred Stock equal to the lower of:</p> <p>(A) the product of (1) one minus the Discount of 20%, and (2) the price paid per share for preferred stock by the investors in the Qualified Equity Financing, or</p> <p>(B) the quotient resulting from dividing (1) the Valuation Cap of \$13 million by (2) the total number of our shares of capital stock that are outstanding on a fully diluted basis (assuming for this purpose the exercise, exchange or conversion of all securities exercisable or exchangeable for, or convertible into, our capital stock), immediately prior to the closing of the Qualified Equity Financing.</p>

In addition to the Convertible Notes, the Company has the following debt outstanding:

Type of debt	Line of Credit
Name of creditor	Chase Business Card
Amount outstanding	\$11,679.61
Interest rate and payment schedule	13.24% APR
Payment schedule	Payment is made monthly.
Other material terms	None

Type of debt	Deferred Officer Salary
Name of creditor	Oscilla Power, Inc.
Amount outstanding	\$307,771
Interest rate and payment schedule	0% Payment is made when possible
Payment status	Not due until funds are available
Other material terms	The Company will not use funds from this crowdfunding offering to pay this debt.

Type of debt	Payroll Liabilities
Name of creditor	U.S. Treasury
Amount outstanding	\$7,417.00
Interest rate and payment schedule	0% Payment is due when deferred salary is paid
Payment status	Will pay when due

Type of debt	Accounts Payable
Name of creditor	Patent Legal Fees
Amount outstanding	\$3,645.18
Interest rate and payment schedule	0%
Payment schedule	Payment is made when possible.
Other material terms	None

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
Convertible Note		\$100,000	General Working Capital, R&D, Execution of Company Milestones	May 15, 2021	Exempt under Section 4(a)(2)
Crowd Notes	395,495	\$395,495.00	Research and Development and General Corporate Purposes	June - November 2020	Reg CF
Crowd Notes	459,882	\$459,882	Triton C Deployment in Hawaii, Marketing, Patents, and General Business Expenses	December 23, 2020	Reg CF

Ownership

A majority of the Company is owned by a few people/entities. Those are HiFunda LLC, Rahul Shendure, Paul Mashikian, Black Tip Investments, and Omfoundation Limited.

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.

Stockholder Name	Number of Securities Owned	Type of Security Owned	Percentage
	23,852	Series 1 Preferred Stock	

Paul Mashikian	176,817	Common Stock	21.62
	554,126	Series 1 Preferred Stock	
	352,481	Series 2 Preferred Stock	
	833,154	Series 3 Preferred Stock	
	245,579	Series 3-B Preferred Stock	
	162,223	Series 4 Preferred Stock	

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

Operations

Our most recent financing was a crowdfund offering through Start Engine, where we continued our fundraising and raised \$855,377 via crowd notes in June – March 2021. Prior to this raise, we conducted a \$540,000 financing in May through June 2017. We are currently focusing on R&D/product development rather than generating revenue/profits. While we are not certain when or if we will generate profits in the future, and intend to devote our resources to completing the construction of and deploying our community scale and utility scale products in Hawaii and India respectively in 2020-2022, and anticipate starting to generate revenues from project developers after that.

The Company does not expect to achieve profitability in the next 12 months and intends to focus on the following goals: (i) Complete the construction of our first commercial (community-scale) prototype to be deployed in Hawaii; (ii) Obtain the necessary permits for deployment of our system in Hawaii; (iii) Continue the business development activities needed to secure local support and partial financing for deployment of our first utility-scale system in India; and (iv) Continue to maintain existing patents, prosecute pending patents, and file new patents.

The revenue increase from 2020 to 2021, as reflected in the financial statements attached hereto as Exhibit A, is a result of heightened equipment expense related to the construction of the Triton C prototype system to be deployed in Hawaii in 2022, which was reimbursed by DOE at 80%.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The proceeds will be used for construction of the Triton C system and marketing, which are indispensable elements of our business strategy. The Offering proceeds will have a beneficial effect on our liquidity, as of December 31, 2021, we have 41,925 in cash on hand which will be augmented by the Offering proceeds and used to execute our business strategy.

