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28 West 44th Street, 16th Floor
New York, NY 10036

October 13, 2015

Solanbridge Group, Inc.
9595 Six Pines Drive
Suite 8210
The Woodlands, TX 77380-1642

Re: Solanbridge Group, Inc. Non-Shell Status

Gentlemen:

I am special counsel for Solanbridge Group, Inc., a Maryland corporation (the "Company"). I was asked to render an opinion letter regarding whether the Company is or was a "shell company" as defined by Rule 144(i)(1) promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933 (the "Act").

A company is deemed, under Rule 144(i)(1), to be a "shell company" if it has no or nominal operations and either has (i) no or nominal assets, (ii) assets consisting solely of cash and cash equivalents, or (iii) assets consisting of cash and cash equivalents and nominal other assets. Determining whether there are "no or nominal operations" is a question of fact and requires a fact-based investigation of the operations of the Company.

I have examined such corporate records and other documents and such questions of law as I have deemed necessary or appropriate for purposes of rendering this opinion. As to matters of fact, I have made such inquiries of the Company's officers as I deemed necessary to render this opinion.

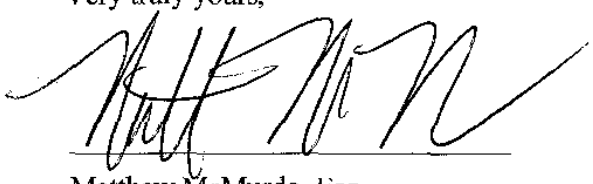
The undersigned attorney has (a) personally met with management of the Company, (b) reviewed the corporate records of the Company, (b) reviewed a corporate history of operations summary, (c) discussed the corporate records and the business with the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company. I have also specifically reviewed (i) the non-shell opinion of the Law Offices of Juan A. Mayet Jr. Esq., dated September 11, 2012, which concluded that the Company had never been a shell company prior to that date, (ii) my non-shell opinion, dated October 5, 2012, which concluded that the Company had never been a shell company prior to that date, and (iii) the Quarterly Reports, published on OTC Markets on September 8, 2015 and September 12, 2015, respectively.

As a result of the foregoing, I am of the opinion that the Company had been a development stage company from its inception, working to develop a business in the waste-to-energy industry, then the real estate industry, and is now a development stage company actively working in the medical marijuana market and other agricultural related industries, with more than nominal operations and revenue, and as such it is not, and has never been, a "shell company" as defined by Rule 144(i)(1).

I have also investigated such other matters and examined such other documents, as I have deemed necessary in connection with the rendering of this opinion. In examining these documents, as well as the above referred documents, I have assumed the genuineness of the signatures not witnessed, the authenticity of documents submitted as originals, and the conformity to originals submitted as copies. This opinion assumes that the operations provided to me by the Company, as set forth in Exhibit A, are true and accurate. This opinion is based solely upon the facts and assumptions as set forth in this opinion and is limited to the investigations and examinations and such other investigation, as I deemed necessary. The Company is authorized to present this letter and to rely on this opinion. No other use of this opinion is authorized.

The undersigned attorney is a resident of the United States and is admitted to practice law in the State of New York. The undersigned attorney is permitted to practice before the Securities and Exchange Commission and has not been prohibited from practice thereunder. This opinion is limited solely to the laws of the United States of America. This opinion speaks only of the above date is based solely on the facts and circumstances known to us as of such date. In rendering this opinion, I assume no obligation to revise, update or supplement this opinion in response to any subsequent factual or legal developments. This opinion is rendered solely to the Company and no person other than the Company is entitled to rely upon it.

Very truly yours,



Matthew McMurdo, Esq.

Exhibit A

Business description from the date of inception

2000

The Company made 3715 cold calls to potential clients. The Company sent out 1145 e-mails to potential clients. The Company attended one waste to power industry related conference during the year. On October 12, 2000, Solanex Management Inc. (hereinafter "Solanex"), as Solanbridge Group, Inc. was previously known, acquired a license to certain technology and intellectual property from Mr. Colin V. Hall, the developer of the technology, and a group of investors. The license granted a non-exclusive right to manufacture, market and sell a thermal destructor for site remediation to industrial, petrochemical and site remediation organizations. The intellectual property assets acquired included all licensing, modification, marketing, distribution and sales rights worldwide in perpetuity. Under the terms of the Agreement and License of Intellectual Property Rights, Mr. Hall was compensated two thousand ($2,000) dollars and Seven Thousand and Five Hundred (7,500) shares of Solanex common stock, and the other 10 owners were compensated an aggregate of Ten Thousand (10,000) shares.

