

Quarterly Report

Year End September, 30 2014

OTC: GDGI

OTC MARKETS GROUP

GREENWAY DESIGN GROUP, INC.

(A Delaware Corporation)

(OTC: GDGI)

Quarterly Report for the September 30, 2014

Item 1. Name of the Issuer and its predecessors (if any).

On September 8, 2009, Voice Networkx, Inc. acquired all of the outstanding membership interests of Greenway Design Group, LLC, a Texas limited liability company

On February 11, 2010, the Company's Board of Directors and the holders of a majority of the Company's outstanding voting rights approved a 1 for 675 stock split. The Board and the stockholders also approved the amendment of the Company's Certificate of Incorporation to change the name of the Company to Greenway Design Group Inc. Later and on February 23, 2010, the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware accepted the filing of the Company's Certificate of Amending to the Company's Certificate of Incorporation wherein the Company amended its Certificate of Incorporation to change its name to Greenway Design Group, Inc.

Item 2. Address of the Issuer's principal executive offices.

Greenway Design Group, Inc.
5842 McFadden Ave, Suite G
Huntington Beach, California 92649
TEL: **(800) 399-6150**

Item 3. Security Information.

Trading Symbol: GDGI

Exact Title and Class of Securities Outstanding: Common Stock

Exact Title and Class of Securities Outstanding: Preferred Stock

CUSIP: 39677T106

Par or Stated Value: $.00001 Common

Par or Stated Value: $.00001 Preferred

Total Shares Authorized: 950,000,000 Common

Total Shares Outstanding: 422,942,380 *(asof the date of this Annual report)*

Total Shares Authorized: 5,000,000 Preferred

Total Shares Outstanding: 0 (*as of the date of this Annual report*)

Transfer Agent: West Coast Stock Transfer
2010 Hancock Street, Ste A
San Diego, CA 92110
(619) 664-4780 p

Is the Transfer Agent registered under the Exchange Act? Yes X No ___

List any restrictions on the transfer of Security: None.
Describe any trading suspension orders issued by the SEC in the past 12 months: None.

Item 4. Issuance History.

During the year ended December31, 2009, the Company issued no shares of common stock. As of December 31, 2008, the Issuer had 23,135,782 shares of its Common Stock outstanding and no issuances of its Common Stock occurred during the fiscal year ending December 31, 2008.

As of December 31, 2009, the Issuer had 31,710,782 shares of its Common Stock outstanding. The Company issued 8,575,000 shares of common stock during the year ended December 31, 2009.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company entered into a reverse merger agreement with Greenway Design Group, LLC, a Texas limited liability company. In accordance with the terms of the agreement, the holders of shares of Greenway Design Group, LLC surrendered their membership interests (in Greenway Design Group, LLC) in exchange for 1,000,000 shares of the Company's convertible preferred stock.

On December 31, 2010, the Issuer had 119,947,280 shares of Common Stock outstanding. The Issuer decreased its common stock by a 1 for 675 stock split. The Company then issued an additional 119,900,000 shares of common stock. 100,000,000 through the conversion of preferred stock and 19,900,000 through the conversion of notes payable.

On December 31, 2011, the Issuer had 121,392,380 shares of Common Stock outstanding. The Company issued 1,320,154 shares of common stock during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.

On December 31, 2012, the Issuer had 252,942,380 shares of Common Stock outstanding. The Company issued 131,550,000 shares of common stock during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012. Of the 131,550,000 issued shares, 50,000 shares were issued for legal services, 9,000,000 shares were issued for converting $90,000 of a note payable, 50,000,000 shares were issued for investor relations and 72,500,000 shares were issued for $47,500.

On December 31, 2013, the Issuer had 252,942,380 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

On September 30, 2014 the Issuer had 422,942,380 shares of Common Stock outstanding. The Company issued 170,000,000. Of the shares issued they were all in lieu of $210,000.00 of accrued salary.

Item 5. Financial Statements.

The unaudited financial statements of the Company described below are attached hereto as Exhibit 1:

Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2014 and December 31 2013
Statements of Operations for the September 30, 2014 and 2013
Statements of Shareholders' Deficit for September 30, 2014 and 2013
Statements of Cash Flows for September 30, 2014 and 2013

Item 6. Describe the Issuer's Business, Products and Services.

