

Accredited investor definition (found in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D):

(i) Any bank, as defined in Section 3(a)(2) of the Securities Act, or any savings and loan association or other institution defined in Section 3(a)(5)(A) of the Securities Act, whether acting in its individual or fiduciary capacity; any broker-dealer registered pursuant to Section 15 of the Exchange Act; any insurance company, as defined in Section 2(13) of the Securities Act; any investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 or a business development company, as defined in Section 2(a)(48) of that Act; any Small Business Investment Company licensed by the United States Small Business Administration under Section 301(c) or (d) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958; any plan established and maintained by a state, its political subdivisions or any agency or instrumentality of a state or its political subdivisions for the benefit of its employees, if such plan has total assets in excess of \$5,000,000; and any employee benefit plan within the meaning of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, if the investment decision is made by a plan fiduciary, as defined in Section 3(21) of such Act, that is either a bank, savings and loan association, insurance company or registered investment advisor, if the employee benefit plan has total assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or, if a self-directed plan, with investment decisions made solely by person(s) that are accredited investor(s);

(ii) Any private business development company as defined in Section 202(a)(22) of the Investment Advisors Act of 1940;

(iii) Any organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, any corporation, Massachusetts or similar business trust, or company, not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the Common Stock, with total assets in excess of \$5,000,000;

(iv) Any director or executive officer of the Company;

(v) Any natural person whose individual net worth, or joint net worth with that person's spouse, exclusive of the value of the person's primary residence net of any mortgage debt and other liens, at the time of his or her purchase exceeds \$1,000,000;

(vi) Any natural person who had an individual income in excess of \$200,000, or joint income with that person's spouse in excess of \$300,000, in each of the two most recent years and who reasonably expects to reach the same income level in the current year;

(vii) Any trust with total assets in excess of \$5,000,000, not formed for the specific purpose of acquiring the securities being issued, whose purchase is directed by a sophisticated person as described in Rule 506(b)(2)(ii) of Regulation D; or

(viii) Any entity all of whose equity owners are accredited investors.

The term "net worth" means the excess of total assets over total liabilities, exclusive of the value of your primary residence net of any mortgage debt and other liens. In

determining income, you should add to your adjusted gross income any amounts attributable to tax-exempt income received, losses claimed as a limited partner in any limited partnership, deductions claimed for depreciation, contributions to an IRA or Keogh retirement plan, alimony payments and any amount by which income from long-term capital gains had been reduced in arriving at adjusted gross income.