The Company also receives grants from US DOE and State of Washington Dept of Commerce. A number of these grants mentioned above will continue through the coming two to three years. Essentially, Oscilla Power Inc. has sufficient cash flow from these grants to have sufficient runway for at least 18-24 months without additional capital.

Capital Expenditures and Other Obligations

The Company intends to make the following material capital expenditures in the future:

We have constructed our community scale system, and if the maximum amount is raised, we intend to allocate some of the proceeds to the deployment of this system in Hawaii. Most of the funding for this activity is from the US DOE and State of Washington grants. In February 2021, we received approval to move forward to the next phase of an ongoing project, which is expected to result in an additional \$2.374 million in funding from the DOE.

We have informal arrangements with two of our vendors (one business consultant and one patent law firm) that they will zero out our prior balances if we continue to provide new business to them and are current in our payments for these new commitments.

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-AR and should be reviewed in their entirety. The financial statements of the Company are attached hereto as Exhibit A.

THE SECURITIES

Authorized Capitalization

See “CAPITALIZATION AND OWNERSHIP” above.

General

A Crowd Note is similar to a SAFE (Simple Agreement for Future Equity) security where an investor makes a cash investment in our company, but gets company stock at a later date in connection with a specific event. Although the security is called a Crowd Note, the Crowd Note is

not a debt instrument. It is intended to be an alternative to a convertible note that is beneficial for both our company and you as an investor.

Events Triggering Conversion of Crowd Notes

If you are a Major Investor, which is defined as an investor who invests at least \$25,000 in this offering, then the specified event upon which the Crowd Notes would convert into capital stock of our company is (i) a Qualified Equity Financing, which we define below, or (ii) a Corporate Transaction, which we define below, if instead of receiving two times (2X) the outstanding principal of your Crowd Note, your Crowd Note converts immediately prior to the closing of the Corporate Transaction.

If you are not a Major Investor, then the Crowd Notes will only convert into capital stock of our company upon the earlier of (i) our company's election to convert your Crowd Note, including upon a Qualified Equity Financing if our company elects to convert your Crowd Note then, or (ii) a Corporate Transaction, if instead of receiving two times (2X) the outstanding principal of your Crowd Note, your Crowd Note converts immediately prior to the closing of the Corporate Transaction.

Qualified Equity Financing

The Crowd Note defines "Qualified Equity Financing" as the first sale (or series of related sales) by us of our preferred stock following the closing of this offering from which we receive gross proceeds of not less than \$1,000,000.00 (excluding the aggregate amount of securities converted into preferred stock in connection with such sale (or series of related sales)).

If the Crowd Note converts into equity in connection with a Qualified Equity Financing, then we will convert the Crowd Note into shares of our preferred stock that are issued in connection with the Qualified Equity Financing, which we refer to as Conversion Shares, equal to the quotient obtained by dividing the outstanding principal amount of the Crowd Note by the Conversion Price, which is defined below. The issuance of Conversion Shares will be on the same terms and conditions applicable to the stock sold in the Qualified Equity Financing; provided, however, that if you are not a Major Investor, you will receive shares of a shadow series, as we describe below, with certain limited rights. The Conversion Price applicable to a Qualified Equity Financing is the lower of:

- (i) the product of (a) one minus any applicable Discount, and (b) the price paid per share for preferred stock by the investors in the Qualified Equity Financing, or
- (ii) the quotient resulting from dividing (a) the Valuation Cap by (b) the total number of our shares of capital stock that are outstanding on a fully diluted basis (assuming for this purpose the exercise, exchange or conversion of all securities exercisable or exchangeable for, or convertible into, our capital stock), immediately prior to the closing of the Qualified Equity Financing.

Any investor who is not a Major Investor will receive a shadow series of preferred stock upon conversion of such investor's Crowd Note. A shadow series is a series of our preferred stock that is identical in all respects to the shares of preferred stock issued in the Qualified Equity Financing (e.g., if the Company sells Series A Preferred Stock in the Qualified Equity Financing, the shadow series would be Series A-1 Preferred Stock), except that the liquidation preference per share of the shadow series shall equal the Conversion Price and the following additional differences will apply:

(i) shadow series shareholders will grant their vote on any matter that is submitted to a vote or for the consent of the stockholders of our company (except for on matters required by law) by irrevocable proxy; and

(ii) shadow series shareholders will receive quarterly business updates from the company through the Platform but will have no additional information or inspection rights (except with respect to such rights which are required by law).