Summary

Cool-n-Save® LLC was originally formed in April 2005 as a Texas Limited Liability Company. The original LLC partners created the Company to design, produce and market the Cool-n-Save® residential product. In January, 2007 Cool-n-Save® was acquired by Greenway Design Group LLC., and subsequently incorporated in Delaware as Greenway Design Group, Inc. The Company is currently based in Huntington Beach, California. The

Company's primary product is the Cool-n-Save® air conditioner pre-cooling system. The patent-pending residential version of Cool-n-Save is currently offered via the Company's website www.coolnsave.com. The commercial version of Cool-n-Save is offered through Company direct sales, authorized dealers, and other affiliates.

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Company Business

Greenway Design Group, Inc. is the innovator of pre-cool technology designed for commercial and residential central air conditioning systems under the **Cool-n-Save®** trademark. Five years of testing and customer use has shown that Cool-n-Save is an effective means to control the cost of energy consumption of Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems. Many customers have realized energy cost savings as high as 30%, with average savings of about 26% for commercial users and about 22% for residential users. The Company markets a water treatment system under the **Cool Release™** trademark (also owned by the company) that has been proven effective inhibitor of calcium scaling in misting systems and water features (fountains). The company also markets Microguard™ - a patented inorganic maintenance coating that prevents corrosion on HVAC equipment. All products marketed by the Company are made in the USA.

Products

The company has brought the following products to the market:

Cool-n-Save® Residential Pre-Cool System: In 2005, the company began marketing a self-contained 'retail ready' boxed pre-cool misting kit designed for residential AC customers. The system is suitable for most residential vertical vented central air conditioning systems. The kit features a patent-pending "paddle," a Cool Release 3-month water treatment cartridge (6-month is optional), and all the necessary tubes and misting attachments. The average installation requires no tools or electricity, and takes about 5 minutes to complete. We send customers regular notices (special offers) to replace their Cool Release water treatment cartridge. All components of the residential system are assembled in our facility in Huntington Beach-CA.

Cool-n-Save® Commercial Pre-Cool System: In 2008, the Company began marketing a high-

performance pre-cool system that requires professional installation and maintenance. This system requires professional installation and regular maintenance. Commercial systems may include the following components:

- A commercial-grade pumping system that regulates a steady flow of treated water through the misting nozzles. The pump senses condenser activity through a low-voltage relay switch connected to the HVAC system thermostat.
- Cool Release water treatment system to inhibit calcium build up (scaling) on HVAC equipment.
- HERO (High Efficiency Reverse Osmosis) if high levels of minerals and sediment are found in the local water supply.
- Mist nozzles deployed in a pattern determined by the type of HVAC system and the size of the heat-exchange coils.

Cool Release™ Water Treatment System: A water treatment chemistry that features a patented delivery system that is licensed to the Company by Dober Research Works, Inc. in Woodridge-IL. PAA inhibits formation of scale from minerals found in local water supply. The patented delivery system – easy to handle, water permeable time-release pellets – is owned by Dober Research. Treated water is not yet rated "potable," but U.S. regulators have deemed treated water safe for human exposure. The Company is currently researching alternative markets for our unique 3 and 6-month cartridge designs such as home patio misting systems and

water features (fountains). Further toxicity studies are planned; with FDA approval, the Company could eventually move the product into restaurant, hospitality and lodging markets that use misting systems in their outdoor dining venues.

Microguard™: A patented anti-corrosion maintenance coating that prevents corrosion on most metal surfaces, licensed to the Company for sales to Cool-n-Save Commercial customers. The primary component of the coating is inorganic silica. A catalyst allows the silica to form a durable microlayer on aluminum, copper and most painted surfaces that inhibit oxidization. The coating requires professional application. The coating was developed by a NASA chemist who created the coatings that now protect the Statue of Liberty and the launching gantries used in all space launch facilities in the U.S. Microguard has a catalog of 11 years of laboratory and field testing. The Company currently offers Microguard to its commercial customers as an optional service.

