BIZROCKET.COM, INC.

(A Development Stage Company)

DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND 2011

(UNAUDITED)

BIZROCKET.COM, INC.
BALANCE SHEETS
(Development Stage Company)
(Unaudited)

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Assets:		
Current assets		
Cash	$ -	$ -
Total current assets	-	-
Total assets	$ -	$ -
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity:		
Accounts payable & accrued expenses	$ 128,118	$ 36,355
Due to related parties	198,142	1,929,114
Notes payable	192,750	218,300
Accrued interest	481,378	392,377
Total Liabilities	1,000,388	2,576,146
Stockholders' Equity:		
Common Stock, $0.001 par value 800,000,000 shares authorized, 507,917,136 and 2,939,687 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	507,917	2,940
Additional paid-in capital	6,785,881	5,298,732
Accumulated deficit	(3,418,924)	(3,418,924)
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(4,875,262)	(4,458,894)
Total stockholders' equity deficit	(1,000,388)	(2,576,146)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$ -	$ -

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

BIZROCKET.COM, INC.

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Development Stage Company)

(Unaudited)

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2012	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011	From January 1, 2006 (Date of Reporting as a Development Stage Company) to December 31, 2012
Revenues	$ -	$ -	$ -
Cost of services	-	-	-
Gross profit	-	-	-
Operating expenses:			
Consulting	99,454	2,552,000	2,651,454
General and administration	183,925	149,374	1,285,828
Professional fees	14,150	19,200	69,150
Total operating expenses	297,529	2,720,574	4,006,432
Loss from operations	(297,529)	(2,720,574)	(4,006,432)
Other income (expenses):			
Other income	37	190	703
Legal settlement	-	-	90,061
Interest expense	(123,876)	(171,298)	(964,594)
Forgiveness of debt	5,000	-	5,000
Total other income (expenses)	(118,839)	(171,108)	(868,830)
Net loss before income taxes	(416,368)	(2,891,682)	(4,875,262)
Provisions for income taxes	-	-	-
Net loss	$ (416,368)	$ (2,891,682)	$ (4,875,262)
Basic & diluted loss per share	$ (0.00)	$ (1.45)	

Weighted average shares outstanding	330,800,640	1,989,554

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

BIZROCKET.COM, INC.
STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)
(Development Stage Company)
(Unaudited)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid in	Accumulated	Deficit Accumulated During Development	
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Deficit	Stage	Total
Balance at January 1, 2006	38,193	$ 38	$ 2,195,980	$ (3,418,924)	$ -	$ (1,222,906)
Issuance of stock for services	21,195	21	1,675	-	-	1,696
Issuance of common stock to cancel related party debt	750,000	750	59,250	-	-	60,000
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	(141,036)	(141,036)
Balance December 31, 2006	809,388	809	2,256,905	(3,418,924)	(141,036)	(1,302,246)
Issuance of stock for services	10,938	11	26,239	-	-	26,250
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	(282,426)	(282,426)
Balance December 31, 2007	820,326	820	2,283,144	(3,418,924)	(423,462)	(1,558,422)
Sale of common stock	62,500	63	199,937	-	-	200,000
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	(271,271)	(271,271)
Balance December 31, 2008	882,826	883	2,483,081	(3,418,924)	(694,733)	(1,629,693)
Sale of common stock	3,906	4	24,996	-	-	25,000
Issuance of stock for services	9,375	9	14,991	-	-	15,000
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	(372,092)	(372,092)
Balance December 31, 2009	896,107	896	2,523,068	(3,418,924)	(1,066,825)	(1,961,785)
Issuance of stock for services	100,896	101	185,807	-	-	185,908
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	(500,387)	(500,387)
Balance December 31, 2010	997,003	997	2,708,875	(3,418,924)	(1,567,212)	(2,276,264)
						-
Issuance of stock for services	1,615,000	1,615	2,557,185	-	-	2,558,800
Issuance of stock for debt reduction	327,500	328	32,672	-	-	33,000
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	(2,891,682)	(2,891,682)
Balance December 31, 2011	2,939,503	2,940	5,298,732	(3,418,924)	(4,458,894)	(2,576,146)
Reverse stock split adjustment	184	-		-	-	-
Issuance of stock for related party						

