Offering Memorandum: Part II of Offering Document (Exhibit A to Form C)

Solar Roadways Incorporated
721 Pine Street
Sandpoint, ID 83864
https://solarroadways.com/

Up to $2,499,997.50 in Common Stock at $4.55
Minimum Target Amount: $9,996.35

A crowdfunding investment involves risk. You should not invest any funds in this offering unless you can afford to lose your entire investment.

In making an investment decision, investors must rely on their own examination of the issuer and the terms of the offering, including the merits and risks involved. These securities have not been recommended or approved by any federal or state securities commission or regulatory authority. Furthermore, these authorities have not passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this document.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission does not pass upon the merits of any securities offered or the terms of the offering, nor does it pass upon the accuracy or completeness of any offering document or literature.

These securities are offered under an exemption from registration; however, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has not made an independent determination that these securities are exempt from registration.
Company:

Company: Solar Roadways Incorporated  
Address: 721 Pine Street, Sandpoint, ID 83864  
State of Incorporation: ID  
Date Incorporated: May 30, 2006

Terms:

Equity

Offering Minimum: $9,996.35 | 2,197 shares of Common Stock  
Offering Maximum: $2,499,997.50 | 549,450 shares of Common Stock  
Type of Security Offered: Common Stock  
Purchase Price of Security Offered: $4.55  
Minimum Investment Amount (per investor): $295.75

COVID Relief

This offering is being conducted on an expedited basis due to circumstances relating to COVID-19 and pursuant to the SEC’s temporary COVID-19 regulatory relief set out in Regulation Crowdfunding §227.201(x).

Expedited closing sooner than 21 days.

Further, in reliance on Regulation Crowdfunding §227.303(g)(2) A funding portal that is an intermediary in a transaction involving the offer or sale of securities initiated between May 4, 2020, and February 28, 2021, in reliance on section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act (15 U.S.C. 77d(a)(6)) by an issuer that is conducting an offering on an expedited basis due to circumstances relating to COVID-19 shall not be required to comply with the requirement in paragraph (e)(3)(i) of this section that a funding portal not direct a transmission of funds earlier than 21 days after the date on which the intermediary makes publicly available on its platform the information required to be provided by the issuer under §§227.201 and 227.203(a).

Voting Rights of Securities Sold in this Offering

Voting Proxy. Each Subscriber shall appoint the Chief Executive Officer of the Company (the “CEO”), or his or her successor, as the Subscriber’s true and lawful proxy and attorney, with the power to act alone and with full power of substitution, to, consistent with this instrument and on behalf of the Subscriber, (i) vote all Securities, (ii) give and receive notices and communications, (iii) execute any instrument or document that the CEO determines is necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its authority under this instrument, and (iv) take all actions necessary or appropriate in the judgment of the CEO for the accomplishment of the foregoing. The proxy and power granted by the Subscriber pursuant to this Section are coupled with an interest. Such proxy and power will be irrevocable. The proxy and power, so long as the Subscriber is an individual, will survive the death, incompetency and disability of the
Subscriber and, so long as the Subscriber is an entity, will survive the merger or reorganization of the Subscriber or any other entity holding the Securities. However, the Proxy will terminate upon the closing of a firm-commitment underwritten public offering pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 covering the offer and sale of Common Stock or the effectiveness of a registration statement under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 covering the Common Stock.

*Maximum Number of Shares Offered subject to adjustment for bonus shares. See Bonus info below.

**Investment Incentives and Bonuses**

**Early Bird**

Friends and Family - First 24 hours | 10% bonus shares

**Volume**

Tier 1 perk ($300) - 15% merchandise discount from our online store until December 31, 2020

Tier 2 perk ($1000) - Investor exclusive coin (design 1)

Tier 3 perk ($5000) - Investor exclusive coins (designs 1 & 2)

Tier 4 perk ($10,000) - Investor exclusive coins (designs 1-3)

Tier 5 perk ($25,000) - Investor exclusive coins (designs 1-4)

Tier 6 perk ($100,000) - Investor exclusive coins (designs 1-4) + receive one of the first SRS Solar Road Panels produced

*All perks occur when the offering is completed.*

**The 10% StartEngine Owners’ Bonus**

Solar Roadways® Incorporated will offer 10% additional bonus shares for all investments that are committed by investors that are eligible for the StartEngine Crowdfunding Inc. OWNer’s bonus.

This means eligible StartEngine shareholders will receive a 10% bonus for any shares they purchase in this offering. For example, if you buy 100 shares of Common Stock at $4.55/ share, you will receive 110 shares of Common Stock, meaning you’ll own 110 shares for $455. Fractional shares will not be distributed and share bonuses will be determined by rounding down to the nearest whole share.

This 10% Bonus is only valid during the investors eligibility period. Investors eligible for this bonus will also have priority if they are on a waitlist to invest and the company surpasses its maximum funding goal. They will have the first opportunity to invest
should room in the offering become available if prior investments are cancelled or fail.

Investors will only receive a single bonus, which will be the highest bonus rate they are eligible for.

The Company and its Business

Company Overview

Solar Roadways (SR) makes intelligent solar panels that can be driven upon. Each panel contains a microprocessor that controls LEDs (for road lines, verbiage, signage) and heating elements (to clear snow/ice). These Solar Road Panels can be used to build roads, parking lots, driveways, bike paths, etc., making them all renewable energy sources.

Solar Roadways was originally formed in 2006 and has been in development and business for 14 years. The founders, CEO and President Scott Brusaw and Vice President Julie Brusaw, hold multiple key patents in relation to its products. These two patents (US 8,907,202B and US D712,822 S) are licensed to the company for use.

Competitors and Industry

The industry is infrastructure and includes all walking and driving surfaces, including roads, parking lots, driveways, sidewalks, military bases, etc... anything currently made of asphalt or concrete. Therefore, this is a global industry. We have spoken with manufacturers in the U.S., Canada, Germany, Austria, and South Korea. We plan to start manufacturing in the U.S. and then expand to the rest of the world.

Competitors:

SolaRoad – solar only – located in the Netherlands

Wattway – solar only – located in France

Qilu – solar only – located in China

Platio – solar only – located in Hungary – pedestrian surfaces only

The industry landscape is all walking and driving surfaces in the world. We plan to be a global business. We are the “original” Solar Roadways® in that we first presented the concept to the world. Some competitors have sprung up in other countries with less technologically advanced products. Some are rushing straight to roadway applications. We have always planned that roads would be our last application, believing it to be smarter to begin with installations for pedestrians and slow-moving traffic, while we gradually move toward the final goal: highways.

Current Stage and Roadmap

Current Development Stage

We have developed four Solar Road Panel models while doing research and development funded by three U.S. Department of Transportation grants.

Our models SR3 and SR4 have had “real world testing” at our public pilot site in Idaho. Both USDOT testing at independent universities and pilot testing have improved each successive model.