HVAC systems have become very energy efficient machines however, despite all of their technological advancements, all HVAC systems still have a common enemy: hot air. Conventional air conditioning systems consist of copper tubing filled with refrigerant gas. Most of the tubing is gathered at either end of the system (see illustration) into what are often called "coils." Aluminum fins, welded to the coils, facilitate 'heat exchange,' which is achieved by blowing air over the coils and fins. At one end of the system, coils are placed outdoors to facilitate the exchange of heat with outdoor air. When the refrigerant is cool enough, it circulates back into a set of coils indoors where the process is reversed: the cool coils exchange heat with indoor air.

The HVAC system works very efficiently when outdoor air temperature is significantly lower than the refrigerant inside the coils. Ideally, that temperature is about 80°F. Inefficiencies begin to emerge when outdoor air temperature rises above the coil temperature – about 95°F. When "ambient air temperature" rises above 95°F, efficient heat exchange becomes increasingly difficult. The higher the outdoor air temperature, the more the system has to work to compress the refrigerant and maintain desired indoor temperature settings. Therefore, **the harder the condenser has to work, the more energy it consumes to achieve the same cooling power.** The severity of the problem depends on altitude, humidity, placement of the outdoor coils – but it is prevalent wherever and whenever HVAC systems are used. That's why most air conditioning systems need our help.

Cool-n-Save integrates several innovations to achieve the dramatic energy savings demonstrated by our customers. While there is a huge difference in terms of complexity and performance between commercial and residential systems, both work under the same basic concept. When the compressor turns on, treated water is converted into micro mist and injected into the air around the HVAC unit. The mist evaporates almost instantly and literally sucks heat out of the air, allowing the system to work more efficiently and use less energy. Buildings and homes cool faster and owners save money on reduced maintenance and lower energy cost.

Third-party tests have shown that Cool-n-Save® Pre-Cool solutions work extremely well reduce energy consumption of HVAC systems. In field studies and from data submitted to us by our commercial customers, we know that the average savings is about 26%. Some commercial installations have experienced very high savings (over 30%). Anecdotal tests by residential customers confirm savings as high as 30% with average savings of about 24%, but some have also reported still substantial energy savings of about 15%. The amount of actual energy savings depends upon the climate, weather, and the condition and size of the heat exchange unit; older/smaller units will not produce the same results as do newer/larger ones.

MARKET ANALYSIS

According to the Energy Information Administration, there are 2.6 million Commercial buildings and 65 million residences with central air conditioning shares in the U.S. today. Commercial buildings have an average of 6 to 8 condensers serving multiple climate zones in each building. Each of these 2.6 million commercial buildings and 65 million residences is a sales opportunity for Cool-n-Save®. The domestic market is driven for our product because:

- HVAC comprises 50 to 80% of energy use in commercial and industrial buildings in the U.S.

- HVAC efficiency drops sharply as ambient heat rises over 95°F.
- Many of the estimated 2.6 million commercial buildings in the U.S. that have standard HVAC systems are 'roof-top' mounted where ambient temperatures rise well above 95°F, four to six months a year
- Energy prices are rising as commercial and industrial demand is rising; in 2010 growth is on pace for 1.9%; in 2011, 2% growth.
- For residential and commercial property owners, the proposition of "up to 30%" savings on energy costs is very attractive. For some property owners, reduction of CO2 pollution from electricity production may also serve as an added incentive.

Marketing and Sales Strategy

The following are key issues that contribute to our marketing and sales strategy:

- No competing product exists that offers comparable features and benefits.
- Domestic market is large: more than 2.6 million commercial buildings with central AC systems and 65 million residences with central AC systems.
- The average commercial building has 6-8 condensers.
- Consumer growing awareness of rising energy costs.
- Consumer demand for "Green" products that save money will continue to grow.

Segmentation

The Company has designed Cool-n-Save to be used with the most common types of central air conditioning systems that are in use today. This is our primary segment. It represents a large, high dollar opportunity for the Company and its investors. The substantial size of the market, lack of significant competition, the product's energy cost savings and positive environmental impact make it extremely well positioned for rapid market dominance in both residential and commercial sectors.

Secondary segment for the Company is the significant and growing demand for improved (more effective) water treatment technology for outdoor misting systems and water features (fountains) in residential and commercial settings. Cool Release is poised to fill this demand.

Another secondary segment is the growing demand for improved anti-corrosion treatments to protect and preserve bare metal and painted assets. The Company anticipates the continuation of Microguard as an "upsell" option for all of its commercial sales of Cool-n-Save. The Company is licensed to bring this product to other customers in addition to our existing and potential HVAC customers.