Corporate Transaction and Corporate Transaction Payment

The Crowd Note defines “Corporate Transaction” as

(i) the closing of the sale, transfer or other disposition of all or substantially all of our assets,

(ii) the consummation of the merger or consolidation of our company with or into another entity (except a merger or consolidation in which the holders of capital stock of our company immediately prior to such merger or consolidation continue to hold at least 50% of the voting power of the capital stock of our company or the surviving or acquiring entity),

(iii) the closing of the transfer (whether by merger, consolidation or otherwise), in one transaction or a series of related transactions, to a person or group of affiliated persons (other than an underwriter of our securities), of securities of our company if, after such closing, such person or group of affiliated persons would hold 50% or more of the outstanding voting stock of our company (or the surviving or acquiring entity), or

(iv) the initial public offering, liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our company; provided, however, that a transaction shall not constitute a Corporate Transaction if its sole purpose is to change the state of our incorporation or to create a holding company that will be owned in substantially the same proportions by the persons who held our securities immediately prior to such transaction.

In the event of a Corporate Transaction (defined above), you will receive the higher value of (i) an amount equal to two times (2X) the price you paid for your Crowd Note (i.e., 2X your principal amount) or (ii) the number of shares of preferred stock of the Company calculated by (a) multiplying the price you paid for your Crowd Note by the total number of our shares of capital stock that are outstanding on a fully diluted basis (assuming for this purpose the exercise, exchange or conversion of all securities exercisable or exchangeable for, or convertible into, our capital stock), immediately prior to the closing of the Qualified Equity Financing, and (b) dividing the product of that calculation by the Valuation Cap.

If there are not enough funds to pay you and other Crowd Note investors in full, then proceeds from the respective transaction will be distributed with equal priority and pro rata among the Crowd Note investors in proportion to their Purchase Price.

Termination of Crowd Note

The Crowd Notes will terminate upon the earlier of (i) a conversion of the entire purchase price under the Crowd Notes into Conversion Shares; or (ii) the payment of amounts due to the investor pursuant to a Corporate Transaction.

No Voting Rights, No Shareholders Agreement and No Anti-Dilution Rights

The Crowd Notes do not have any voting rights. Further, upon conversion of the Crowd Notes into Conversion Shares, shadow series shareholders shall grant their vote on any matter that is submitted to a vote or for the consent of the members of the Company (except for on matters required by law) by irrevocable proxy.

The Company does not have any shareholder/equity holder agreements in place.

The Securities do not have anti-dilution rights.

Restrictions on Transfer

Any Securities sold pursuant to Regulation CF being offered may not be transferred by any Purchaser of such Securities during the one-year holding period beginning when the Securities were issued, unless such Securities are transferred: i) to the Company, ii) to an accredited investor, as defined by Rule 501(d) of Regulation D promulgated under the Securities Act, iii) as part of an IPO or iv) to a member of the family of the Investor or the equivalent, to a trust controlled by the Purchaser, 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 Purchaser 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.

Additional Transfer Restrictions

The Purchaser 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.

IPO Lock Up

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.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PERSONS AND CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Related Person Transactions

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

The Company has conducted the following transactions with related persons, which may give rise to a conflict of interest with the Company, its operations and its securityholders:

Related Person/Entity	HiFunda LLC
Relationship to the Company	Company solely controlled by President, Balakrishnan Nair
Total amount of money involved	\$52,746
Benefits or compensation received by related person	1,068,192 shares of Common Stock 21,332 shares of Series 1 Preferred Stock
Benefits or compensation received by Company	Cash and assignment of Intellectual Property pursuant to the Intellectual Property Assignment Agreement dated as of December 15, 2009.
Description of the transaction	HiFunda LLC owns shares of Common Stock and Series 1 Preferred Stock of the Company, and holds a convertible note

Related Person/Entity	Balakrishnan Nair/Rahul Shendure
Relationship to the Company	Officer & Director, Board Chairman
Total amount of money involved	\$307,771
Benefits or compensation received by related person	Outstanding salary.
Benefits or compensation received by Company	Continuing services as a director and officer of the Company.
Description of the transaction	Mr. Nair has an outstanding Salary Payable from the Company; the Company will not use funds from crowdfunding offerings to pay this debt.