We have no products on the market currently. We are in the process of developing Solar Road Panel model SR5, the fifth iteration of our product. SR5 will become our first commercially available product.

SR5 is currently under development and is scheduled to become the first commercially available Solar Road Panel in Q1/Q2 2021. Upon design completion, SR5 will be submitted for UL and FCC approval. UL is Underwriters Laboratories and FCC is Federal Communications Commission. UL is unsure how long it will take since we have a product that is unique and original in nature. FCC should take less than six months.

Target customers include governments (cities, military bases, airports, etc.), road builders, business owners (parking lots and walkways), home owners (driveways, patios, pool surrounds sports courts), sports stadiums, offshore drilling platforms, etc.

The Team

Officers and Directors

Name: Scott Brusaw

Scott Brusaw’s current primary role is with the Issuer.

Positions and offices currently held with the issuer:

- **Position:** Chief Executive Officer and President
  - **Dates of Service:** May 30, 2006 - Present
  - **Responsibilities:** Mr. Brusaw handles engineering design in his role and is the project leader primarily on hardware, firmware, and software. Currently, Mr. Brusaw does not receive a salary for his roles.

Name: Julie Ann Brusaw

Julie Ann Brusaw’s current primary role is with the Issuer.

Positions and offices currently held with the issuer:
Position: Vice President  
Dates of Service: May 06, 2006 - Present  
Responsibilities: Mrs. Brusaw manages social media and marketing efforts of the company. Mrs. Brusaw does not currently receive a salary for this role.

Risk Factors

The SEC requires the company to identify risks that are specific to its business and its financial condition. The company is still subject to all the same risks that all companies in its business, and all companies in the economy, are exposed to. These include risks relating to economic downturns, political and economic events and technological developments (such as hacking and the ability to prevent hacking). Additionally, early-stage companies are inherently more risky than more developed companies. You should consider general risks as well as specific risks when deciding whether to invest.

These are the risks that relate to the Company:

Uncertain Risk
An investment in the Company (also referred to as “we”, “us”, “our”, or “Company”) involves a high degree of risk and should only be considered by those who can afford the loss of their entire investment. Furthermore, the purchase of any of the common stock should only be undertaken by persons whose financial resources are sufficient to enable them to indefinitely retain an illiquid investment. Each investor in the Company should consider all of the information provided to such potential investor regarding the Company as well as the following risk factors, in addition to the other information listed in the Company's Form C. The following risk factors are not intended, and shall not be deemed to be, a complete description of the commercial and other risks inherent in the investment in the Company.

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 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/note 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 infrastructure industry. However, that may never happen or it may happen at a price that results in you losing money on this investment.

If the Company cannot raise sufficient funds it will not succeed
The Company, is offering common stock in the amount of up to $1.07 million in this offering, and may close on any investments that are made. Even if the maximum amount is raised, the Company is likely to need additional funds in the future in order to grow, and if it cannot raise those funds for whatever reason, including reasons relating to the Company itself or the broader economy, it may not survive. If the Company manages to raise only the minimum amount of funds, sought, it will have to find other sources of funding for some of the plans outlined in “Use of Proceeds.”

We may not have enough capital as needed and may be required to raise more capital.
We anticipate needing access to credit in order to support our working capital requirements as we grow. Although interest rates are low, it is still a difficult environment for obtaining credit on favorable terms. If we cannot obtain credit when we need it, we could be forced to raise additional equity capital, modify our growth plans, or take some other action. Issuing more equity may require bringing on additional investors. Securing these additional investors could require pricing our equity below its current price. If so, your investment could lose value as a result of this additional dilution. In addition, even if the equity is not priced lower, your ownership percentage would be decreased with the addition of more investors. If we are unable to find additional investors willing to provide capital, then it is possible that we will choose to cease our sales activity. In that case, the only asset remaining to generate a return on your investment could be our intellectual property. Even if we are not forced to cease our sales activity, the unavailability of credit could result in the Company performing below expectations, which could adversely impact the value of your investment.

Terms of subsequent financings may adversely impact your investment
We will likely need to engage in common equity, debt, or preferred stock financings in the future, which may reduce the value of your investment in the Common Stock. Interest on debt securities could increase costs and negatively impact operating results. Preferred stock could be issued in series from time to time with such designation, rights, preferences, and limitations as needed to raise capital. The terms of preferred stock could be more advantageous to those investors than to the holders of Common Stock. In addition, if we need to raise more equity capital from the sale of
Common Stock, institutional or other investors may negotiate terms that are likely to be more favorable than the terms of your investment, and possibly a lower purchase price per share.

*Management Discretion as to Use of Proceeds*
Our success will be substantially dependent upon the discretion and judgment of our management team with respect to the application and allocation of the proceeds of this Offering. The use of proceeds described below is an estimate based on our current business plan. We, however, may find it necessary or advisable to re-allocate portions of the net proceeds reserved for one category to another, and we will have broad discretion in doing so.

*Projections: Forward Looking Information*
Any projections or forward looking statements regarding our anticipated financial or operational performance are hypothetical and are based on management's best estimate of the probable results of our operations and will not have been reviewed by our independent accountants. These projections will be based on assumptions which management believes are reasonable. Some assumptions invariably will not materialize due to unanticipated events and circumstances beyond management's control. Therefore, actual results of operations will vary from such projections, and such variances may be material. Any projected results cannot be guaranteed.

*Developing new products and technologies entails significant risks and uncertainties*
We are currently in the research and development stage and have only manufactured prototypes (models SR1-SR4) for our Solar Road Panels. Delays or cost overruns in the development of our Solar Road Panels 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.

*Minority Holder; Securities with Voting Rights*
The common stock that an investor is buying has voting rights attached to them. However, you will be part of the minority shareholders of the Company and have agreed to appoint the Chief Executive Officer of the Company (the "CEO"), or his or her successor, as your voting proxy. You are trusting in management discretion in making good business decisions that will grow your investments. Furthermore, in the event of a liquidation of our company, you will only be paid out if there is any cash remaining after all of the creditors of our company have been paid out.

*You are trusting that management will make the best decision for the company*
You are trusting in management discretion. You are buying securities as a minority holder, and therefore must trust the management of the Company to make good business decisions that grow your investment.

*Insufficient Funds*
The company might not sell enough securities in this offering to meet its operating needs and fulfill its plans, in which case it will cease operating and you will get
nothing. Even if we sell all the common stock we are offering now, the Company will (possibly) need to raise more funds in the future, and if it can't get them, we will fail. Even if we do make a successful offering in the future, the terms of that offering might result in your investment in the company being worth less, because later investors might get better terms.