Item 7. Describe the Issuer's Facilities.

The Company leases a small office space sufficient for its operations.

Item 8. Officers, Directors and Control Persons.

Names of Officers, Directors and Control Persons

The management team consists of a group of seasoned veterans in their respective areas of responsibility. While additional staff will need to be built out over time, the current team is more than capable of achieving the

Company's current objectives. The officers and directors of the company work at 5842 McFadden Ave, Suite G , Huntington Beach, CA 92649.

Management Team

Name	Age	Monthly Compensation	# of Shares beneficially owned(1)	Position
Ben Lefrancois	44	$10,000	225,200,000	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

(1) The Company has only common stock issued and outstanding

Mr. Ben M. Lefrancois, Director, Chief Executive Officer and President. Mr. Lefrancois Acquired Cool-n-Save in early 2007 through his existing company Greenway Design Group LLC. He is responsible for all business related actions including building a strong management team as well as investor relations and research and development. Mr. Lefrancois has over fifteen years of management experience. From 1994 to 2001 he acted as General Manager for several large California restaurant chains. From 2001 to 2007 he worked for Geneva Capital Network as a Mortgage Loan Specialist. In 2004 he became CEO and a principle owner of Innovative Custom Homes a Texas LLC. Additionally, Mr. Lefrancois attended Humboldt State and studied business management.

B. Legal/Disciplinary History

1. None of the parties (listed above) have been subject to a conviction in a criminal proceeding in the past five years or named as a defendant in a pending criminal proceeding.

2. None of the parties named above have been subject to the entry of an order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended, or vacated, by a court of competent jurisdiction that permanently or temporarily enjoined, barred, suspended, or otherwise limited such person's involvement in any type of business, securities, commodities, or banking activities.

3. None of the parties above have been subject to a finding or judgment by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the SEC, the CFTC, or a state securities regulator of a violation of federal or state securities or commodities law, which finding or judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated.

4. None of the parties above have been subject to the entry of an order by a self- regulatory organization that permanently or temporarily barred, suspended, or otherwise limited such person's involvement in any type of business or securities activities.

C. Disclosure of Family Relationships.

There are no "family relationships" among and between the Issuer's directors, officers, or beneficial owners of

five percent or more of any class of the Issuer's equity securities.

D. Disclosure of Related Party Transactions.

The Company had two outstanding notes payable to an employee of the Company for a total of $490,000 plus interest. The notes were cancelled on June 30, 2012 in return for property for which the notes were created

E. Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest

None.

xii. Financial Information for the Issuer's Most Recent Fiscal Period.

A copy of the Issuer's financial statements for March 31, 2014 and 2013 is attached.

xiii. Similar Financial Information for Such Part of the Two Preceding Fiscal Years as the Issuer or Its Predecessor Has Been in Existence.

Attached.

xiv. Beneficial Owners

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth, as of the date hereof, information regarding beneficial ownership of our capital stock by each person, or group of affiliated persons, known by the Company to be the beneficial owner of more than 10% of any class of the Company's common stock.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Shares Owned	Percentage Owned (1)
Benjamin M. Lefrancois 3941 Sirius Dr Hunting Beach, CA 92649	225,200.000	53.25%
Officers and Directors, as a group	225,200,000	53.25%

xv. The name, address, telephone number, and email address of each of the following outside providers that advise the issuer on matters relating to the operations, business development and disclosure

1. Investment Banker

The Issuer does not have an investment banker.

2. Promoters

The Issuer does not have any promoters.

3. Counsel

Benjamin L. Bunker, Esq. | The Bunker Law Group, PLLC | benbunker@bunkerlawgroup.com | T (702) 784-5990 |F 888.460.8609 | 3753 Howard Hughes Parkway, Suite 200 Las Vegas, Nevada 89169

4. Accountant or Auditors

None.

5. Public Relations Consultants

None.

6. Investor Relations Consultant

None.

7. Other Advisors

None.

Item 9. Issuer Certification.

I, Benjamin Lefrancois, certify that:

1. I have reviewed the financial statements for the period ending December 31, 2013 of Greenway Design Group Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this disclosure statement does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this disclosure statement.