Conflicts of Interest

The Company has not engaged in any known transactions or relationships which may give rise to a conflict of interest with the Company, its operations and its securityholders.

OTHER INFORMATION

Bad Actor Disclosure

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

[SIGNATURE PAGE FOLLOWS]

SIGNATURE

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

/s/Balakrishnan Nair

(Signature)

Balakrishnan Nair

(Name)

President and CEO

(Title)

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

/s/Balakrishnan Nair

(Signature)

Balakrishnan Nair

(Name)

President and CEO

(Title)

April 28, 2022

(Date)

EXHIBITS

Exhibit A Financial Statements

EXHIBIT A

Financial Statements

OSCILLA POWER, INC.

(a Delaware corporation)

Financial Statements for the calendar years ended
December 31, 2021 and 2020



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

April 18, 2022

To: Board of Directors, OSCILLA POWER, INC.
Attn: Balky Nair
Re: 2021 and 2020 Financial Statement Audit

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of OSCILLA POWER, INC. (a corporation organized in Delaware) (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related statements of operations, shareholder equity, and cash flows for the calendar year periods ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit of the Company's financial statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the results of its operations, shareholder equity and its cash flows for the calendar year periods thus ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Notes to the financial statements, the Company 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 the Notes to the financial statements. 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.

Sincerely,



IndigoSpire CPA Group

IndigoSpire CPA Group, LLC
Aurora, Colorado

April 18, 2022

OSCILLA POWER, INC.
BALANCE SHEET
As of December 31, 2021 and 2020
See Independent Auditor's Report and Notes to the Financial Statements

	2021	2020
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 41,925	\$ 242,385
Accounts receivable	132,116	152,252
Other current assets	458	169
Total current assets	174,499	394,806
Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation	3,086	3,310
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization	138,997	151,642
Investment in subsidiary	2,921	2,921
Total Assets	319,503	552,679
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts and credit cards payable	314,378	229,812
Accrued salary payable	307,771	316,323
Other current liabilities	758	758
Total Current Liabilities	622,907	546,893
Convertible notes payable	100,000	539,980
Interest payable	795	172,825
PPP loans payable	0	90,895
Note payable	855,377	388,339
Total Liabilities	1,579,079	1,738,932
SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Common Stock (15,000,000 authorized shares of \$0.0001 par; 3,826,521 and 2,347,065 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2020)	383	235
Preferred Stock (6,904,805 authorized shares; 5,486,803 and 4,886,080 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2021 and 2020)	549	489
Additional paid-in capital	5,957,263	4,953,511
Retained earnings	(7,217,772)	(6,140,489)
Total Shareholders' Equity	(1,259,576)	(1,186,253)
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	\$ 319,503	\$ 552,679

OSCILLA POWER, INC.
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
For Years Ending December 31, 2021 and 2020
See Independent Auditor's Report and Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Revenues	\$ 46,160	\$ 19,317
Operating expenses		
General and administrative, net of reimbursements	3,171,335	2,097,709
Research and development, net of reimbursements	1,017,944	2,441,994
Sales and marketing	101,877	105,987
Total operating expenses	<u>(4,291,156)</u>	<u>(4,645,690)</u>
Net Operating Income (Loss)	<u>(4,244,996)</u>	<u>(4,626,373)</u>
Vendor cost share reimbursement	3,120,978	4,331,334
Grant income	0	269,600
Other income (expense)	124,039	135
Interest income (expense), net	(64,435)	(49,904)
Depreciation (expense)	(224)	(224)
Amortization (expense)	(12,645)	(12,645)
Tax provision (benefit)	--	--
Net Income (Loss)	<u>\$ (1,077,283)</u>	<u>\$ (88,077)</u>

OSCILLA POWER, INC.
STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDER EQUITY
For Years Ending December 31, 2021 and 2020
See Independent Auditor's Report and Notes to the Financial Statements