*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 are an early stage company and have not yet generated any profits*

SOLAR ROADWAYS was formed on MAY 30TH, 2006. Accordingly, the Company has a limited history upon which an evaluation of its performance and future prospects can be made. Our current and proposed operations are subject to all business risks associated with new enterprises. These include likely fluctuations in operating results as the Company reacts to developments in its market, managing its growth and the entry of competitors into the market. We will only be able to pay dividends on any shares once our directors determine that we are financially able to do so. SOLAR ROADWAYS has incurred a net loss and has had limited revenues generated since inception. There is no assurance that we will be profitable in the next 3 years or generate sufficient revenues to pay dividends to the holders of the shares.

*We are an early stage company and have limited revenue and operating history*

The Company has a short history, few customers, and effectively no revenue. If you are investing in this company, it's because you think that Solar Roadways is a good idea, that the team will be able to successfully market, and sell the product or service, that we can price them right and sell them to enough people so that the Company will succeed. Further, we have never turned a profit and there is no assurance that we will ever be profitable.

*We have existing patents that we might not be able to protect properly*

One of the Company's most valuable assets is its intellectual property. The Company's owns numerous patents, trademarks, 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.

*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.

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 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.

Pending approval
Government entities and others require UL and FCC approval on a product such as ours. Part of your investment will be applied toward receiving these approvals. There is no guarantee that we will receive these approvals, which will limit the size of the market available for our product.

The SEC requires the Company to identify risks that are specific to its business and its financial condition.
The Company is still subject to all the same risks that all companies in its business, and all companies in the economy, are exposed to. These include risks relating to economic downturns, political and economic events and technological developments (such as hacking and the ability to prevent hacking). Additionally, early-stage companies are inherently more risky than more developed companies. You should consider general risks as well as specific risks when deciding whether to invest. These are the principal risks that relate to the Company and its business:

Our patents and other intellectual property could be unenforceable or ineffective.
One of the Company's most valuable assets is its intellectual property. We currently hold 2 issued patents as well as a number of trademarks, copyrights, Internet domain names, and trade secrets. We believe the most valuable component of our intellectual property portfolio is our patents and that much of the Company's current value depends on the strength of these patents. The Company intends to continue to file additional patent applications and build its intellectual property portfolio as we discover new technologies related to solar roadways.

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 patent 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 these patents are deemed unenforceable, the Company will almost certainly lose any revenue it receives from sublicensees and be unable to enter into additional sublicenses. This would cut off a significant potential revenue stream for the Company.

Patents are limited in their impact to the country of issue.
The Company currently possesses the rights to one or more issued patents in the United States. Moreover, even though these patents have been issued, they can be challenged in a variety of ways such that it is possible that the Company will be competing without enforceable intellectual property protection in one or more of these markets. Moreover, it is possible that the holders of patents for other devices
that are similar to our product will sue for infringement even if our products do not infringe. It is also possible that we are mistaken in our belief of non-infringement. Because of the inherent uncertainties in patent law and the associated costs of litigation, we may choose to settle these lawsuits instead of litigating them, or we may choose to litigate them. A settlement will likely have a negative impact on the value of the Company as will a defeat in litigation. Regardless of the outcome, the time we spend addressing patent issues will take away from the time we can spend executing our business strategy. As a result, even if we win an infringement challenge, the Company and your investment may be significantly and adversely affected by the process. If we lose an infringement action, we may be forced to shut down our operating subsidiary, pay past damages and future royalties on our products, and/or reduce the royalty rates for any sublicenses we grant to our intellectual property. Any of these contingencies could significantly and adversely affect the value of your investment in the Company.

*The cost of enforcing our patents could prevent us from enforcing them.*
Patent litigation has become extremely expensive. Even if we believe that a competitor is infringing on one or more of our patents, 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 patent(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 patent(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 patents because of the cost of enforcement, your investment in the Company could be significantly and adversely affected.

*This is a new and unproven industry.*
Regardless of any current perceptions of the market, it is entirely possible that our product will not gain significant acceptance with any group of customers. Remember, we have launched a product that overlaps with two well established industries – asphalt and concrete. It could be very difficult to persuade a large number of the participants in these industries to try something new and expensive.

*The Company will only be able to create value if people are persuaded to buy Solar Road Panels.*
If we are unsuccessful in achieving significant sales, the value of your investment will depreciate significantly.

*Credit might not be available when we need it; issuing more equity to raise working capital may dilute your ownership interest or may not be possible.*
We anticipate needing access to credit in order to support our working capital requirements as we grow. Although interest rates are low, it is still a difficult environment for obtaining credit on favorable terms. If we cannot obtain credit when we need it, we could be forced to raise additional equity capital, modify our growth plans, or take some other action.
Issuing more equity could require bringing on additional investors.
Securing these additional investors could require pricing our equity below its current price. If so, your investment could lose value as a result of this additional dilution. In addition, even if the equity is not priced lower, your ownership percentage would be decreased with the addition of more investors. If we are unable to find additional investors willing to provide capital, then it is possible that we will choose to cease our sales activity. Even if we are not forced to cease our sales activity, the unavailability of credit could result in the Company performing below expectations, which could adversely impact the value of your investment.

Our current or future products could have a latent design flaw or manufacturing defect
Although we have done extensive testing on our current products and intend to do similar testing on future products, it is possible that there is a design flaw that will require us to recall all or a significant number of products that we have delivered to customers. Similarly, it is possible that our manufacturer will introduce a defect during the manufacturing process, triggering a recall. A major recall of our products would be expensive and could significantly impact the value of the Company.

Our new products could fail to achieve the sales traction we expect
Our growth projections are based on an assumption that we will be able to successfully launch a lower priced product and that it will be able to gain traction in the marketplace.

It is possible that our new product will fail to gain market acceptance for any number of reasons.
If the new product fails to achieve significant sales and acceptance in the marketplace, this could materially and adversely impact the value of your investment.

We may face technological challenges.
We may discover that the optimal retail price points for Solar Road Panels are below where we can sustainably price our current architecture. That could necessitate the development of a new product architecture that could take years to go from concept to product. It is possible that during the development of this next generation product, one or more issues may arise that could cause us to abandon it. This could happen at any point in the development cycle and could result in a significant delay to achieving the lower-priced product line.

Many of our growth assumptions are tied to our ability to deliver a mass consumer product.
If we need to develop a completely new product line to meet that requirement, that could create significant delays and adversely impact the value of your investment. The nature of the product means there is a high likelihood we will face product liability lawsuits If our product is shown to be defectively designed or manufactured, then we may be forced to pay significant awards, undertake a costly product recall, and/or redesign the product.

We could fail to achieve the growth rate we expect even with additional investments.
We expect to generate a significant amount of growth from the investments we will
make into marketing a reduced price product following this offering and the private placement that we are conducting concurrently. However, it is possible that price is not as significant an issue as we thought. As a result, for that, or some other reason, our marketing efforts may not generate a significant increase in sales volume. If this is the case, we may be forced to cease this additional marketing spend and reduce our growth rate. A slower growth rate will lengthen the time it takes for us to achieve our revenue goals and reduce the value of the Company, thereby reducing the value of your investment.