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included or incorporated by reference in this Disclosure Statement, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this Disclosure Statement.

Date: October 10, 2014

Signature: */s/ Benjamin Lefrancois*
Benjamin Lefrancois
Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Director Greenway Design Group, Inc.

EXHIBIT 1

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GREENWAY DESIGN GROUP,
INC. BALANCE SHEETS
(UNAUDITED)

Assets:	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Current Assets		
Cash	$209	$688
Accounts Receivable	-	-
Inventory	12.640	9,680
Total Current Assets	12,849	10,368
Fixed Assets-Net	12,849	23,776
Other Assets	81,250	81,250
Total Fixed and Other Assets	105,026	105,026
Total Assets	$115,644	$115,644
Liabilities:		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	$489,652	$489,652
Lines of Credit	79,687	79,687
Notes Payable	439,027	439,027
Total Current Liabilities	1,008,366	1,008,366
Stockholders' Equity (Deficit):		
Preferred Stock, par value $0.0001 per share, 5,000,000 shares authorized Zero shares issued and outstanding	-	-
Common Stock par value .001 authorized 500,000,000 shares, Issued 252,942,380 shares respectively	252,942	252,942
Additional Paid in Capital	265,226	265,226
Accumulated Deficit	(1,330,290)	(1,330,290)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	(812.122)	(812.122)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	$ 115,644	$ 115,644

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

GREENWAY DESIGN GROUP, INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the three Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
Sales	$ -	$42,095
Cost of Goods Sold	-	21,427
Gross Margin	-	20,668
Operating Expenses:		
Stock for Services		-
Consulting	-	145,700
General and Administrative	18,426	111,782
Operating Expenses	18,426	257,482
Operating (Loss)	(18,426)	(236,814)
Other Income (Expense)		
Other Income	-	-
Interest Expense	(250)	(31,750)
	(250)	(31,750)
Loss Before Extraordinary Item	(18,676)	(268,564)
Forgiveness of Debt	-	2,252,986
Net Profit (Loss)	$ (20,552)	$ 1,984,422
Loss per Share, Basic & Diluted	$ 0.01	$ 0.01
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	252,942,380	252,942,380

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

GREENWAY DESIGN GROUP, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	For the three Months Ended September 30,	
	2014	2013
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITES:		
Net Profit (Loss) for the Period	$ -	$ 1,984,422
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities:		
Stock for Services		-
Debt Forgiveness		(2,252,986)
Depreciation and Amortization	-	62,738
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:		
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable	-	41,988
Decrease (Increase) in Inventory	2,960	21,000
Increase in Accounts Payable	-	174,025
Net Cash (Used) in Operating Activities	2,960	31,187
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from Loans		-
Payments on Credit	-	(30,291)
Proceeds from Stock		-
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	-	(30,291)
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash	(479)	896
Cash at Beginning of Period	688	392
Cash at End of Period	$ 209	$ 1,288
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Cash paid during the year for:		
Interest	$ -	$ -
Franchise and Income Taxes $	- $	-

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

GREENWAY DESIGN GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
September 30, 2014

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

Greenway Design Group, Inc.(the Company) is based in Huntington Beach, California, and it designs, builds and markets ecologically sensible HVAC energy saving solutions under the brand name Cool-n-Save to commercial and residential property owners. The Company's Cool-n-Save system is a unique energy saving air conditioner pre cool system that may provide customers with energy cost savings and contributes to the reduction of CO2 emissions. Made in the USA, Cool-n-Save requires no adjustment or retrofit to the existing air conditioner condenser unit. The Company is incorporated in Delaware.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("U.S. GAAP"). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Management further acknowledges that it is solely responsible for adopting sound accounting practices, establishing and maintaining a system of internal accounting control and preventing and detecting fraud. The Company's system of internal accounting control is designed to assure, among other items, that 1) recorded transactions are valid; 2) valid transactions are recorded; and 3) transactions are recorded in the proper period in a timely manner to produce financial statements which present fairly the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company for the respective periods being presented

Intellectual Property

The Company acquired certain intellectual property from the previous owners of the Company. The intellectual property obtained was by assignment. Under staff Accounting Bulletin Topic 5G, *Transfers of Nonmonetary Assets by Promoters or Shareholders*, the Company recorded the transaction as a note payable. The historical cost of obtaining the property has been capitalized.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period.