	Common Stock		Preferred Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholder Equity
	# of shares	\$	# of shares	\$			
Balance as of January 1, 2020	2,315,155	\$ 232	4,886,080	\$ 489	\$ 4,944,849	\$ (6,052,412)	\$ (1,106,841)
Issuance of common shares	31,910	3			8,662		8,665
Net income (loss)						(88,077)	(88,077)
Balance as of December 31, 2020	2,347,065	\$ 235	4,886,080	\$ 489	\$ 4,953,511	\$ (6,140,489)	\$ (1,186,253)
Issuance of shares and conversion of convertible notes, net of costs	1,479,456	148	600,723	60	1,003,752		1,003,960
Net income (loss)						(1,077,283)	(1,077,283)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	3,826,521	\$ 383	5,486,803	549	\$ 5,957,263	\$ (7,217,772)	\$ (1,259,576)

OSCILLA POWER, INC.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For Years Ending December 31, 2021 and 2020
See Independent Auditor's Report and Notes to the Financial Statements

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>
Operating Activities		
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (1,077,283)	\$ (88,077)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operations:		
Add back: Depreciation and amortization	12,869	12,869
Changes in operating asset and liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in accounts receivable	20,136	(67,085)
(Increase) Decrease in other current assets	(289)	(169)
Increase (Decrease) in accounts and credit card payable	84,566	(284,294)
Increase (Decrease) in accrued salary payable	(8,552)	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash used in operating activities	(385,845)	(426,756)
Investing Activities		
Purchase / (release) of fixed assets	0	2,434
Costs of intellectual property	0	(7,382)
Investment in subsidiary	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net cash used in operating activities	0	(4,949)
Financing Activities		
Proceeds from / (repayment or forgiveness of) notes payable	(235,867)	520,145
Proceeds from share issuances, net of offering costs	1,003,960	8,665
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net change in cash from financing activities	596,063	428,810
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(200,460)	97,106
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	242,385	145,279
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 41,925</u>	<u>\$ 242,385</u>

OSCILLA POWER, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
See Independent Auditor's Report
For Years Ending December 31, 2021 and 2020

NOTE 1 – NATURE OF OPERATIONS

OSCILLA POWER, INC. (which may be referred to as the “Company”, “we,” “us,” or “our”) was incorporated in Delaware on August 6, 2009. The Company operates as a leading research and development organization in the development of ocean wave technology. Upon successful completion of current research and development, the Company wishes to operate as a manufacturer in this energy market.

Since Inception, the Company is a development stage and has relied on securing loans, funding from founders and proceeds from product sales. As of December 31, 2021, the Company has incurred losses since inception. During the upcoming years, the Company is transitioning from being research and development focused to being an equipment vendor. These matters raise substantial concern about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern past its current government contracts. During the next twelve months, the Company intends to fund its operations with funding from a crowdfunding campaign and the receipt of funds from its government contracts. If the Company cannot secure additional capital, it may decide to delay projects until other funding can be secured. 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"). In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for the fair presentation of the financial statements for the years presented have been included.

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's business and operations are sensitive to general business and economic conditions in the United States and other countries that the Company operates in. 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 government priorities. These adverse conditions could affect the Company's financial condition and the results of its operations. Additionally, in 2020, the Company faces economic uncertainty due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Company currently has no developed products for commercialization and there can be no assurance that the Company’s research and development will be successfully commercialized. Developing and commercializing a product requires significant capital, and based on the current operating plan, the

Company expects to continue to incur operating losses as well as cash outflows from operations in the near term.

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 and 2020, the Company had \$41,925 and \$242,385 of cash on hand, respectively.

Fixed and Intangible Assets

Property and equipment is 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.

Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method, based on useful lives of the assets which range from three to seven years. Amortization is provided using the straight-line method, based on the estimated useful life of the asset, if any.

The Company reviews the carrying value of assets 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. As of December 31, 2021, the Company has \$3,086 and 138,997 of net fixed and intangible assets, respectively, and there was no impairment.

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, inventory, 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. Any deferred tax items of the Company have been fully valued based on the determination of the Company that the utilization of any deferred tax assets is uncertain.

