HempAmericana, Inc.
Balance Sheet
As of May 31, 2016
(Unaudited)

Current Assets:	**May 31, 2016**
Cash	$ 443.88
Inventory	11,503.51
Total Current Assets	$ 11,947.39
Total Assets	**$ 11,947.39**
LIABILITIES & EQUITY	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts Payable	$ 480.00
Notes Payable – Note 3	500,000.00
Total Liabilities	**$500,480.00**
Equity	
Common Stock Class A - 1,892,000,000 shares authorized and 151,560,840 outstanding, par value $0.001 Class B 108,000,000 shares authorized and 108,000,000 outstanding, par value $0.00	$ 75,142.00
Additional paid in capital	$ 6,897.19
Accumulated deficit	$ (570,571.80)
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	**$ 11,947.39**

See accompanying notes to the unaudited financial statements.

HempAmericana, Inc.
Statement of Operations
Quarter Ended May 31, 2016
(Unaudited)

Income	**2016**
Sales	**$ -**
Expenses	
Bank charges	389.95
Computer & Internet	78.16
Donations	750.00
Office expense	118.66
Photocopying	15.44
Professional fees	2,378.00
Telephone	250.00
Travel	547.85
Website	999.80
Total Expenses	$5,527.86
Other Expense	
Commitment Fee Note – Note 3	$500,000.00
Net Loss	$505,527.86

HempAmericana, Inc.
Statement of Cash Flows
Quarter Ended May 31, 2016
(Unaudited)

		2016
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss from operations	$	(5,527.86)
Adjustment to reconcile net loss to net cash Used in operating activities		
Increase in Inventory		(575.61)
Net cash used in operating activities		(6,103.47)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Additional Paid In Capital		5,740.00
Net cash provided by financing activities		5,740.00
Net change in cash		(363.47)
Beginning cash		807.35
Ending cash		443.88

See accompanying notes to the unaudited financial statements.

NOTE 1 -SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting Basis

The Company uses the accrual basis of accounting and accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP" accounting). The Company has adopted a February 28 fiscal year end.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for the financial statements to be not misleading for the periods presented have been reflected herein.

Going Concern

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis of accounting, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets and liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The accompanying unaudited financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that might result if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern. The Company does not generate significant revenue, has negative cash flows from operations, which raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and appropriateness of using the going concern basis is dependent upon, among other things, additional cash infusion.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

HempAmericana, Inc. considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At May 31, 2016, the Company had $444 of cash. The Company has no cash equivalents at either date.

Inventories

Inventories consist of rolling papers. Inventories are maintained at a minimal level since production cycles are very short. At May 31, 2016, the Company had $11,503 of product inventory on hand.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's unaudited financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable, other liabilities, accrued interest, notes payable, and an amount due to a related party. The carrying amount of these financial instruments approximates fair value due either to length of maturity or interest rates that approximate prevailing market rates unless otherwise disclosed in these financial statements.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are computed using the asset and liability method. Under the asset and liability method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the currently enacted tax rates and laws. A valuation allowance is provided for the amount of deferred tax assets that, based on available evidence, are not expected to be realized.

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 the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Most significant estimates in the accompanying unaudited financial statements include the valuation of deferred tax assets, valuation of stock-based advisor and vendor awards, valuation of warrants issued with debt, and the measurement of derivative liabilities. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that the Company considers reasonable given 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.

Property and Equipment

Capital assets would be depreciated over their estimated useful lives, three to seven years using the straight-line method of depreciation for book purposes. Currently, the Company has no capital assets.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when there is persuasive evidence of that an arrangement exists, the revenue is fixed or determinable, the products are fully delivered and collection is reasonably assured.

Concentration of Credit Risks

The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents in bank deposit accounts, which could, at times, exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts; however, amounts in excess of the federally insured limit may be at risk if the bank experiences financial difficulties.

Basic Income (Loss) Per Share

Basic income (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the Company's net loss applicable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the Company's net income available to common shareholders by the diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding is the basic weighted number of shares adjusted for any potentially dilutive debt or equity. At May 31, 2016 the Company had convertible notes outstanding that could be converted. These are not presented in the statement of operations since the company incurred a loss and the effect of these shares is anti-dilutive.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for share-based awards in accordance with ASC Topic 505-50, *Equity Based Payments to Non-Employees.*

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

HempAmericana, Inc. does not expect the adoption of recently issued accounting pronouncements to have a significant impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flow.