The Company's significant estimates include income taxes provision and valuation allowance of deferred tax assets; the fair value of financial instruments; the carrying value and recoverability of long-lived assets, including the values assigned to estimated useful lives of computer equipment; and the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern. Those significant accounting estimates or assumptions bear the risk of change due to the fact that there are uncertainties attached to those estimates or assumptions, and certain estimates or assumptions are difficult to measure or value.

Management bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources.

Management regularly reviews its estimates utilizing currently available information, changes in facts and circumstances, historical experience and reasonable assumptions. After such reviews, and if deemed appropriate, those estimates are adjusted accordingly. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair value of financial instruments measured on a recurring basis

The Company follows paragraph 825-10-50-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for disclosures about fair value of its financial instruments and paragraph 820-10-35-37 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Paragraph 820-10-35-37") to measure the fair value of its financial instruments. Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP), and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. To increase consistency and comparability in fair value measurements and related disclosures, Paragraph 820-10-35-37 establishes a fair value hierarchy which prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three (3) broad levels. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three (3) levels of fair value hierarchy defined by Paragraph 820-10-35-37 are described below:

Level 1	Quoted market prices available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date.
Level 2	Pricing inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1, which are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date.
Level 3	Pricing inputs that are generally observable inputs and not corroborated by market data.

Financial assets are considered Level 3 when their fair values are determined using pricing models, discounted cash flow methodologies or similar techniques and at least one significant model assumption or input is unobservable.

The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. If the inputs used to measure the financial assets and liabilities fall within more than one level described above, the categorization is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement of the instrument.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, prepaid expenses and accrued expenses approximate their fair value because of the short maturity of those instruments. The Company's line of credit and notes payable approximate the fair value of such instruments based upon management's best estimate of interest rates that would be available to the Company for similar financial arrangements at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2012.

Transactions involving related parties cannot be presumed to be carried out on an arm's-length basis, as the requisite conditions of competitive, free-market dealings may not exist. Representations about transactions with related parties, if made, shall not imply that the related party transactions were consummated on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's-length transactions unless such representations can be substantiated.

It is not however, practical to determine the fair value of advances from stockholders due to their related party nature.

Carrying value, recoverability and impairment of long-lived assets

The Company has adopted paragraph 360-10-35-17 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for its long-lived assets. The Company's long-lived assets, which include computer equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The Company assesses the recoverability of its long-lived assets by comparing the projected undiscounted net cash flows associated with the related long-lived asset or group of long-lived assets over their remaining estimated useful lives against their respective carrying amounts. Impairment, if any, is based on the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of those assets. Fair value is generally determined using the asset's expected future discounted cash flows or market value, if readily determinable. If long-lived assets are determined to be recoverable, but the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives are shorter than originally estimated, the net book values of the long-lived assets are depreciated over the newly determined remaining estimated useful lives.

The Company considers the following to be some examples of important indicators that may trigger an impairment review: (i) significant under-performance or losses of assets relative to expected historical or projected future operating results; (ii) significant changes in the manner or use of assets or in the Company's overall strategy with respect to the manner or use of the acquired assets or changes in the Company's overall business strategy; (iii) significant negative industry or economic trends; (iv) increased competitive pressures; (v) a significant decline in the Company's stock price for a sustained period of time; and (vi) regulatory changes. The

Company evaluates acquired assets for potential impairment indicators at least annually and more frequently upon the occurrence of such events.

The impairment charges, if any, is included in operating expenses in the accompanying statements of operations.

Cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Related parties

The Company follows subtopic 850-10 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the identification of related parties and disclosure of related party transactions.

Pursuant to Section 850-10-20 the Related parties include a. affiliates of the Company; b. Entities for which investments in their equity securities would be required, absent the election of the fair value option under the Fair Value Option Subsection of Section 825–10–15, to be accounted for by the equity method by the investing entity; c. trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management; d.principal owners of the Company; e. management of the Company; f. other parties with which the Company may deal if one party controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests; and g. Other parties that can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the transacting parties or that have an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests.