debt reduction	350,000,000	350,000	1,532,672	-	-	1,882,672
Issuance of stock for debt reduction	110,000,000	110,000	(100,000)	-	-	10,000
Issuance of stock for services	44,977,449	44,977	54,477	-	-	99,454
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	(416,368)	(416,368)
Balance December 31, 2012	507,917,136	$ 507,917	$ 6,785,881	$ (3,418,924)	$ (4,875,262)	$ (1,000,388)

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

BIZROCKET.COM, INC.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Development Stage Company)

(Unaudited)

	For the Years Ended December 31, 2012	For the Years Ended December 31, 2011	From January 1, 2006 (Date of Reporting as a Development Stage Company) to December 31, 2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net Loss for the period	$ (416,368)	$ (2,891,682)	$ (4,875,262)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Stock for services	99,454	2,558,800	2,887,108
Forgiveness of debt	(5,000)	-	(5,000)
Changes in Operated Assets and Liabilities:			
Increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	180,764	111,010	539,496
Net cash (used) in operating activities	(141,150)	(221,872)	(1,453,658)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from issuance of stock	-	-	225,000
Proceeds from related parties	151,700	71,429	1,302,675
Payments to related parties	(10,550)	(17,863)	(316,221)
Proceeds from notes payable	-	168,300	242,204
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	141,150	221,866	1,453,658
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash	-	(6)	-
Cash at Beginning of Period		6	-
Cash (Overdraft) at End of Period	$ -	$ -	$ -
Supplemental Disclosures:			
Income Taxes Paid	$ -	$ -	$ -
Interest Paid	$ -	$ -	$ -
NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Issuance of common stock in payment of related party debt	$ 1,882,672	$ 27,550	$ 1,975,672

Issuance of common stock in payment of non related party debt	$	10,000	$	-	$	10,000

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

BIZROCKET.COM, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(A Development Stage Company)
DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND 2011
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 – ORGANIZATION

Bizrocket.com, Inc. (the "Company") was organized under the laws of the State of Nevada on September 25, 1995 as Fortress Nevada Inc. On August 25, 1997, the Company acquired Home Care America, Inc. ("HCA") in a reverse merger with HCA being the surviving entity. On May 27, 1999, HCA changed its name to BizRocket.com, Inc.

The Company is a development stage enterprise that is developing a website for social networking targeting pre-teenage children. The name of the site is "Kidzrocket.com"

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").

Development Stage Company

The Company is a development stage company as defined by ASC 915-10, "Development Stage Entities." All losses accumulated since the date of reporting as a development stage company have been considered as part of the Company's development stage activities.

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 reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Concentrations, Risks and Uncertainties

The Company operates in an industry that is subject to intense competition and change in consumer demand. The Company's operations are subject to significant risk and uncertainties including financial and operational risks including the potential risk of business failure

Cash equivalents

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

Fair value of financial instruments

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.

The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and liabilities, such as cash, prepaid expenses and accrued expenses, approximates their fair value because of the short maturity of the instruments.

The Company does not have any assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring or a non-recurring basis, consequently, the Company did not have any fair value adjustments for assets and liabilities measured at fair value at December 31, 2012; no gains or losses are reported in the statement of operations that are attributable to the change in unrealized gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities still held at the reporting date for the period from January 1, 2011 through December 31, 2012.

Commitments and contingencies

The Company follows subtopic 450-20 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification to report accounting for contingencies. Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment can be reasonably estimated.

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. The Company mainly sells to retailers. There are no price incentives and the product can only be returned if defective. As the Company does not believe defective merchandise is likely an allowance has not been recognized. Revenue is recognized on a gross basis with corresponding costs of goods as a reduction to revenue in cost of sales.

