MOP ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS, INC.
Balance Sheet
At June 30, 2015

Assets

Current Assets	
Cash	$ 4,603
Accounts Receivable	116,231
Inventories	99,956
Total Current Assets	220,790
Property, Plant and Equipment	
Fixed Assets - Equipment	74,264
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(60,711)
Net Property, Plant and Equipment	13,553
Non-Current Assets	
Patents	75,000
Goodwill	3,049,909
Total Non-Current Assets	3,124,909
Total Assets	$ 3,359,252

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity

Current Liabilities	
Accounts and Accrued Expenses Payable	$ 402,968
Loans Payable – Officer and Related Parties	25,057
Loans Payable – Short-Term	2,069
Total Current Liabilities	430,094
Stockholders' Equity	
Common Stock – $.001 Par Value. 2,000,000,000 Shares Authorized; 1,801,640,031 Shares Issued and Outstanding at June 30, 2015	1,801,640
Additional Paid-in Capital	3,294,495
Deficit	(2,166,977)
Total Stockholders' Equity	2,929,158
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$ 3,359,252

Prepared by Management

MOP ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS, INC.
Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015

	COMMON STOCK				
	NUMBER OF SHARES	AMOUNT	ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	DEFICIT	STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)
Balances December 31, 2014	**1,801,640,031**	**$ 1,801,640**	**$ 3,294,495**	**$ (2,154,241)**	**$ 2,941,894**
Net Loss for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015	-	-	-	(12,736)	(12,736)
Balances June 30, 2015	**1,801,640,031**	**$ 1,801,640**	**$ 3,294,495**	**$ (2,166,977)**	**$ 2,929,158**

Prepared by Management

MOP ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS, INC.
Statement of Operations
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015

Revenues	$	213,597
Cost of Goods Sold		55,266
Gross Margin		158,331
Expenses		
Administrative and General		(164,730)
Advertising, Promotion and Marketing		(5,444)
Total Expenses		(170,174)
Subtotal		(11,843)
Interest Expense		(893)
Loss before Provision for Income Taxes		(12,736)
Provision for Income Taxes		-
Net Income	$	(12,736)
Loss per Share		$0.0000
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding		1,801,640,031

Prepared by Management

MOP ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS, INC.
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2015

Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net Loss for the Period	$	(12,736)
Add: Non-Cash Items:		
Depreciation		1,571
Sub-Total		(11,165)
Change in Non-Cash Working Capital Items:		
Accounts Receivable		(116,230)
Inventories		22,535
Accounts and Accrued Expenses Payable		78,937
Cash Used by Operations		(25,923)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Bank Overdraft Balance		769
Repayments on Loans Payable – Short-Term		(700)
Loans From Officer and Related Parties		64,936
Repayments to Officer and Related Parties		(43,266)
Cash Provided By Financing Activities		21,739
Change In Cash		(4,184)
Cash, Beginning Of Year		8,787
Cash, End Of Period	$	4,603
Other Cash Items		
Cash Paid for Interest Expense	$	893
Cash Paid for Income Taxes	$	-

Prepared by Management

1. Basis for Presentation

MOP Environmental Solutions, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated as SpeedTeq-Ti on August 12, 2004 under the laws of the State of Nevada. On November 6, 2007 the Company changed its name to MOP Environmental Solutions, Inc. and began current operations with the signing of an Asset Purchase Agreement on January 8, 2008.

On July 16, 2014, the Company executed a merger agreement (the "Merger Agreement") with JPO Companies, Inc. ("JPO"), a Connecticut corporation and James P. O'Brien its controlling shareholder (effective July 30, 2014). This was treated as a statutory merger in compliance with Section 368(a)(1)(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. On completion of the merger, all outstanding shares of JPO were canceled.

These Financial Statements present the financial position of the Company at June 30, 2015 and the results of its operations for the six months then ended. The financial information herein, which has been prepared by management, reflects all adjustments which, in the opinion of management, are necessary to fairly state the Company's financial position and the results of its operations for the year presented.