Solanex had an unlimited perpetual license to manufacture, market, and sell the Thermal Destructor. Solanex's license was world-wide but non-exclusive and contemplated a royalty payable to Mr. Hall in the amount of seven per cent (7%) of gross revenue derived from the sale or use of the Thermal Destructor. The license could be revoked if Solanex does not manufacture at least one Thermal Destructor within three (3) years of the licensing date. Solanex planned to contract certain business and administrative services to outside vendors. These include but are not limited to product manufacturing, delivery, inventory maintenance, website and marketing materials development, thereby enabling Solanex to focus strictly on marketing and sales during its early stages.

2001

The Company made 3796 cold calls to potential clients. The Company sent out 1297 e-mails to potential clients. The Company attended two waste to power industry related conferences during the year. On April 24, 2001, the Company began negotiations with a Chinese company based in Lin'an County, a western suburb of Hangzhou city, which was interested in developing a Thermal Destructor to increase their supply of carbon. That company was Hangzhou Lutong Carbon Circuit Company, Ltd. (hereinafter "Lutong"). The Company's contact at Lutong was Mr. Lee Shrout, an American representative of the Lutong, but not a principal of Lutong. Mr. Shrout believed that the Thermal Destructor could not only provide Lutong with another source of carbon for its printed circuit boards (PCBs), but he was also interested in the idea of merging the Lutong operations (Lutong was started in 1994) into the Company and raise expansion capital through the U.S. capital markets. A commitment for a private placement into a public company was obtained for about $1,000,000 USD. However, Mr. Shrout rejected the offer because he stated that he would only agree to the deal if the total expansion amount of $3.2 million USD was committed. The Company was unsuccessful in

obtaining the remaining $2.2 million in financing commitments. On June 23, 2001, the Company began negotiations with a West Palm Beach, Florida company New Millennium Development Group, Inc. (hereinafter "NMDV") (Danny Imperato) to market the Thermal Destructor in the country of Italy. Negotiations with Mr. Imperato were unsuccessful because Mr. Imperato wanted a prepayment of $250,000 upfront. The Company countered Mr. Imperato with the offer that the Company would place $250,000 in an escrow account and Mr. Imperato would place publicly-traded stock of MNDV into escrow with an equal value. The two items would exchange hands upon the closure of a sale of a plant in Italy. Mr. Imperato rejected that offer.

On December 7, 2001, the Company began negotiations with a Toronto, Ontario-based company Tall Mountain, Inc. (Pieter Coetzer, principal) to market the Thermal Destructor in the country of South Africa. Negotiations with Mr. Coetzer did not result in a definitive agreement because Mr. Coetzer wanted the Company to fund a pilot plant in the Gauteng, Province of South Africa before Mr. Coetzer would begin a full marketing campaign throughout South Africa. The Company's management believed that marketing should begin before the pilot plant was constructed.

2002

The Company made 3936 cold calls to potential clients. The Company sent out 1288 e-mails to potential clients. The Company attended two waste to power industry related conferences during the year. On February 23, 2002, the Company began discussions with Shanghai Taisheng Industrial Co., Ltd. (Cora Wong and Jack Wang, points of contact) (hereinafter "Taisheng") of Shanghai, China to develop Thermal Destructor in the country of China, in the port city of Huanghua, 139 miles southeast of Beijing. Discussions did not result in an agreement because Taisheng decided that they did not want to vend into a U.S.-based publicly-traded corporation, but rather they were looking to go public on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

On October 1, 2002, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement (the "Agreement") with EcoTech Waste Management Systems (1991) Inc. (hereinafter "EcoTech") to design the systems for Remediator and provide marketing and business concept expertise. Under the terms of the Agreement, EcoTech will evaluate, improve and complete the assets of the Company, and market and/or find customers for the assets of the Company. Furthermore, EcoTech would search for, recommend and advise the Company on the acquisition of further technology, complementary to the current business direction and assets of the Company. In consideration for the services provided by EcoTech, the Company is required to pay $100,000 to EcoTech over the life of the contract (three years), in cash or shares.