*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, website design, accounting, legal work, 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. As a result, your investment could be adversely impacted by our reliance on third parties and their performance.

*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, engineering, 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.

*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. Similarly, we do not expect to issue dividends to investors, even if we are in the position to do so. Instead, we intend to re-invest profits back into the Company in an effort to drive growth. As a result, the most likely path to making a positive return on your investment is through a successful sale of the business.

*Even if we achieve our revenue plans, it is possible that market conditions will lead us to conclude that a sale is not viable, not in the best interest of the shareholders at that*
time, or inappropriate for any number of reasons.
Because your return on this investment is likely tied to the sale of the Company, there are a wide range of factors that will impact the value of your investment that are out of our control, including, but not limited to, the selling environment, the number of interested purchasers, the perceived value of our brand and our intellectual property, comparable recent sales in our industry and other industries, the projected performance of infrastructure categories at the time of the sale, the cost of capital, and the perceived synergies between our Company and the acquirer.

The founders own the patents associated with the company.
The founders, CEO and President Scott Brusaw and Vice President Julie Brusaw, hold multiple key patents in relation to its products. These two patents (US 8,907,202B and US D712,822 S) are licensed to the company for use.
Ownership and Capital Structure; Rights of the Securities

Ownership
The following table sets forth information regarding beneficial ownership of the company’s holders of 20% or more of any class of voting securities as of the date of this Offering Statement filing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stockholder Name</th>
<th>Number of Securities Owned</th>
<th>Type of Security Owned</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scott Brusaw</td>
<td>2,997,000</td>
<td>Common Stock</td>
<td>49.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julie Brusaw</td>
<td>2,997,000</td>
<td>Common Stock</td>
<td>49.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Company’s Securities

The Company has authorized equity stock. As part of the Regulation Crowdfunding raise, the Company will be offering up to 549,450 of Common Stock.

Common Stock

The amount of security authorized is 10,000,000 with a total of 6,600,000 outstanding.

Voting Rights

One vote per share. Please see voting rights in this offering.

Material Rights

Voting Rights of Securities Sold in this Offering

Voting Proxy. Each Subscriber shall appoint the Chief Executive Officer of the Company (the “CEO”), or his or her successor, as the Subscriber’s true and lawful proxy and attorney, with the power to act alone and with full power of substitution, to, consistent with this instrument and on behalf of the Subscriber, (i) vote all Securities, (ii) give and receive notices and communications, (iii) execute any instrument or document that the CEO determines is necessary or appropriate in the exercise of its authority under this instrument, and (iv) take all actions necessary or appropriate in the judgment of the CEO for the accomplishment of the foregoing. The proxy and power granted by the Subscriber pursuant to this Section are coupled with an interest. Such proxy and power will be irrevocable. The proxy and power, so long as the Subscriber is an individual, will survive the death, incompetency and disability of the Subscriber and, so long as the Subscriber is an entity, will survive the merger or reorganization of the Subscriber or any other entity holding the Securities. However, the Proxy will terminate upon the closing of a firm-commitment underwritten public offering pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 covering the offer and sale of Common Stock or the effectiveness of a registration statement under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 covering the Common Stock.

Equity Incentive Plan
The total amount outstanding includes 600,000 shares to be issued pursuant to the Company's 2020 Equity Incentive Plan which are reserved but unissued.

What it means to be a minority holder

As a minority holder of common stock of the company, you will have limited rights in regards to the corporate actions of the company, including additional issuances of securities, company repurchases of securities, a sale of the company or its significant assets, or company transactions with related parties. Further, investors in this offering may have rights less than those of other investors, and will have limited influence on the corporate actions of the company.

Dilution

Investors should understand the potential for dilution. The investor's stake in a company could be diluted due to the company issuing additional shares. In other words, when the company issues more shares, the percentage of the company that you own will go down, even though the value of the company may go up. You will own a smaller piece of a larger company. This increase in number of shares outstanding could result from a stock offering (such as an initial public offering, another crowdfunding round, a venture capital round, angel investment), employees exercising stock options, or by conversion of certain instruments (e.g. convertible bonds, preferred shares or warrants) into stock. If the company decides to issue more shares, an investor could experience value dilution, with each share being worth less than before, and control dilution, with the total percentage an investor owns being less than before. There may also be earnings dilution, with a reduction in the amount earned per share (though this typically occurs only if the company offers dividends, and most early stage companies are unlikely to offer dividends, preferring to invest any earnings into the company).

Transferability of securities

For a year, the securities can only be resold:

- In an IPO;
- To the company;
- To an accredited investor; and
- To a member of the family of the purchaser 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 purchaser or the equivalent, or in connection with the death or divorce of the purchaser or other similar circumstance.

Recent Offerings of Securities

We have made the following issuances of securities within the last three years:
Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Financial Condition

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of our operations together with our financial statements and related notes appearing at the end of this Offering Memorandum. This discussion contains forward-looking statements reflecting our current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results and the timing of events may differ materially from those contained in these forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, including those discussed in the section entitled “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Offering Memorandum.

Results of Operations

Circumstances which led to the performance of financial statements:

Year ended December 31, 2019 compared to year ended December 31, 2018

Since inception in 2006, the Company has been in a research, development and testing phase. Due to this, since inception, the Company operated on three grants, our Indiegogo campaign, a PPP loan, and a couple of cash prizes for contests.

Revenue

We finished our third contract ($750,000) with the U.S. Department of Transportation in 2019. Both years were research and development. In November of 2019, the SR3 panels in the Sandpoint pilot project were replaced with the newer SR4 models at our cost (approximately $40,000).
We had planned to begin taking orders in early 2020, but the pandemic hit and talks ceased.

During 2018-2019, Solar Roadways Incorporated was in research and development phase.

In 2018, we were in the middle of our third U.S. Department of Transportation grant. This is the year most of the civil engineering tests were performed at Marquette University. These tests came to over $180,000 total, so this was the year of the most cash flow from the grant.

In 2019, we had wrapped up the grant by mid-year and the grant cash flow ended. Solar Road Panel SR4 was designed and installed in the Sandpoint, Idaho pilot project in November.

**Cost of Sales & Gross Margins**

Cost of sales in 2019 was $123,479, a decrease of approximately $130,124, from costs of $253,603 in fiscal year 2018. The reduction was largely due to the fact that in neither year were there any traditional COGS. These were both research and development years. In 2018, the following were the major items that made up the COGS: (i) Purchases of $51,403, (ii) Payroll Expenses of $62,781, (iii) Shipping of $6,426, and (iv) Subcontractors of $136,828 (Marquette University). In 2019, the following were the major items that made up the COGS: (i) Purchases of $39,855, (ii) Payroll of $65,747, (iii) Shipping of $14,286, and (iv) Subcontractors of $3,588. These are all expenses rather than goods sold.