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern.

The future of the Company is dependent upon its ability to obtain financing and upon future profitable operations. Should we be unsuccessful in obtaining additional funding or increase sales, we may be unable to meet our current cash flow requirements.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

These financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly prepared within reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of the significant accounting policies summarized below.

a) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recorded over the life of the contract, based on its terms. Revenue is recognized when products are shipped to the customer and title passes.

b) **Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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 periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

c) **Cash Equivalents, Receivables and Payables**

The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable are short-term in nature and the net values at which they are recorded are considered to be reasonable estimates of their fair values. The carrying values of notes payable are deemed to be reasonable estimates of their fair values.

d) **Concentration Risks**

The Company's primary revenue generating activity is the manufacture and distribution of products for clean-up of oil spills. There are major players for each of these products and the inability of the Company to obtain or maintain contracts in any one of these products could affect the future of the Company. Also, revenue derived from international customers are subject to risks associated with foreign operations, such as obtaining governmental permits and approvals, currency exchange fluctuations, currency restrictions, political instability, labor problems, trade restrictions and changes in tariff and freight charges.

The Company is currently processing its raw materials into finished goods internally. Two vendors are available to sub-contract the processing of raw materials into finished goods on behalf of the Company, which will allow us to take on larger anticipated orders. These vendors have multiple locations internationally and one has completed a successful test run. We have also identified several other vendors who have the capability to do so and we can sub-contract with them if additional capacity is required.

The raw materials that are used in our processes are available locally and from multiple locations throughout the United States and internationally.

e) **Receivables**

Receivables are recorded net of any allowance for expected losses. Receivable balances are reviewed quarterly to determine if any allowance is required. During the six months ended June 30, 2015 no allowance was recorded and $0 was written off.

f) **Shipping Costs**

Amounts billed to customers related to shipping and handling are classified as revenue and the Company's shipping and handling costs are included in cost of sales.

g) **Long Lived Assets**

Fixed assets are recorded at cost. For book purposes, depreciation is computed on the straight-line method, based on estimated useful lives generally of five years. Expenditures for maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Depreciation expense was $1,571 for the six months ended June 30, 2015. The Company reviews property, plant and equipment and any identifiable intangibles for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of these assets is measured by comparison of its carrying amount to future undiscounted cash flows the assets are expected to generate. If property, plant and equipment and certain identifiable intangibles are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized equals the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds its fair market value.

h) **Advertising**

Advertising costs, which are included in Advertising, Promotion and Marketing expense, are expensed as incurred. Advertising expense was $5,444 for the six months ended June 30, 2015.

i) **Inventories**

Inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market value, including shipping and handling and consist of the following:

Raw materials	$ 49,978
Work in process	4,998
Finished goods	44,980
Total	$ 99,956

j) **Loans Payable – Officer and Related Parties**

These are amounts loaned to the company or by payment of Company expenses by the CEO of the company, net of repayments. No interest is being paid.

k) **Foreign Currency Translation**

The Company's functional currency is the U.S. dollar. Transactions in foreign currencies (which were not material in the years presented) are translated into U.S. dollars as follows:

i. monetary items at the rate prevailing at the balance sheet date;

ii. non-monetary items at the historical exchange rate; and

iii. revenue and expense at the average rate in effect during the applicable accounting period.

l) **Stock-Based Compensation**

We account for stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC Topic 718, Compensation-Stock Compensation. It requires that we account for all stock-based compensation transactions using a fair-value method and recognize the fair value of each award as an expense, generally over the service period. The fair value of stock options is based upon the market price of our common stock at the grant date. We estimate the fair value of stock option awards, as of the grant date, using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The use of the Black-Scholes model requires that we make a number of estimates, including the expected option term, the expected volatility in the price of our common stock, the risk-free rate of interest and the dividend yield on our common stock. If our expected option term and stock-price volatility assumptions were different, the resulting determination of the fair value of stock option awards could be materially different and our results of operations could be materially impacted.