2003

The Company made 3908 cold calls to potential clients. The Company sent out 1167 e-mails to potential clients. The Company attended one waste to power industry related conference during the year. On July 13, 2003, the Company began negotiations Global Fusion, Inc. (John Elliott, principal) (hereinafter "Global") of Palmetto, Florida to develop a Remediator plant in the country of the Philippines. In the Philippines, Mr.

Elliott introduced the Company to Global's Aristoteles Zamora Elvina, who outlined the game plan to develop the Remediator in the Philippines. He indicated that wanted to broadcast the Remediator project to his database of eight (8) million Overseas Filipino Workers, to use that database for financing and development contracts. However the negotiations did not work out because Elvina wanted a $25,000 non-refundable deposit placed with his Manila-based attorney before any work would move forward.

On August 26, 2003, the Company began negotiations with Global Ocean International Investment Ltd. (Denis Moyen, principal) of Calgary, Alberta to develop a Remediator in Calgary metro area. No agreement was reached. On September 28, 2003, the Company began negotiations with Innovative Carbon Technologies, Inc. (hereinafter "ICT") of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma about the option of merging their technology into the Company and begin a joint fund-raising effort. The Company was negotiating with ICT's representative, Mr. Bob Whiteside. ICT's business plan called for the development of a plant at a gated facility, Port Bienville Industrial Park, near Bay St. Louis, Mississippi. ICT plant was designed to create carbon black, plasticizer oil, and toner black. The business plan conceived that the toner black would be marketed to large buyers of toner black such as FedExKinko's (FKA Kinko's). A deal to merge their efforts into the Company was not successful because Mr. Whiteside's group was unwilling to share management of the newly restructured Company.

2004

The Company made 3757 cold calls to potential clients. The Company sent out 1218 e-mails to potential clients. The Company attended one waste to power industry related conference during the year. On March 10, 2004, the Company held discussions with GMI, Ltd. of Minsk, Belarus (Mr. Leonid Solodukhin, principal) concerning the possibility of building a Remediator on land right outside of Minsk. The talks did not lead to an agreement. On May 24, 2004, the Company has financed $80,000 of product development expenses by the issuance of two million shares to settle the $80,000 account payable. The Company settled additional accounts payables and loans in the amount of $95,269 for the issuance of 2,381,725 shares. The Company has raised an additional $38,431 by way of loans to the Company.

On October 16, 2004, the Company began discussions with Knut Tømmervåg of Stavanger, Norway about the possibility of developing a Remediator in southwestern Norway. Mr. Tømmervåg discussed having Rogaland County pay for the initial expenses—as an economic development project for the county. The Company and the county had many discussions. Eventually, the county agreed to provide five (5) acres of land. However, the county would not provide any upfront costs and Mr. Tømmervåg's local funding source was unwilling to go forward without more concessions from the county. The discussions drew to a close without agreement.

2005

The Company made 3872 cold calls to potential clients. The Company sent out 1260 e-mails to potential clients. The Company attended one waste to power industry related conference during the year. On May 18, 2005, the Company began negotiations to acquire land in the Town of Heidenreichstein, District of Gmünd, State of Niederösterreich, and Country of Austria. The Company negotiated with Mr. Thomas Hetzendorfer, a local businessman, and the negotiations were coordinated by a Vienna-based attorney, Mr. Franz Markus Nestl. Terms could not be reached.

On July 9, 2005, the Company discussed the possibility of developing a working relationship with Green-Hardesty Recycling, Inc. (Allen Hardesty, principal) (hereinafter "Hardesty") of Ponca City, Oklahoma. At the time, Hardesty owned the territorial rights to a patented recycling system developed by Federal Recycling Technology of Norman, Oklahoma by Dr. Robert Shapiro and Mr. Gil Denison (hereinafter "FRT"). The FRT technology was very similar in nature to the technology developed by the Company. Hardesty was looking to develop a used car tire recycling facility using FRT technology in a small town in central Texas, e.g., Seguin, Texas, building a financing package based upon State of Texas loans and concessions from local governments. The Company proposed to Hardesty to merge Hardesty's business (assets and contracts, etc.) into the Company. Hardesty decided that engaging in a reverse merger with the Company did not work for their business plans.