**Expenses**

Our main expenses are one employees’ salary, utilities, and rent. This all comes to approximately $10,000/month.

**Historical results and cash flows:**

Historical results are not indicative of the future. To date, we have been in research and development, with the exception of pilot projects. We've been operating on three grants from the U.S. Department of Transportation and money raised during an Indiegogo campaign. While we're still looking for grants with the Department of Defence, we plan to start selling product next year to create cash flow. Pilot projects were used for real world testing. Since our inception, our cash flow has been in the forms of government grants ($1.6 million), crowdfunding ($2.2 million), donations, and contest awards ($125,000). While we plan to continue obtaining grants (we've just been awarded a DoD grant), we will begin selling Solar Road Panels in 2021. This will become our main source of revenue for the first time.

**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

What capital resources are currently available to the Company? (Cash on hand, existing lines of credit, shareholder loans, etc...
Our current cash on hand is $730,000 in a checking account. We have three credit cards:

American Express, Limit $17,000

CapitalOne Visa, Limit $15,000

Chase Visa, Limit $50,100

We receive $10,000 a month from a manufacturer under contract.

**How do the funds of this campaign factor into your financial resources? (Are these funds critical to your company operations? Or do you have other funds or capital resources available?)**

The funds of this campaign are not critical to our company operations. We also receive $10,000/month from our manufacturer. In addition, we'll soon be receiving funds from a US DoD grant. Funds of this campaign will be used to complete R&D and get Underwriters Laboratories and Federal Communications Commission approval of our product.

**Are the funds from this campaign necessary to the viability of the company? (Of the total funds that your company has, how much of that will be made up of funds raised from the crowdfunding campaign?)**

The funds from this campaign are not necessary to the viability of the company. The funds will get us to market much faster to create a positive cash flow.

**How long will you be able to operate the company if you raise your minimum? What expenses is this estimate based on?**

If we were only able to raise the $10,000 minimum funding goal, this will not support our business or provide any significant ability to operate the company.

**How long will you be able to operate the company if you raise your maximum funding goal?**

If we are able to raise the maximum funding goal, this will get us through one year, perhaps two. That gives us enough time to complete research and development and get Underwriters Laboratory and Federal Communications Commission approval. This will get us to market.

**Are there any additional future sources of capital available to your company? (Required capital contributions, lines of credit, contemplated future capital raises, etc...)**
Two grants have been applied for this calendar year and one (Department of Defense) has been awarded to Solar Roadways Incorporated. We will be applying for other grants. While future capital raises are a possibility, we have no current plans.

**Indebtedness**

- **Creditor**: American Express  
  **Amount Owed**: $360.52  
  **Interest Rate**: 19.24%  
  Limit $17,000, Balance $360.52

- **Creditor**: CapitalOne Visa  
  **Amount Owed**: $328.97  
  **Interest Rate**: 22.9%  
  Limit $15,000, Balance $328.97

- **Creditor**: Chase Visa  
  **Amount Owed**: $40,576.60  
  **Interest Rate**: 15.99%  
  Limit $50,100, Balance $40,576.60

**Related Party Transactions**

- **Name of Entity**: Mr. and Mrs. Julie and Scott Brusaw  
  **Relationship to Company**: Officer  
  **Nature / amount of interest in the transaction**: The Company paid its executive team, Mr. and Mrs. Brusaw a total of $70,566 and $23,846 in salary during 2019 and 2018 respectively.  
  **Material Terms**: Additionally, the Company has loaned funds to an affiliate with common ownership as discussed in Note 4 of the Financials attached as Exhibit B to this Form C. The Company has a note receivable from Poor Baby Moose LLC, an affiliate company with common ownership to the Company, in the amounts of $168,679 and $182,084 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The notes do not bear interest nor have a fixed maturity. As discussed in Note 9 of the financial statements, this note receivable has been distributed to the owners of the Company in October 2020. As these transactions are between related parties, there is no guarantee that the terms, pricing and conditions of the transactions are comparable to market rates.

**Valuation**

**Pre-Money Valuation**: $30,030,000.00
Valuation Details:

The Company determined its pre-money valuation based on an analysis of the following factors:

For Solar Roadways, comparisons that would normally be used in valuations in our view don't exist. We are the company who invented Solar Road Panels, the actual product, thereby creating a new product category. Although some companies have tried to copy our technology, we believe they are much less advanced. Solar Roadways is opening up a whole new market for the solar industry.

We have successfully completed three U.S. Department of Transportation grants (totaling $1.6 million), which funded most of our research and development and all our civil engineering testing. We were just (October 2020) awarded grant by the U.S. Department of Defense. If successful, this should open the doors to military bases around the world. We have already heard from several. Military bases have a mandate to obtain 25-percent of their power through renewables by 2025.

The market is any walking or driving surface currently made of asphalt or concrete: Roads, parking lots, driveways, sidewalks, bike paths, airports, military bases, sports stadiums, etc. This is a global market, and we have interest from all over the world including every continent but Antarctica.

We have one manufacturer (who also makes our circuit boards) under contract in Dayton, Ohio and are in talks with a mass manufacturer in Detroit, Michigan: they already have a facility ready in Indiana and have calculated that they can make up to 600,000 Solar Road Panels per year at this one plant alone. They have manufacturing facilities around the world, which will allow us to expand our operations globally when ready. They are planning a trip to visit our facility in Idaho in the coming weeks.

We have two issued patents and are also patent pending, and we have two registered trademarks.

We broke two Indiegogo records: the most donors at over 48,000 and donations from the most (165) different countries. This told us that the world was ready for Solar Roadways.

We have now designed four iterations of our Solar Road Panel. SR1 was proof of concept for the U.S. Department of Transportation. SR2 contained LEDs, heating elements, and solar cells, but the LED intensity and heating systems were manually controlled. SR3 automated the LED and heating systems. SR4 was the culmination of everything we've learned with improved solar cells, LEDs, and cabling system. SR5 – currently being designed – will become our first commercially available product.

Based on the above analysis, the Company determined its valuation internally without a formal third-party evaluation. The pre-money valuation has been calculated on a fully diluted basis. In making this calculation, we have assumed that any shares reserved for issuance under a stock plan are issued.
Use of Proceeds

If we raise the Target Offering Amount of $9,996.55 we plan to use these proceeds as follows:

- **StartEngine Platform Fees**
  3.5%

- **StartEngine Premium service**
  96.5%
  If we raise the minimum, the funds will go to StartEngine's premium service.

If we raise the over allotment amount of $2,499,997.50, we plan to use these proceeds as follows:

- **StartEngine Platform Fees**
  3.5%

- **Research & Development**
  50.0%
  Development of a custom microinverter and Solar Road Panel model SR5, which should be the first commercially available Solar Road Panel.