The financial statements shall include disclosures of material related party transactions, other than compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business. However, disclosure of transactions that are eliminated in the preparation of consolidated or combined financial statements is not required in those statements. The disclosures shall include: a. the nature of the relationship(s) involved. description of the transactions, including transactions to which no amounts or nominal amounts were ascribed, for each of the periods for which income statements are presented, and such other information deemed necessary to an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements; c. the dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which income statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period; and d. amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each balance sheet presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement.

Commitments and contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Certain conditions may exist as of the date the consolidated financial statements are issued, which may result in a loss to the Company but which will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The Company assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessment inherently involves an exercise of judgment. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought therein.

If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is probable that a material loss has been incurred and the amount of the liability can be estimated, then the estimated liability would be accrued in the Company's consolidated financial statements. If the assessment indicates that a potential material loss contingency is not probable but is reasonably possible, or is probable but cannot be estimated, then the nature of the contingent liability, and an estimate of the range of possible losses, if determinable and material, would be disclosed.

Loss contingencies considered remote are generally not disclosed unless they involve guarantees, in which case the guarantees would be disclosed. Management does not believe, based upon information available at this time, that these matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, there is no assurance that such matters will not materially and adversely affect the Company's business, financial position, and results of operations or cash flows.

Revenue recognition

The Company follows paragraph 605-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for revenue recognition. The Company will recognize revenue when it is realized or realizable and earned. The Company considers revenue realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (ii) the product has been shipped or the services have been rendered to the customer, (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collectability is reasonably assured.

Income Tax Provisions

The Company follows Section 740-10-30 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the fiscal year in which the differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the extent management concludes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the fiscal years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The Company adopted section 740-10-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Section 740-10-25") with regards to uncertainty income taxes. Section 740-10-25 addresses the determination of whether tax benefits claimed or expected to be claimed on a tax return should be recorded in the financial statements. Under Section 740-10-25, the Company may recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent (50%) likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. Section 740-10-25 also provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures.

Net income (loss) per common share

Net income (loss) per common share is computed pursuant to section 260-10-45 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net income (loss) per common share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and potentially outstanding shares of common stock during the period. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding and potentially outstanding common shares assumes that the Company incorporated as of the beginning of the first period presented.

There were no potentially dilutive shares outstanding for the period ended September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Cash flows reporting

The Company adopted paragraph 230-10-45-24 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for cash flows reporting, classifies cash receipts and payments according to whether they stem from operating, investing, or financing activities and provides definitions of each category, and uses the indirect or reconciliation method ("Indirect method") as defined by paragraph 230-10-45-25 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report net cash flow from operating activities by adjusting net income to reconcile it to net cash flow from operating activities by removing the effects of (a) all deferrals of past operating cash receipts and payments and all accruals of expected future operating cash receipts and payments and (b) all items that are included in net income that do not affect operating cash receipts and payments. The Company reports the reporting currency equivalent of foreign currency cash flows, using the current exchange rate at the time of the cash flows and the effect of exchange rate changes on cash held in foreign currencies is reported as a separate item in the reconciliation of beginning and ending balances of cash and cash equivalents and separately provides information about investing and financing activities not resulting in cash receipts or payments in the period pursuant to paragraph 830-230-45-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification.

Subsequent events

The Company follows the guidance in Section 855-10-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification for the disclosure of subsequent events. The Company will evaluate subsequent events through the date when the financial statements were issued. Pursuant to ASU 2010-09 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, the Company as an SEC filer considers its financial statements issued when they are widely distributed to users, such as through filing them on EDGAR.

Recently issued accounting pronouncements

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05

In June 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05 "*Comprehensive Income" ("ASU 2011-05"),* which was the result of a joint project with the IASB and amends the guidance in ASC 220, *Comprehensive Income,* by eliminating the option to present components of other comprehensive income (OCI) in the statement of stockholders' equity. Instead, the new guidance now gives entities the option to present all non-owner changes in stockholders' equity either as a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or as two separate but consecutive statements. Regardless of whether an entity chooses to present comprehensive income in a single continuous statement or in two separate but consecutive statements, the amendments require entities to present all reclassification adjustments from OCI to net income on the face of the statement of comprehensive income.