2006

The Company made 3625 cold calls to potential clients. The Company sent out 1292 e-mails to potential clients. The Company attended one waste to power industry related conference during the year. On January 19, 2006, the Company began discussions with Mr. Philip Priestley of 131 Berkeley Tower, London, England, UK concerning the opportunity to develop a Thermal Destructor plant in the Central American country of Belize. Mr. Priestley has extensive contacts within the country of Belize, having served as the British High Commissioner for Belize. Mr. Priestley proposed to introduce the Company to various opportunities to develop the project in Belize. He also proposed to introduce us to various sources of capital to assist in the project's development. However, negotiations did not lead to a final agreement because Mr. Priestley wanted upfront payment.

On May 23, 2006, we negotiated with EchoTech and extended the terms of our original joint venture agreement. Under the Strategic Alliance Agreement, we defined the marketing responsibilities and agreed that the parties will meet and explore a schedule for marketing to prospective customers. For the initial customer, we agreed to pay $40,000 of the costs associated with these marketing efforts and EcoTech agreed to bear the balance of such costs. For each subsequent customer, we agreed to bear $50,000 worth of costs or whatever adjusted price is agreed upon between the parties on a later date. EcoTech remains responsible to build each Thermal Destructor unit for a cost not to exceed $2,000,000 USD per unit. We agreed with EcoTech to work together to determine revenue sharing arrangements in connection with any sales.

On August 14, 2006, the Company continues negotiations to acquire a license to market a portable steam injection system to service small oil fields with the objective of redeveloping the Company's Remediator technology into the steam generation technology of Eco Tech Waste Management Systems, Inc., the Company's joint venture partner in the development of the Remediator high temperature burner technology. Subsequent to the quarter ended June 30, 2006 the company entered into negotiations to acquire an option interest in a sand and gravel deposit for payment of up to $75,000 over four years and the issuance of up to 2,000,000 shares of common stock. On November 14, 2006, as a consequence of our inability to finance our business plan, we have been looking for companies with better access to financing to partner with and better expose our technology. EcoTech Waste Management Systems (1991) Inc. ("EchoTech") has been a stable partner in our quest to develop our technologies.

2007

The Company made 3913 cold calls to potential clients. The Company sent out 1081 e-mails to potential clients. The Company attended one waste to power industry related conference during the year. On May 14, 2007, we outlined our plans for the next 12 months related to our secondary marketing efforts with our Steam Injection System. Our Steam Injector System is designed to aid in heavy oil and bitumen retrieval using technology borrowed from the Thermal Destructor. While we planned to focus our resources in marketing the Steam Injection System for its intended purpose, we also planned to cross-market our Thermal Destructor for potential clients in the same industry (oil production) that were in need of soil contamination cleanup on their old oil fields. We intended to finalize the technical designs for our Steam Injection System within twelve months, at which time we would have begun the sale and manufacture of Steam Injection Systems to oil companies who do or could utilize steam injection as a method to recover oil held in Bitumen or oil sands. We hired John Matthews as our field operations specialist to finalize designs for technical applications. These designs were necessary for integrating our products into proposed contracts.

On March 30, 2007, the Company began negotiations with Raymond F. Riek of Carbolytic Materials Company, LLC (hereinafter "Carbolytic") of Lake Saint Louis, Missouri to merge the Company into Carbolytic. After a few discussions, Mr. Riek decided that he wanted to stick with his original business plan for Carbolytic and ceased discussions with the Company. On August 14, 2007, we reviewed our plans for the next 12 months.

2008

The Company made 3632 cold calls to potential clients. The Company sent out 1086 e-mails to potential clients. The Company attended one waste to power industry related conference during the year. On May 6, 2008, the Company commenced discussions with ARTEX Environmental Corporation, Inc. of Toronto, Ontario (Reg Thomas & Kirk McCormick, principals) (hereinafter "ARTEX") to develop a recycling facility in north Texas. ARTEX has a facility in Toronto where they recycle electronic scrap. They focus

on isolating the precious metals specifically gold found in electronic scrap. For every ton of electronic scrap ARTEX believes that there is 1 to 2 ounces of gold to found in the electronic scrap. ARTEX plan was to develop a facility in north Texas to gather all types of waste, which include not only electronic scrap but also types of waste. The focus would be electronic scrap, but all other waste would be processed using the Thermal Destructor technology. A joint venture was discussed, but ARTEX decided not to sign an agreement with the Company because they ultimately decided that they did not want to handle the other types of waste and only wanted to focus on electronic scrap. The Company continued to seek out other opportunities in the resource sector.