- **Equipment**
  15.0%
  Equipment

- **Operations**
  4.0%
  Rent, utilities, travel

- **Company Employment**
  27.5%
  Salaries for employees

The Company may change the intended use of proceeds if our officers believe it is in the best interests of the company.

Regulatory Information

Disqualification

No disqualifying event has been recorded in respect to the company or its officers or directors.

Compliance Failure

The company has not previously failed to comply with the requirements of Regulation
Crowdfunding.

Ongoing Reporting

The Company will file a report electronically with the SEC annually and post the report on its website no later than April 30 (120 days after Fiscal Year End). Once posted, the annual report may be found on the Company’s website at https://solarroadways.com/ (https://solarroadways.com/annualreport).

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

(1) it is required to file reports under Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act;

(2) it has filed at least one (1) annual report pursuant to Regulation Crowdfunding and has fewer than three hundred (300) holders of record and has total assets that do not exceed $10,000,000;

(3) it has filed at least three (3) annual reports pursuant to Regulation Crowdfunding;

(4) it or another party repurchases all of the securities issued in reliance on Section 4(a)(6) of the Securities Act, including any payment in full of debt securities or any complete redemption of redeemable securities; or

(5) it liquidates or dissolves its business in accordance with state law.

Updates

Updates on the status of this Offering may be found at: www.startengine.com/solarroadways

Investing Process

See Exhibit E to the Offering Statement of which this Offering Memorandum forms a part.
EXHIBIT B TO FORM C

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT’S REVIEW FOR Solar Roadways Incorporated

[See attached]
SOLAR ROADS INC.

Financial Statements
For the calendar years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

March 23, 2021

To: Board of Directors, SOLAR ROADWAYS INC.
    Attn: Scott Brusaw
Re: 2019-2018 Financial Statement Audit

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of SOLAR ROADWAYS INC. (a corporation organized in Idaho) (the “Company”), which comprise the balance sheets as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, and the related statements of operations, shareholder equity, and cash flows for the calendar year periods ended December 31, 2019 and 2018, 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, 2019 and 2018, 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 its ability to continue as a going concern depends on its ability to raise additional financing in the years ahead. 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

March 23, 2021
# SOLAR ROADWAYS INC.
## BALANCE SHEET
### As of December 31, 2019 and 2018
See Auditor’s Report and Notes to the Financial Statements

### ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Assets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and cash equivalents</td>
<td>$ 7,063</td>
<td>$ 46,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other current assets</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total current assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,271</strong></td>
<td><strong>755,582</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans to shareholder</td>
<td>168,679</td>
<td>182,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed assets, net of accumulated depreciation</td>
<td>26,728</td>
<td>37,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 202,678</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 266,675</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Current Liabilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>$ 28,007</td>
<td>$ 2,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other current liabilities</td>
<td>806</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>28,813</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,725</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>28,813</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,725</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OWNERS' EQUITY

- Common Stock (10,000,000 shares authorized, 6,000,000 and 6,000,000 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively) | 0 | 0 |
- Retained earnings | 173,865 | 263,950 |
| **Total Owners' Equity** | **173,865** | **140,162** |

### Total Liabilities and Owners' Equity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities and Owners' Equity</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 202,678</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 266,675</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOLAR ROADWAYS INC.
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
For Years Ending December 31, 2019 and 2018
See Auditor’s Report and Notes to the Financial Statements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenues, net</td>
<td>$211,392</td>
<td>$419,838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Cost of goods sold</td>
<td>123,479</td>
<td>253,603</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit</td>
<td>87,913</td>
<td>166,235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selling, general and administrative</td>
<td>166,856</td>
<td>131,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marketing and advertising</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>1,651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total operating expenses</td>
<td>167,300</td>
<td>133,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Operating Income (Loss)</td>
<td>(79,387)</td>
<td>33,007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation expense</td>
<td>10,698</td>
<td>14,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax provision (benefit)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Income (Loss)</td>
<td>$ (90,085)</td>
<td>$18,044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOLAR ROADWAYS INC.
STATEMENT OF OWNERS' EQUITY
For Years Ending December 31, 2019 and 2018
See Auditor’s Report and Notes to the Financial Statements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Common Stock</th>
<th>Retained Earnings</th>
<th>Total Owners' Equity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># Shares</td>
<td>$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as of January 1, 2018</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>$ 0</td>
<td>$ 245,906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income (loss)</td>
<td></td>
<td>18,044</td>
<td>18,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as of December 31, 2018</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>$ 0</td>
<td>$ 263,950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net income (loss)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(90,085)</td>
<td>(90,085)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as of December 31, 2019</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>$ 0</td>
<td>$ 173,865</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOLAR ROADWAYS INC.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
For Years Ending December 31, 2019 and 2018
See Auditor’s Report and Notes to the Financial Statements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating Activities</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net Income (Loss)</td>
<td>$ (90,085)</td>
<td>$ 18,044</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operations:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add back: Depreciation</td>
<td>10,698</td>
<td>14,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changes in operating asset and liabilities:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Increase) Decrease in other current assets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (Decrease) in accounts payable</td>
<td>25,782</td>
<td>(28,157)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase (Decrease) in other current liabilities</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>(130)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash used in operating activities</td>
<td>(53,299)</td>
<td>4,720</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Investing Activities                                      |           |           |
| (Extension)/Paydown of shareholder loans                 | 13,405    | 9,725     |
| Net cash used in operating activities                    | 13,405    | 9,725     |

| Financing Activities                                      |           |           |
| None                                                      | 0         | 0         |
| Net change in cash from financing activities              | 0         | 0         |
| Net change in cash and cash equivalents                   | (39,894)  | 14,445    |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period          | 46,957    | 32,512    |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period                | $ 7,063   | $ 46,957  |
NOTE 1 – NATURE OF OPERATIONS

SOLAR ROADWAYS INC. (which may be referred to as the “Company”, “we,” “us,” or “our”) was incorporated in Idaho on May 30, 2006. The Company develops technology and marketing of road paving materials capable of collecting solar energy and producing electricity.

Since Inception, the Company has relied on securing loans, capital contributions and product sales to fund its operations. As of December 31, 2019, the Company produces negative cash flow from operations and may incur additional losses prior to generating positive working capital. These matters raise substantial concern about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern (see Note 3). During the next twelve months, the Company intends to fund its operations with funding from a crowdfunding campaign (see Note 9) and the receipt of funds from revenue producing activities, if and when such can be realized. If the Company cannot secure additional capital, it may cease operations. These financial statements and related notes thereto do not include any adjustments that might result from these uncertainties.

NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation
The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("US GAAP"). We believe the accompanying financial statements include all the information and notes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. 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 consumer taste. These adverse conditions could affect the Company's financial condition and the results of its operations.