The Company complies with FASB ASC 740 for accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in a company's financial statements, which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement process for financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. For those benefits to be recognized, a tax position must be more-likely-than-not to be sustained upon examination by taxing authorities. FASB ASC 740 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. Based on the Company's evaluation, it has been concluded that there are no significant uncertain tax positions requiring recognition in the Company's financial statements. The Company believes that its income tax positions would be sustained on audit and does not anticipate any adjustments that would result in a material change to its financial position.

Revenue Recognition

Sales Income - During 2019, the company adapted the provision of ASU 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASC 606").

ASC 606 provides a five-step model for recognizing revenue from contracts:

- Identify the contract with the customer
- Identify the performance obligations within the contract
- Determine the transaction price
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations
- Recognize revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied

The Company's primary source of revenue is the accrual of services income and the Company records this revenue as the services are performed. As the Company's products become more technologically feasible, it may realize other revenue streams.

Accounts Receivable

Trade receivables due from customers are uncollateralized customer obligations due under normal trade terms requiring payment either upon proper invoicing or within 30 day of 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 and 2020, the Company had \$132,116 and \$152,252 balances of accounts receivable, respectively.

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.

Advertising

The Company expenses advertising costs as they are incurred.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2019, FASB amended ASU No. 2019-07, Compensation – Stock Compensation, to expand the scope of Topic 718, Compensation – Stock Compensation, to include share-based payment transactions for acquiring goods and services from nonemployees. The new standard for nonpublic entities will be effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and early application is permitted. We are currently evaluating the effect that the updated standard will have on the financial statements and related disclosures.

In August 2019, amendments to existing accounting guidance were issued through Accounting Standards Update 2019-15 to clarify the accounting for implementation costs for cloud computing arrangements. The amendments specify that existing guidance for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software also applies to implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021, 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 – INCOME TAX PROVISION

The Company is a “C” corporation for US federal tax purposes. The Company has filed or will file its corporate income tax return for the period ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. The income tax returns 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.

NOTE 4 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company compensates members of management per their compensation agreements.

Because the Company is held closely by management, it cannot be guaranteed that this level of compensation or sales prices are commensurate with market rates for the goods and services rendered.

NOTE 5 – DEBT

In 2020, the Company borrowed approximately \$90,000 in funds under the Paycheck Protection Program (“PPP”) administered by the US Small Business Administration. The PPP loans are generally forgivable if specified terms of using the funds are met. The Company met these terms and the loan was formally forgiven in 2021.

Also, in 2021-2020, the Company received \$855,377 in loan notes, net of offering costs from a Regulation CF offering conducted on Microventures.

NOTE 6 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

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

NOTE 7 – EQUITY

The Company has common and preferred stock. The Company has 15,000,000 shares of common stock and 6,904,805 shares of preferred stock authorized.

The classes of stock have the following rights. Common stock shareholders have the right to vote on certain items of Company business at the rate of one vote per share of stock. Common Stock ranks behind all issues of preferred stock in liquidation preference. The shares of Preferred Stock are convertible into Common Stock at the holder's election at a dilution protected 1:1 rate.

NOTE 8 – GOING CONCERN

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The Company began operation in 2009 and may not be generating cash from operations if the Company's owner and founder was paid a market-based rate of compensation. 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 9 – VENDOR COST SHARE

In 2021 and 2020, the company received \$3,120,978 and \$4,331,334 respectively in contributions towards their cost sharing obligations and reimbursement for ongoing United States Department of Energy (US DOE) contracts from various vendors and the State of Washington. The company has five agreements currently in place with US DOE, the latest of which will expire in May 2022. These agreements are stage-gated and the company will have to meet various technical milestones and fund-raising milestones to meet cost sharing obligations in order to continue to receive funding. Per these agreements, eighty cents on every dollar the company spends on approved contracts, per the agreements, are reimbursed and recognized by US DOE.

NOTE 10 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Anticipated Crowdfunded Offering

The Company is offering (the "Crowdfunded Offering") up to \$2,999,994.90 of Common Stock in a securities offering intending to be exempt from registration under Regulation CF.

The Crowdfunded Offering is being made through StartEngine, a FINRA approved Regulation CF portal. StartEngine is being compensated under customary terms for facilitating the Crowdfunded Offering.

Management's Evaluation

Management has evaluated subsequent events through April 18, 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.