Stock-based compensation for obtaining employee services

The Company accounts for equity instruments issued to parties for acquiring goods or services under guidance of section 505-50-30 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. Pursuant to paragraph 718-10-30-6 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification, all transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments are accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The measurement date used to determine the fair value of the equity instrument issued is the earlier of the date on which the performance is complete or the date on which it is probable that performance will occur.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing valuation model. The ranges of assumptions for inputs are as follows:

- The Company uses historical data to estimate employee termination behavior. The expected life of options granted is derived from paragraph 718-10-S99-1 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification and represents the period of time the options are expected to be outstanding.

- The expected volatility is based on a combination of the historical volatility of the comparable companies' stock over the contractual life of the options.

- The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for periods within the contractual life of the option.

- The expected dividend yield is based on the Company's current dividend yield as the best estimate of projected dividend yield for periods within the contractual life of the option.

The Company's policy is to recognize compensation cost for awards with only service conditions and a graded vesting schedule on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award.

Income taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under 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. The Company had no material adjustments to its liabilities for unrecognized income tax benefits according to the provisions of Section 740-10-25.

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.

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 eventual 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

On December 26, 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) – *Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements*. This ASU affects all entities that are required to make disclosures about recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements under FASB ASC Topic 820, originally issued as FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. The ASU requires certain new disclosures and clarifies two existing disclosure requirements. The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years.

On December 26, 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820) – *Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs*. This ASU supersedes most of the guidance in Topic 820, although many of the changes are clarifications of existing guidance or wording changes to align with IFRS 13. In addition, certain amendments in ASU 2011-04 change a particular principle or requirement for measuring fair value or disclosing information about fair value measurements. The amendments in ASU 2011-04 are effective for public entities for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011.

In January 2010, the FASB issued the FASB Accounting Standards Update No. 2010-06 *"Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (Topic 820) Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements"*, which provides amendments to Subtopic 820-10 that requires new disclosures as follows:
1. Transfers in and out of Levels 1 and 2. A reporting entity should disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and describe the reasons for the transfers.
2. Activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. In the reconciliation for fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), a reporting entity should present separately information about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements (that is, on a gross basis rather than as one net number).

This Update provides amendments to Subtopic 820-10 that clarify existing disclosures as follows:

1. Level of disaggregation. A reporting entity should provide fair value measurement disclosures for each class of assets and liabilities. A class is often a subset of assets or liabilities within a line item in the statement of financial position. A reporting entity needs to use judgment in determining the appropriate classes of assets and liabilities.
2. Disclosures about inputs and valuation techniques. A reporting entity should provide disclosures about the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value for both recurring and nonrecurring fair value measurements. Those disclosures are required for fair value measurements that fall in either Level 2 or Level 3.

This Update also includes conforming amendments to the guidance on employers' disclosures about postretirement benefit plan assets (Subtopic 715-20). The conforming amendments to Subtopic 715-20 change the terminology from *major categories* of assets to *classes* of assets and provide a cross reference to the guidance in Subtopic 820-10 on how to determine appropriate classes to present fair value disclosures. The new disclosures and clarifications of existing disclosures are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years.

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 consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 3 –GOING CONCERN

As reflected in the accompanying financial statements, the Company had a deficit accumulated during the development stage of $4,875,262 at December 31, 2012 and had a net loss of $416,368 for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Management intends to raise additional funds now that it has merged thru a private placement or thru the public process. Management believes that the actions presently being taken to further implement its business plan will enable the Company to continue as a going concern. While the Company believes in the viability to raise additional funds, there can be no assurances to that effect. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company’s ability to further implement its business plan and generate funds

The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 4 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Conversion of debt from Majority Shareholder and President

The Company has substantially funded operations through loans provided by its majority stockholder and president. Proceeds from loans were used to fund business operating costs such as salaries, legal fees, rents, transportation expenses, and other business related expenses. The Company accrues an annual salary of $104,200 to its President. The related party debt owed to the President accrues interest at 10%. On April 30, 2012, as disclosed in Note 6, the Company issued 350,000,000 shares of common stock to cancel related party debt to its majority stockholder in the amount of $1,882,672. For the year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company accrued interest on the majority stockholder debt in the amount of $40,427 and $97,971 respectively.