The amendments in this Update should be applied retrospectively and are effective for public entity for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08

In September 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-08 "*Intangibles—Goodwill and Other: Testing Goodwill for Impairment" ("ASU 2011-08").* This Update is to simplify how public and nonpublic entities test goodwill for impairment. The amendments permit an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform the two-step goodwill impairment test described in Topic 350. Under the amendments in this Update, an entity is not required to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount.

The guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2011. Early adoption is permitted.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-10

In December 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-10 *"Property, Plant and Equipment: Derecognition of in Substance Real Estate-a Scope Clarification" ("ASU 2011-09").* This Update is to resolve the diversity in practice as to how financial statements have been reflecting circumstances when parent company reporting entities cease to have controlling financial interests in subsidiaries that are in substance real estate, where the situation arises as a result of default on nonrecourse debt of the subsidiaries.

The amended guidance is effective for annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2012 for public entities. Early adoption is permitted.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-11

In December 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-11 *"Balance Sheet: Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities" ("ASU 2011-11").* This Update requires an entity to disclose information about offsetting and related arrangements to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effect of those arrangements on its financial position. The objective of this disclosure is to facilitate comparison between those entities that prepare their financial statements on the basis of U.S. GAAP and those entities that prepare their financial statements on the basis of IFRS.

The amended guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods.

FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-12

In December 2011, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-12 *"Comprehensive Income: Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05" ("ASU 2011-12").* This Update is a deferral of the effective date pertaining to reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income in ASU 2011-05. FASB is to going to reassess the costs and benefits of those provisions in ASU 2011-05 related to reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. Due to the time required to properly make such a reassessment and to evaluate alternative presentation formats, the FASB decided that it is necessary to reinstate the requirements for the presentation of reclassifications out of accumulated other

comprehensive income that were in place before the issuance of Update 2011-05.

All other requirements in Update 2011-05 are not affected by this Update, including the requirement to report comprehensive income either in a single continuous financial statement or in two separate but consecutive financial statements. Public entities should apply these requirements for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011.

Management does not believe that any other recently issued, but not yet effective accounting pronouncements, if adopted, would have a material effect on the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 3 – GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.

NOTE 4 – INVENTORY

The Company accounts for its inventory at the lower of cost or market rate under the FIFO method of costing. Inventory consists of parts and finished goods related to Air Conditioning.

NOTE 5 – OTHER ASSETS

	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013
Intellectual Property	$ 325,000	325,000
Accumulated Amortization	(243,750)	(243,750)
Net	$ 81,250	$81,250

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NOTE 6 – FIXED ASSETS

At September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013 the Company's fixed assets consist of the following:

Furniture Fixtures and Equipment	91,252	91,252
Accumulated Depreciation	(0)	(62,738)
Net	$ 0	29,000

Depreciation is recognized over useful lives of 5 to 7 years.

NOTE 7 - DEBT

At September 31, 2014 and September 31, 2013 the Company had the following debt:

	September 30, 2014	September 31, 2013
Lines of Credit	$79,687	$79,973
Note Payable: Cole Gaskings & Hill	273,951	273,951
Note Payable: Kevin Reed	6,750	6,750
Note Payable: Kerry Construction	57,632	57,632
Note Payable: Dennis Strangenberg	42,500	42,500
Note Payable: Scott Christensen	30,000	30,000
Note Payable: Colins Capital, LLC	3,537	-
Note Payable: Par Point Capital, LLC	25,000	-
Total:	$467,564	$439,027

NOTE 8-EQUITY

Common Stock

During the year ended December 31, 2012 the Company issued 131,550,000 shares. Of this amount 50,000 were issued for legal services valued at market which was .15 resulting in an expense of $7,500. 9,000,000 shares were converting $90,000 of a note payable. 72,500,000 shares were issued for cash of $47,500 and 50,000,000 shares were issued for investor relations. As the 50,000,000 shares were issued on the same day as cash was received, and due to the fact that the stock had zero trading during that period, the market price was determine to be the price that the company raised money on, or .000655 resulting in an expense of $32,759.

On December 31, 2013, the Issuer had 252,942,380 shares of Common Stock outstanding.

NOTE 9 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated all events that occurred after the balance sheet date through the date when the financial statements were issued to determine if they must be reported. The Management of the Company determined that there were no reportable subsequent events to be disclosed.