On December 8, 2008, the Company discussed a financing plan from MTI Americas, Inc. (Ernest Lee, principal) of Torrance, California. Mr. Lee indicated that he could assist in finding financing from the country of South Korea. After a few telephone calls nothing materialized.

2009

The Company made 3698 cold calls to potential clients. The Company sent out 1307 e-mails to potential clients. The Company attended one waste to power industry related conference during the year. On March 14, 2009, the Company began discussions with Oando Ghana Ltd (points of contact Kwame Agyeman-Budu and John Sarpong) (hereinafter "Oando") of Accra, Ghana concerning the opportunity to build a Thermal Destructor for Oando to use to clean up old oil fields in Ghana. Discussions did not lead to a joint venture or merger. On April 27, 2009, the Company began discussions with Electrical Power Engineering (Scotland) Ltd (Alan Bowen of Sunderland, principal) (hereinafter "EPE") of Dundee, Scotland, UK concerning building a Thermal Destructor for use in port areas of Scotland to clean up oil spills. Discussions did not lead to an agreement.

On May 14, 2009, the Company began discussions with Puerto Rico Clean Energy, Inc. (Ramón Cacho, principal) (hereinafter "PRCE") to develop a Thermal Destructor on land close to Arecibo, Puerto Rico. The discussions did not lead to an agreement. As of June 30, 2009 the Company had paid $85,500 to EcoTech, and the remaining $14,500 is included in amounts payable to related parties. This agreement is being renegotiated by both parties. In consideration for the services provided by EcoTech, the Company is required to pay $100,000 to EcoTech over the life of the contract (3 years), in cash or common stock. The Company entered into a Letter of Intent dated July 27, 2009, to acquire the existing sales, marketing and distribution agreement between Alten Power Corporation and Eneco Industries Inc. including any and all rights to projects which have been initiated by Alten Power Corporation. This agreement includes but is not limited to a feasibility/viability assessment for a waste to energy facility in Mexico and Abbotsford British Columbia, Canada. The aggregate consideration for the business opportunity to be purchased would be $200,000.00 (Two Hundred Thousand USD) plus three (3) million common shares of the capital stock.

The Company entered into a Memorandum of Understanding, dated August 21, 2009 to form a Joint Venture with Geo Finance Corporation whereby Solanex will provide

working capital to the Joint Venture and Geo Finance will provide its business models as well as full inclusion of its client lists as well as all sales and marketing IT of Geo Exchange renewable energy programs. The Joint Venture (JV) will be established by means of a Limited Liability Company (LLC) under US Law, with its place of business being in the State of Nevada According to the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding, the JV would have been 51% owned by Solanex and 49% by Geo Finance.

On September 15, 2009, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") to acquire technology leasing rights for sales, marketing and distribution to both a Pyrolitic Hydrocarbon Gasification System and a Liquid Extraction System owned by American Resource Petroleum Corporation of Utah (www.amrpco.com). The MOU called for a due diligence period, which was to be concluded by October 31, 2009, however, it was extended to June 30, 2010 to facilitate ongoing testing. According to the terms of the agreement, the territory includes the exclusive rights for Mexico, Central and South America as well as additional Joint Venture rights for North American projects with the existing rights holder. The agreement calls for a royalty, which is not to exceed 5% of the net production revenues as well as a payment of 3 million common shares of Solanex. The MOU called for a royalty, which was not to exceed 5% of the net production revenues as well as a payment of 3 million common shares of Solanex.

2010

The Company made 3462 cold calls to potential clients. The Company sent out 1188 e-mails to potential clients. The Company attended one waste to power industry related conference during the year. On January 18, 2010, the Company discussed developing a plant on the island of Montserrat with a joint venture partner of Caribbean Knowledge & Learning Network (hereinafter "CKLN"), which is based in St. George's, Grenada. CKLN claims that they could obtain financing from the European Union, based upon funding that was allocated pre-credit crisis. The discussions did not lead to an agreement.