Concentration of Credit Risk
The Company maintains its cash with a major financial institution located in the United States of America, which it believes to be credit worthy. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation insures balances up to $250,000. At times, the Company may maintain balances in excess of the federally insured limits.
Cash and Cash Equivalents
The Company considers short-term, highly liquid investment with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. Cash consists of funds held in the Company’s checking account. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had $7,063 and $46,957 of cash on hand, respectively.

Fixed Assets
Property and equipment are 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 forty years.

The Company reviews the carrying value of property and equipment for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable from the estimated future cash flows expected to result from its use and eventual disposition. In cases where undiscounted expected future cash flows are less than the carrying value, an impairment loss is recognized equal to an amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of assets. The factors considered by management in performing this assessment include current operating results, trends and prospects, the manner in which the property is used, and the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had net fixed assets of $26,728 and $37,426, and had accumulated depreciation of $128,710 and $118,012, respectively.

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.

Inventory
The Company records inventory at the lower of the cost of the inventory purchased or the ascertainable market price with adjustments made periodically for obsolescence, shrinkage and loss.

Revenue Recognition
The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with ASC 606 when it has satisfied the performance obligations under an arrangement with the customer reflecting the terms and conditions under which products or services will be provided, the fee is fixed or determinable, and collection of any related receivable is probable. ASC Topic 606, “Revenue from Contracts with Customers” establishes principles for reporting information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity’s contracts to provide goods or services to customers. Revenues are recognized when control of the promised goods or services are transferred to a customer, in an amount that reflects the consideration that the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. The Company applies the following five steps in order to determine the appropriate amount of revenue to be recognized as it fulfills its obligations under each of its agreements: 1) identify the contract with a customer; 2) identify the performance obligations in the contract; 3) determine the transaction price; 4) allocate the transaction price to performance obligations in the contract; and 5) recognize revenue as the performance obligation is satisfied.

The Company earns revenues through the sale of its products. The Company records the revenue when the products have been delivered to their customers.

Accounts Receivable
Trade receivables due from customers are uncollateralized customer obligations due under normal trade terms requiring payment within 30 days from the invoice date. Trade receivables are stated at the amount billed to the customer. Payments of trade receivables are allocated to the specific invoices identified on the customer's remittance advice or, if unspecified, are applied to the earliest unpaid invoices.

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. The Company does not believe that any of the accounts receivable balance is reasonably uncollectible at this time.

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 – GOING CONCERN
These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. The Company began operation in 2006. The Company’s ability to continue may be 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 4 – DEBT
The Company has a note receivable from Poor Baby Moose LLC, an affiliate company with common ownership to the Company, in the amounts of $168,679 and $182,084 as of December 31, 2019 and 2018, respectively. The notes do not bear interest nor have a fixed maturity. As discussed in Note 9 below, this note receivable has been distributed to the owners of the Company in October 2020.

NOTE 5 – INCOME TAX PROVISION
The Company has filed its corporate income tax return for the period ended December 31, 2019 and 2018. 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. The Company incurred a loss during the period from Inception through December 31, 2019 and the deferred tax asset from such losses have been fully valued based on their uncertainty in being used.
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 a single class of common stock. The Company has authorized 10,000,000 common shares. As of December 31, 2019 and 2018, the Company had 6,000,000 and 6,000,000 shares issued and outstanding all of which are beneficially owned by the Company’s founders and executive officers, Mr. and Mrs. Scott and Julie Brusaw. Each share of common stock is entitled to a single vote in corporate matters.

NOTE 8 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company pays its executive team, Mr. and Mrs. Brusaw a total of $70,566 and $23,846 in salary during 2019 and 2018 respectively. Additionally, the Company has loaned funds to an affiliate with common ownership as discussed above in Note 4.

As these transactions are between related parties, there is no guarantee that the terms, pricing and conditions of the transactions are comparable to market rates.

NOTE 9 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Anticipated Crowdfunded Offering
In 2020, the Company offered (the “Crowdfunded Offering”) and issued $1,070,000 of securities. The Crowdfunded Offering was made through StartEngine and its FINRA approved Regulation CF portal. StartEngine was compensated under customary terms for facilitating the Crowdfunded Offering.

Distribution of Note Receivable
In October 2020, the Company distributed a note receivable from an affiliate entity to the owners of the Company in a corporate distribution.

Management’s Evaluation
Management has evaluated subsequent events through March 23, 2021, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Based on this evaluation, no additional material events were identified which require adjustment or disclosure in the financial statements.
EXHIBIT C TO FORM C
PROFILE SCREENSHOTS

[See attached]
EXHIBIT D TO FORM C

VIDEO TRANSCRIPT

Speaker 1:
Solar freaking roadways.

Speaker 2:
What are they?

Speaker 1:
They're solar freaking roadways.

Speaker 3:
What do they want from me?

Speaker 1:
Well, they're solar freaking roadways. Okay, so actually this time, what is it? It's technology that replaces all roadways, parking lots, sidewalks, driveways, tarmacs, bike paths and outdoor recreation services with solar panels. And not just lifeless, boring solar panels, smart, microprocessing, interlocking, hexagonal, solar units. No more useless, asphalt and concrete. Just sitting there baking in the sun, needing to be repaved and filling with potholes that ruin your axle alignment on your sweet ride bro. These are intelligent solar panels, replaced a panel at a time if damaged or malfunctioning. They're covered with a new tempered glass material that has been designed and tested to meet all impact load and traction requirements. Oh, and did I mention that they're also solar panels? They generate electricity. They generate capital. They pay for themselves, and they keep paying more because we're not going to run out of sun for like 15 billion years.

Speaker 1:
That lowers the cost of energy, unlike those bills in the mail that keep going up. And it's clean energy, everyone can theoretically drive an electric car with no pollution and a minimal carbon footprint. Can you imagine how good our cities would smell? How much healthier we'd all be?

Speaker 4:
Excuse me, young man. Am I being led to believe that this thing is some sort of thing?

Speaker 1:
Yes. It's a thing. A real thing. And clean energy is only its primary function. Grab a notepad, because this is where it gets interesting. For those in the North, the panels use energy they collect to power elements to keep the surface temperature, a few degrees above freezing. They're heated, no more ice and snow on roads causing traffic delays, accidents and injury. No more shoveling your driveway and sidewalk, no salt corroding your car or wasting tax money on snow removal. And you can ride your bike or drive your motorcycle all year round. Every panel has a series of LED lights on the circuit board that can be programmed to make lane-scape
designs, warning signs, parking lot configurations, whatever. These roads never have to have lanes repainted, just reprogrammed to whatever we choose or whatever works best. Imagine a highway road lighting up ahead of you. How much safer it would be to drive at night. There’d be improved visibility for pilots landing on solar landing strips.