Related party debt

The Company has borrowed funds from a shareholder and relative of the Company's President. As of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the amount due to this related party amounted to $122,330 and $118,474, respectively. These loans are payable upon demand and have no stated interest rate.

NOTE 5 – NOTES PAYABLE

A summary of other liabilities is as follows:

	December 31, 2012	**December 31, 2011**
Legal settlement due to Compassionate Health Care Health Services, Inc. - Due on demand and currently in default.	$ 70,000	$ 70,000
Loan payable to Inmed Diagnostics, Inc. - Due on demand, no stated interest rate.	10,000	8,000
Loan payable shareholders	112,750	140,300
Total	$ 192,750	$ 218,300

NOTE 6 – STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

Reverse Stock Split

On January 31, 2012 the Company declared a reverse stock split of its common stock. The formula provided that for every 80 issued and outstanding shares of common stock of the Company are automatically reverse split into 1 share of common stock. The reverse stock split was effective February 20, 2012 for holders of record as of that date. Any resulting share ownership interest of fractional shares was rounded up to the first integer in such a manner that all rounding was done to the next single share. The reverse stock split was effective March 22, 2012 for holders of record as of that date. As a result of the stock split there were 2,939,687 shares issued and outstanding. The financial statements have been adjusted to record the reverse stock split for all periods presented.

Common Stock

During January 2011, the Company issued 10,700,000 shares in exchange for $10,700 of related party debt.

On April 30, 2012, the Company issued 350,000,000 shares of common stock to the Company's Chief Executive Officer and President in exchange for all the amounts due to him through March 31, 2012 or approximately $1,882,672. In addition, the Company issued 110,000,000 to satisfy loans in the amount of $10,000.

On August 27, 2012, the Company increased the authorized common shares that the Company may issue from 500,000,000 to 800,000,000.

On September 30, 2012, the Company has issued 44,977,449 shares of common stock to consultants for services. The Company valued the shares at the market price of $0.002 per share. As a result, the Company recorded a stock compensation expense of $99,454.

NOTE 7 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

From time to time, the Company may become involved in various lawsuits and legal proceedings, which arise in the ordinary course of business. However, litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and an adverse result in these or other matters may arise from time to time that may harm its business. The Company is currently not aware of any suchlegal proceedings or claims, other than those accrued for and disclosed in Note 5, that they believe will have, individually or in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition or operating results.

NOTE 8 – INCOME TAX

Deferred taxes are provided on a liability method whereby deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards and deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences. Temporary differences are the differences between the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are adjusted for the effects of changes in tax laws and rates on the date of enactment.

Net deferred tax assets consist of the following components as of December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Deferred Tax Assets – Non-current:		
NOL Carryover	$ 181,643	$49,648
Payroll Accrual	-	-
Less valuation allowance	(181,643)	(49,648)
Deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	$ -	$ -

The income tax provision differs from the amount of income tax determined by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate to pretax income from continuing operations for the period ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 due to the following:

	2012	2011
Book Income	$ (261,245)	$ (51,648)
Meals and Entertainment	3,000	2,000
Other nondeductible expenses	126,250	-
Accrued Payroll	-	-
Valuation allowance	131,995	49,648
	$ -	$ -

At December 31, 2012, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards of approximately $182,000 that may be offset against future taxable income from the year 2013 to 2033. No tax benefit has been reported in the December 31, 2012 financial statements since the potential tax benefit is offset by a valuation allowance of the same amount.

Due to the change in ownership provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, net operating loss carryforwards for Federal Income tax reporting purposes are subject to annual limitations. Should a change in ownership occur, net operating loss carryforwards may be limited as to use in future years.

NOTE 9 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events pursuant to the requirements of ASC Topic 855 and has determined that no material subsequent events exist.