On April 7, 2010, the Company discussed developing a plant in Norway. The Company held discussions with Even K. Langfeldt of the village of Hovden, in the county of Aust-Agder. Mr. Langfeldt's company is based in Kristiansand. The Company met Mr. Langfeldt from his time as a director of The Helical Corporation in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Mr. Langfeldt and the Company could not reach agreement. On June 17, 2010, the Company discussed developing a plant in Metro Manila, Philippines with Ocean International Petro Trading, Inc. (Edgar Timbol, principal) (hereinafter "Ocean") where Ocean would merge its operations into the Company and the new management of the Company would seek financing for the plant. Terms that were satisfactory to the Company's management could not be reached.

On August 5, 2010, the Company began discussions with Cowper Capital Corporation (William Cowper, principal) of Toronto, Ontario to develop a Thermal Destructor on land in Peel Region with the assistance of the Peel Regional Council. The Company's

discussion with the Peel Region was one part of a bid contest for a trash management program for the Peel Region, which was an outgrowth of discussions in Michigan that Michigan might ban trash from Canada. The Company's discussions with the Peel Region was not successful based upon the large number of bid participates.

The Company was working on raising the financing to complete its LOI with Alten Power. The Company received a proposal for the due diligence of its waste to energy technology announced. The proposal included a complete peer review of the technology, including the scope of the technology, the modular aspect of the technology, the upper and lower size limits of the technology, the requirements from the host (municipality) for the project to succeed, the "project variables" for a given range of plant sizes, and more. The Company was also looking to provide working capital to its Joint Venture with Geo Finance. GeoFinance Corporation presented an Expression of Interest to provide financing and monitoring for the installation of a geo-exchange collection field in Ontario, Canada. The details of the project as defined in the feasibility/engineering study called for the provision of heat, hot water and air-conditioning for up to 540,000 square feet of residential, municipal arena and retirement facilities at a cost estimated to be approximately $4,500,000. The Company is proceeding on acquiring the financing of this joint venture.

2011

The Company made 3259 cold calls to potential clients. The Company sent out 1272 e-mails to potential clients. On January 5, 2011, the Company entered into a binding letter of intent (the "Agreement") with Corbridge Group, Inc., a Texas corporation ("Corbridge"). Under the terms of the Agreement, the Company agreed to acquire certain assets from Corbridge in exchange for shares of unregistered common stock, $0.001 par value per share (the "Common Stock"), of the Company. The proposed acquisition will result in Corbridge and/or parties designated by Corbridge becoming the majority holder(s) of the Common Stock of the Company upon closing. The Agreement called for the issuance of a total of 30,000,000 shares of Common Stock of the Company, in exchange for the transfer of (i) any and all of the contracts and other assets previously held by EIT Telecom, Inc., a Delaware subsidiary of Corbridge, (ii) loans held by Pedernales River Capital Holdings, Inc., a Colorado subsidiary of Corbridge, (iii) telecom assets held by Corbridge Communications, Inc., a Colorado subsidiary of Corbridge, and (iv) Corbridge's option to purchase certain real estate assets, which consists of (a) an 191 unit apartment complex on Cambridge Street in Las Vegas, Nevada and (b) two four-story apartment buildings (43 units total) in Brooklyn, New York (herein after, the "Assets"). On July 21, 2011, Solanbridge Group Inc. (the "Company") entered into a Purchase and Sale Agreement (the "Agreement") with Charles R. Shirley, Paul S. Minhas and David J. Dunworth (collectively, the "Sellers"). Under the terms of the Agreement, the Company, through its subsidiary Solanbridge Capital, Inc., purchased 5122 Blacksmith Drive, Memphis, Shelby County, Tennessee 38127-2526 (the "Property"). Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company purchased the Property from the Sellers for Forty Five Thousand Dollars ($45,000) to be paid at closing. On January 26, 2011, the Company issued an advance of 200,000 shares of Common Stock to Corbridge, as a good faith assurance that the Company shall purchase the assets of EIT Telecom, Inc., a

subsidiary of Corbridge, once the complete terms have been finalized. In return, Corbridge would not offer such assets for sale to any other party.