Speaker 1:
Imagine walking onto a solar recreation court and choosing a sports configuration. Want to play basketball? Cool. Kids want to play hopscotch and foursquare? Awesome. Ball hockey? Done. And with LED lights under your feet, it’s going to look like freaking Tron out there, but real because this is the real world. But these panels are also pressure sensitive, so they can detect when large debris like branches or boulders have fallen onto the road. Or if an animal is crossing, it can warn drivers with LED text to slow down for an obstruction.

Speaker 5:
I’m very environmentally conscious?

Speaker 1:
Good, because solar roadways use as much recycled material in their production as possible. Plus the roadways have two channels that form what’s called a cable corridor that runs concurrently with the roadways themselves. One part houses electrical cables, meaning power lines, data lines, fiber optics, and high speed internet, which replaces the need for telephone poles and hanging wires that can be damaged during storms, causing power outages, or become extremely dangerous if severed, either as fallen live wires or buried cables. The other channel captures and filters storm water and melted snow, moving them either to a treatment facility or treating them onsite, greatly decreasing the amount of pollution that enters our soil, lakes, rivers, and oceans.

Speaker 6:
I’m kind of broke, bro.

Speaker 1:
Yeah, no kidding. The economy is in the toilet. Do you realize how many thousands of jobs this could create and sustain? Talk about a hypodermic adrenaline shot to the heart of the manufacturing and infrastructure sector. And it pays for itself. They’re solar freaking roadways.

Speaker 7:
I have concerns about the future. Is this thing even possible?

Speaker 1:
I told you, yes. Solar roadway technology was invented by engineering couple Julie and Scott Brusaw in 2006, two of the sweetest people in the world who met when they were three and four years old. Listen to these two.

Scott Brusaw:
Hi, we’re Scott and Julie Brusaw, inventor of solar roadways.
Julie Brusaw:
We met in the 1960s when we were three and four years old.

Speaker 1:
These wonderful, intelligent people want to begin manufacturing a technology that can power the future of the whole freaking planet. They were awarded a contract from the federal highway administration to build two prototypes, which are now complete. They're too humble and wonderful to yell at you over the internet, so I'm going to do it. You need to know about this technology. You need to get behind it. You need to share it with everyone you know, because this is actually happening.

Speaker 1:
For the first time in human history we have the technology to do what nature has done since the beginning of life on this planet: harness the power of the sun to fuel our pursuits. And this isn't about filling a field with solar panels, wasting land. Our roads and parking lots are just sitting there, reflecting sunlight and absorbing heat, not doing nothing for nobody. Which I guess means it's doing something for somebody, but not very much. It's time for an upgrade. We have to make the changes we want to see in the world. The FHWA has provided the startup funds to create the prototypes, but now a grassroots effort of concerned and inspired people can push this project into independent production. If we vote with our money for projects we believe in, we can create a future where our society is driven by new ideas. It need only begin with private driveways and parking lots. Once the ball gets rolling, it'll create a momentum all on its own. Let's put our roads to work. Not to mention...

Speaker 1:
It's finally going to look like the freaking future out there. City streets, driveway, sidewalks, and schoolyards, glowing with led panels. Are you kidding? Imagine street festivals. Imagine Mardi Gras. Imagine the Movement electronic music festival in downtown Detroit, but all the concrete and hard plas has been replaced with pressure sensitive panels with multicolored lights in them. I would lose my mind. And not to mention, they're freaking solar panels. It has been estimated that if all the roads in America were converted to solar roadways, the country would generate three times as much energy as it currently uses. Think about that. An abundance of clean energy.

Speaker 1:

Speaker 1:
This isn’t just donating, it’s an investment in a real future. Let’s do this, because finally, it’s possible. Thank you.
STARTENGINE SUBSCRIPTION PROCESS (Exhibit E)

Platform Compensation

- As compensation for the services provided by StartEngine Capital, the issuer is required to pay to StartEngine Capital a fee consisting of a 6-8% (six to eight percent) commission based on the dollar amount of securities sold in the Offering and paid upon disbursement of funds from escrow at the time of a closing. The commission is paid in cash and in securities of the Issuer identical to those offered to the public in the Offering at the sole discretion of StartEngine Capital. Additionally, the issuer must reimburse certain expenses related to the Offering. The securities issued to StartEngine Capital, if any, will be of the same class and have the same terms, conditions and rights as the securities being offered and sold by the issuer on StartEngine Capital’s website.

Information Regarding Length of Time of Offering

- Investment Cancellations: Investors will have up to 48 hours prior to the end of the offering period to change their minds and cancel their investment commitments for any reason. Once within 48 hours of ending, investors will not be able to cancel for any reason, even if they make a commitment during this period.
- Material Changes: Material changes to an offering include but are not limited to: A change in minimum offering amount, change in security price, change in management, material change to financial information, etc. If an issuer makes a material change to the offering terms or other information disclosed, including a change to the offering deadline, investors will be given five business days to reconfirm their investment commitment. If investors do not reconfirm, their investment will be cancelled and the funds will be returned.

Hitting The Target Goal Early & Oversubscriptions

- StartEngine Capital will notify investors by email when the target offering amount has hit 25%, 50% and 100% of the funding goal. If the issuer hits its goal early, the issuer can create a new target deadline at least 5 business days out. Investors will be notified of the new target deadline via email and will then have the opportunity to cancel up to 48 hours before new deadline.
- Oversubscriptions: We require all issuers to accept oversubscriptions. This may not be possible if: 1) it vaults an issuer into a different category for financial statement requirements (and they do not have the requisite financial statements); or 2) they reach $1.07M in investments. In the event of an oversubscription, shares will be allocated at the discretion of the issuer.
- If the sum of the investment commitments does not equal or exceed the target offering amount at the offering deadline, no securities will be sold in the offering, investment commitments will be cancelled and committed funds will be returned.
- If a StartEngine issuer reaches its target offering amount prior to the deadline, it may conduct an initial closing of the offering early if they provide notice of the new offering deadline at least five business days prior to the new offering deadline (absent a material change that would require an extension of the offering and reconfirmation of the investment commitment). StartEngine will notify investors when the issuer meets its
target offering amount. Thereafter, the issuer may conduct additional closings until the offering deadline.

Minimum and Maximum Investment Amounts

- In order to invest, to commit to an investment or to communicate on our platform, users must open an account on StartEngine Capital and provide certain personal and non-personal information including information related to income, net worth, and other investments.

- Investor Limitations: Investors are limited in how much they can invest on all crowdfunding offerings during any 12-month period. The limitation on how much they can invest depends on their net worth (excluding the value of their primary residence) and annual income. If either their annual income or net worth is less than $107,000, then during any 12-month period, they can invest up to the greater of either $2,200 or 5% of the lesser of their annual income or net worth. If both their annual income and net worth are equal to or more than $107,000, then during any 12-month period, they can invest up to 10% of annual income or net worth, whichever is less, but their investments cannot exceed $107,000.