m) **Accounting for Non-Employee Stock-Based Compensation**

We measure compensation expense for non-employee stock-based compensation under ASC 505-50, Equity: Equity-Based Payments to Non-Employees. The fair value of the stock or option issued or expected to be issued is used to measure the transaction, as this is more reliable than the fair value of the services received. The fair value is measured at the value of our common stock on the date that the commitment for performance by the counterparty has been reached or the counterparty's performance is complete. In the case of the issuance of stock options, we determine the fair value using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the equity instrument is charged directly to stock-based compensation expense and credited to common stock and/or additional paid-in capital.

n) **Other Comprehensive Income**

Other comprehensive income refers to revenues, expenses, gains and losses that are included in comprehensive income, but are excluded from net income as these amounts are recorded directly as an adjustment to stockholders' equity, net of tax. The Company had no other comprehensive income during the year presented.

o) **Derivative Financial Instruments**

ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging, as amended, establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and for hedging activities by requiring that all derivatives be recognized in the balance sheet and measured at fair value. Gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognized in earnings or recorded in other comprehensive income and recognized in the statement of income when the hedged item affects earnings, depending on the purpose of the derivatives and whether they qualify for, and the Company has applied hedge accounting treatment. The company has not entered into any of these transactions to date and it does not anticipate entering into or holding derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

p) **Fair Value Measurements**

In September 2006 the FASB issued SFAS No. 157. This statement provides a single definition of fair value, a framework for measuring fair value, and expanded disclosures concerning fair value. It was codified as ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement. The company has not entered into any of transactions to date that require or permit fair value measurements.

3. Related Party Transactions

Total (Paid) or Received In Cash or Accrued	Total Paid In Stock	Related Party	Description
Six months ended June 30, 2015			
64,936		O'Brien, James	Loans received
(43,266)		O'Brien, James	Loans repaid
53,111		O'Brien, James	Accrued Salary
6,000		Rubinson, Reuven	Accrued Salary

James O'Brien is the majority shareholder, CEO and chairman of the board of the Company. Reuven Rubinson is the consulting CFO of the Company.

4. Commitments

Lease Commitments

At June 30, 2015 Company had no long-term lease commitments. On July 15, 2015, the Company signed a new lease for its office space for a five-year lease that commenced on July 15, 2015 through July 14, 2020. The monthly rent is approximately $3,300 for the first two years and the company is responsible for 10.91% of the operating expenses of the property.

The minimum annual rental payment $39,250 years ended July 14, 2016 and July 14, 2017, $47,100 for the year ended July 14, 2013, $54,950 year ended July 14, 2019 and $62,800 a year ended July 14, 2020.

The Company does not currently utilize any off-balance-sheet financing. Rent expense for the six months ended June 30, 2015 was $36,276.

5. Litigation

We have no known material pending, contemplated, or threatened adversarial issues affecting the Company.

6. Long-Term Debt

The Company has no long-term obligations.

7. Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes (benefits) are provided for certain income and expenses which are recognized in different periods for tax and financial reporting purposes. The Company has established a 100% valuation allowance against this deferred tax asset, as the Company has no history of profitable operations.

The differences between Federal income tax rate and the effective income tax rate as reflected in the accompanying statements of operations are:

Statutory federal income tax rate	34%
State Rate (Net of Federal Benefit)	9
Valuation allowance	(43)
Effective tax rate	-0-

In addition to the state Income Tax indicated above, the company also pays a state Business Enterprise Tax calculated on total salaries and interest paid, which is less than $1,000 annually.

--- End of Footnotes ---

MOP ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS, INC.
Management Certification
June 30, 2015

Management Certification:

I, James O'Brien, Chairman & CEO, certify that the above financial statements and the notes thereto present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MOP Environmental Solutions, Inc. at June 30, 2015 and the results of its operations and cash flows and changes in its stockholders' equity for the six months then ended presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, consistently applied.

Sincerely,



James O'Brien, Chairman & CEO