On March 2, 2011, the Company entered into a Drawdown Equity Financing Agreement (the "Drawdown Agreement") with Auctus Private Equity Fund, LLC, Massachusetts corporation ("Auctus"), pursuant to which the Company may issue and sell to Auctus, from time to time, and Auctus shall purchase from the Company, up to Ten Million Dollars ($10,000,000) of the Common Stock. Also pursuant to the Drawdown Agreement, the Company issued 160,000 shares of the Common Stock to Auctus as an origination fee. Any capital raised pursuant to the Drawdown Agreement shall be used as working capital and may also be used for strategic acquisitions. On July 19, 2011, the Company issued 500,000 shares of Common Stock to Mundial Financial Group, LLC for investment banking advisory services, pursuant to a non-exclusive financial advisory and investment banking services agreement, dated February 9, 2011.

On September 25, 2011, Solanbridge Group, Inc. negotiated a joint venture agreement with PetaData Holdings, Ltd. ("PetaData"), a Bermudian corporation, to provide telecommunications services in the Texas market. The agreement was not implemented because the PetaData decided to pursue a telecommunications joint venture in Province of Nova Scotia instead.

On December 4, 2011, Solanbridge Group, Inc. began negotiations to acquire foreclosed homes in West Palm Beach, Florid—specifically in the Tesoro Preserve Development, along the bank of the St Lucie River. The negotiation between Solanbridge and Valuerich, Inc. ("Valuerich"), a Delaware corporation, did not lead to an agreement because Solanbridge decided that the time frame and the method to acquire the homes were too difficult to ascertain with certainty. Valuerich looked to acquire the homes by paying the past due homeowners association ("HOA") dues. However, during the due diligence process Solanbridge learned that even though the dues were past due and the fees were small in relation to the value of the home, the actual homeowner could wait until the day of the Solanbridge purchase and essentially invalidate the Solanbridge purchase by delivering the past due amount on the same day that Solanbridge made payment. Solanbridge management decided that pursuing these homes would not be a good use of management time.

2012

The Company made 1958 cold calls to potential clients. The Company sent out 189 e-mails to potential clients. On March 30, 2012, negotiations commence with Sci Tech, Inc. ("Sci Tech"), an Illinois corporation (Pinda Johnson, principal) on a partnership to acquire Sci Tech's portfolio of real estate, located in Chicago, Illinois. The partnership contemplated a relationship where the Sci Tech's current portfolio would be rehabilitated and then those real estate properties would then be rented to tenants. Solanbridge would finance the rehabilitation of the portfolio properties. This partnership agreement called for a fifty percent (50%) ownership position for each partner, i.e., Solanbridge and Sci

Tech. The partnership called for the Sci Tech vending in the portfolio by a date certain and that date was not met. The partnership agreement was cancelled.

On April 29, 2012, Solanbridge Group, Inc. began negotiation with Real Estate Solutions Services, LLC, an Illinois limited liability company to acquire and renovate an apartment complex located at 300 West Marquette, Chicago, IL to acquire the complex. The sales price was $3,145,000 with an 11.85% cap rate. A contract was not executed because the financials for the West Marquette complex could not support the financing acquired by Solanbridge.

On May 28, 2012, Solanbridge Group, Inc. began negotiation with Scott McDougall of Toronto, Ontario to purchase various apartment complexes from the McGinnis Properties that are currently in Bankruptcy Court in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The focus of the discussions were the Villa Del Mar Apartments in Wichita, KS, the Brooks Apartments in Norman, OK, the Red Fox Apartments in Tulsa, OK, and the Winslow Glen Apartments in Oklahoma, City. Terms could not be reached on an acquisition agreement because Mr. McDougall could not provide a definite date when the various real estate properties would be available for purchase from the Bankruptcy Court.

On June 18, 2012, Solanbridge Group, Inc. began negotiation with AMINRR, LLC ("AMINRR"), a Louisiana limited liability company, of Arabi, Lousiana (Van Phabmixay, principal) to acquire, finance, and renovate single family homes in the Greater New Orleans metro area. AMINRR operates a business where they raise existing single family homes off of the ground onto stilts. They take traditional homes sitting on the ground on a concrete slab foundation, raise the home, and place it on either a wooded or concrete stilts, making it a stilt house. Solanbridge and AMINRR could not reach terms.