Derivative Instruments

Historically, the Company entered into financing arrangements that consisted of freestanding derivative instruments or are hybrid instruments that contain embedded derivative features. The Company accounts for these arrangements in Accordance with Accounting Standards Codification topic B15, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities ("ASC 815") as well as related interpretation of his standard. In accordance with this standard, derivative instruments are recognized as either assets or liabilities in the balance sheet and are measured at fair values with gains or losses recognized in earnings. Embedded derivatives that are not clearly and closely related to the host contract are bifurcated and are recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recognized as either a gain or a loss in earnings. The Company determines the fair value of derivative instruments and hybrid instruments based on available market data using appropriate valuation models, considering all of the rights and obligations of each instrument. We estimate fair values of derivative financial instruments using various techniques (and combinations thereof) that are considered consistent with the objective measuring fair values. In selecting the appropriate technique, we consider, among other factors, the nature of the instrument, the market risks that it embodies and the expected means of settlement. For less complex derivative instruments, such as freestanding warrants, we generally use the Black-Scholes model, adjusted for the effect of dilution, because it embodies all of the requisite assumptions (including trading volatility, estimated terms, risk free rates, and dilution) necessary to fair value these instruments. Estimating fair values of derivative financial instruments requires the development of significant and subjective estimates that may, and are likely to, change over the duration of the instrument with related changes in internal and external market factors. In addition, option-based techniques (such as Black-Scholes model) are highly volatile and sensitive to changes in the trading market price of our common stock. Since derivative financial instruments are initially and subsequently carried at fair values, our income (expense) going forward will reflect the volatility in these estimates and assumption changes. Under the terms of the new accounting standard, increases in the trading price of the company's common stock and increases in fair value during a given financial quarter result in the application of non-cash derivative expense. Conversely, decreases in the trading price of the Company's common stock and decreases in trading fair value during a given financial quarter result in the application of non-cash derivative income.

NOTE 2 -PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Currently the Company owns no tangible property.

NOTE 3 - NOTES PAYABLE

On March 25, 2016, the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement with Blackbridge Capital, LLC. As part of the securities purchase agreement the Company issued a Commitment Fee of a Convertible Promissory Note in the amount of $500,000. The convertible promissory note accrues interest at 5% per annum. The note may be converted into common stock of the Company at a 20% discount to the lowest trading price of the Company's common stock for the preceding twenty trading days.

NOTE 4 - STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

The Company has 1,892,000,000 shares of class A common stock authorized with a par value of $0.001, and 108,000,000 of class B common stock authorized with a par value of $0.001

NOTE 6 - GOING CONCERN

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, which contemplate continuation of the Company as a going concern. However, the Company has limited revenues during 2016 and currently has a working capital deficit. Management believes that the Company will be dependent, for the near future, on additional equity capital to fund operating expenses. The Company intends to position itself so that it may be able to raise additional funds through the capital markets. However, there are no assurances that the Company will be successful.

NOTE 7- FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The Company has adopted the guidance under ASC Topic 820 for financial instruments measured on a fair value on a recurring basis. ASC Topic 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy, giving the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets and the lowest priority to unobservable data and requires disclosures for assets and liabilities measured at fair value based on their level in the hierarchy. Further authoritative accounting guidance (ASU No. 2009-05) under ASC Topic 820, provides clarification that in circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for the identical liabilities is not available, a reporting entity is required to measure fair value using one or more of the techniques provided for in this update. The standard describes a fair value hierarchy based on three levels of input, of which the first two are considered observable and the last unobservable, that may be used to measure fair value, which are the following:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.

Level 2 - Input other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the asset or liabilities.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

Our assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

The Company analyzes all financial instruments with features of both liabilities and equity under ASC 480, "Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity" and ASC 815, "Derivatives and Hedging". Derivative liabilities are adjusted to reflect fair value at each period end, with any increase or decrease in the fair value being recorded in the results of operations as adjustments to fair value of derivatives. The effects of interactions between embedded derivatives are calculated and accounted for in arriving at the overall fair value of the financial instruments. In addition, the fair value of freestanding derivative instruments such as warrant and option derivatives are valued using the Black-Scholes model.

The Company uses Level 3 inputs for its valuation methodology for the embedded conversion option liabilities as their fair value as their fair value were determined by using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model based on various assumptions. The Company's derivative liabilities are adjusted to reflect fair value at each period end, with any increase or decrease in the fair value being recorded in results of operations as adjustments to fair value of derivatives.

NOTE 8- SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated the subsequent events through the date of this report and has concluded that there are no known subsequent events to report.