2013

On February 7, 2013, the Company acquired David's Steak and Seafood Restaurant in Melbourne Beach, Florida. On May 14, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire Thursdays Too restaurant in Rock Hill, South Carolina which then failed and has been closed. On October 16, 2013, the Company incorporated a new corporation with the State of Maryland. On November 7, 2013, the Company merged the Nevada corporation with and into the Maryland corporation.

2014

On March 29, 2014, The Company negotiated a memorandum of understanding with a Nova Scotia resident who held a license to grow medical marijuana in Nova Scotia. This memorandum was cancelled and replaced by a letter of intent on May 12, 2014. The Letter of Intent ("LOI") was with First Halifax Financial Corporation, Inc., a Nova Scotia corporation (hereinafter "FHFC"), and 9291-4423 Quebec Inc. d/b/a Germain Paul and Associates, a Quebec corporation (hereinafter "Germain"). FHFC, which is based in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, will provide real estate and financial assistance to the First Nation corporation and Germain, which is based in Listuguj, Quebec, will provide technical assistance in terms of relationship management and strategic planning.

Thereafter, the Company began due diligence in the Nevada and California markets for medical marijuana. On May 8, 2014, the Company acquired Tasty Greenz, LLC in Denver which has designed various products which are derived from naturally occurring cannabinoids.

On May 29, 2014, SLNX signed a Letter of Intent to merge with Shamrock Geoscience Pty Ltd, a South African construction and engineering firm. The LOI stipulates that the transaction will be an all-stock transaction where SLNX receives a 25% position in Shamrock's U.S.-based corporation and all of Shamrock's subsidiaries. Shamrock is an internationally established construction and civil engineering provider, focusing on building design and construction, soil stabilization and road construction and maintenance. The LOI called for a 30 day due diligence period. The LOI was extended for another 30 days on June 28, 2014. On July 28, 2014, after the Company finished its due diligence on Shamrock, its financials, and its projects, the Company decided not to pursue a permanent business relationship with Shamrock, at that time.

On May 31, 2014, the Company closed David's Seafood and Steak House in Melbourne Beach, Florida. No acceptable restaurant alternative has been developed to replace the restaurant.

In June 2014, the Company closed the May 12th LOI and signed two personal service contracts with Mr. S. Beaver Paul and Mr. Earle G. Hickey to serve as officers and directors of the Company's subsidiary Solanbridge Group Nova Scotia, Inc. The business plan of Solanbridge Group Nova Scotia, Inc. is to develop a medical marijuana grower's license in conjunction with First Nations in Eastern Canada. In July 2014, SLNX hired Mr. Adam Banks to assist in the development of the Canadian First Nations Medical Marijuana project.

On July 24, 2014, SLNX signed a Letter of Intent to acquire majority interest in an eighty percent (80%) interest in Buzznbrewz.com. The agreement was never finalized, the Company has no plans to finalize the agreement, and whatever business relationship that the Company might have existed between the two parties has been terminated by the Company.

In August 2014, the Company has begun discussions with two separate medical marijuana growers to acquire a portion of each of the growers. The first group in licensed in California (and owns a medical marijuana café) and the second group is licensed in Michigan.

In September 2014, the Company finalized the 100% acquisition of a home in Memphis, Tennessee. The contract was originally negotiated in July 2011, but was never finalized. In October 2014, the Company acquired a majority interest, fifty-one percent of the

telemarketing firm BICOM, LLC. BICOM has on-going revenue and will be marketing various medical marijuana products for the Company.

In November 2014, the Company moved its corporate headquarters to 9595 Six Pines Drive, Ste 8210, The Woodlands, Texas 77380. On December 2, 2014, the Company signed a Reseller Agreement with Georgia-based Vega BioFuels, Inc (OTC: VGPR) where Solanbridge has the opportunity to market Vega's Biochar product to its clients. On December 8, 2014, the Company hired Mr. Keith McGuire as SLNX's Director of Security. McGuire will be in charge of developing all security operations and plans for SLNX's medical marijuana facility in Eastern Canada.

In December 2014, the Company started discussions with various producers of hemp oils products that are derived from naturally occurring cannabinoids and, in particular, cannabidiol (CBD). CBD possesses no psychoactive properties and can be derived from hemp. The discussion involves the Company becoming a wholesaler of these refined hemp oil products.

2015

In April 2015, the Company started development of a CDB-infused energy drink.