LANDSTAR DEVELOPMENT GROUP INC.
FORMERLY
STERLING OIL AND GAS COMPANY

QUARTERLY FIANCIAL REPORT

FOR

THE QUARTER ENDING AUGUST, 31, 2014

LANDSTAR DEVELOPMENT GROUP, INC FORMERLY STERLING OIL AND GAS COMPANY
BALANCE SHEET
AS OF AUGUST 31, 2014

		2014 UNAUDITED
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash And Cash Equivalents	$	770
Inventory		
Total Current Assets		770
Fixed Assets		410,001
Total Assets	$	410,771
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	$	16,346
Accrued salaries		10,000
Notes payables - Current		225,703
Total Current Liabilities		252,049
Long-term Liabilities:		
Total liabilities		252,049
Commitments		-
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred Stock 5,000,000 authorized 5,000,000 issued and outstanding		50
Common stock: 100,000,000 shares authorized, $0.00001 par value 106,197,500 shares issued and outstanding		1,062
Additional paid-in-capital		2,623,601
Accumulated deficits		(2,465,991)
Total Stockholders' Equity		158,722
Total Liabilities And Stockholders' Equity	$	410,771

See accompanying notes to financial statements

LANDSTAR DEVELOPMENT GROUP, INC FORMERLY STERLING OIL AND GAS COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING AUGUST 31, 2014
UNAUDITED

		2014
Net revenue	$	
Cost of revenue		-
Gross profit		-
Operating expenses		
Amortization and depreciation expenses		
Personnel Costs		6,387
Professional fees		
Travel on Leases		
Impairment and abandonment of unproved properties		
General & administrative expenses		2,953
Total operating expenses		9,340
Income (Loss) from operations		(9,340)
Other income (expense):		
Other income		
Other Expense Imparment and abandonment of unproved properties		
Interest expense		
Total other income (expense)		-
Net profit (loss)	$	(9,340)

See accompanying notes to financial statements

LANDSTAR DEVELOPMENT GROUP, INC FOMERLY STERLING OIL AND GAS COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 31, 2014
UNAUDITED

		2014
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net Income (loss)	$	(9,340)
Depreciation and amortization		
Common and Preferred Stock for Services		
Contributed Services		
Impairment and abandonment of unproved properties		
(Increase) / decrease in assets:		
Accounts Receivable		
Inventory/Clinical Trials		
Other Assets		
Prepaid Expenses		-
Increase / (decrease) in liabilities:		
Commissions Payable		-
Accrued Expenses		
Notes Payable		
Accrued Interest		-
Accounts Payable		
Net cash used in operating activities		0
Net cash Increase for period		(9,340)
Cash Flows From Financing Activites		
Net cash provided by stockholders		
Unevaluated oil and gas properties additions		
Undeveloped oil and gas propertis -sales		
Net Proceeds from acquisition of assets		
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities		0
Net Increase (Decrease) During the Period		(9,340)
Cash and cash equivalents, Beginning of the period		10,110
Cash and cash equivalent, End of the period	$	770

See accompanying notes to financial statements

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LANDSTAR DEVELOPMENT GROUP, INC. FORMERLY STERLING OIL AND GAS COMPANY

Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)

AS OF August 31, 2014

	Preferred Shares	Preferred Stock	Common Shares	Common Stock	Paid In Capital	Accumulated (Deficit) Attributable to Clean Power and Subsidarie	Total Shareholder Equity
Balance, at May 1, 2007(Inception)							
Stock issued to properties transferred from Big Cat at inception, May 1, 2007 $.1794			10,000,000	100	1,794,131		1,794,231
Shares issued during 2011							
Private placement June 2007 .05 per share			5,000,000	50	249,950		250,000
Other-contributed services					30,800		30,800
Other costs-issuance fees					(790)		(790)
Net loss						(740,320)	(740,320)
Balance February 29, 2008			15,000,000	150	2,074,091	(740,320)	1,333,921
Public offering August 2008 $0.20 per share			325,000	3	64,997		65,000
Public offering October 2008 $0.20 per share			600,000	6	119,994		120,000
Other-contributed services					8,700		8,700
Net (Loss) Year endg 2009						(750,266)	(750,266)
Balacne February 28, 2009			15,925,000	159	2,267,782	(1,490,586)	777,355
Other-contribued Services					14,800		14,800
Net (Loss) February 28, 2010						(412,467)	(412,467)
Balance February 28, 2010			15,925,000	159	2,282,582	(1,903,053)	379,688
Other-contributed services					2,350		2,350
Net (Loss) for Year Ending Feb 2011						(54,289)	(54,289)

Balance February 28, 2011			15,925,000	159	2,284,932	(1,957,342)	327,749
Net (loss) for Year Ending Feb 28, 2012						(50,309)	(50,309)
Balance February 28, 2012			15,925,000	159	2,284,932	(2,007,651)	277,440
Net (loss) for the Year Ending Feb 28, 2013						(64,500)	(64,500)
Balance February 28, 2013			15,925,000	159	2,284,932	(2,072,151)	212,940
Stock issued for Services February 2014	5,000,000	50	20,000,000	200	99,750		100,000
Net (loss) for the Year Ending Feb 28,2014						(164,500)	(164,500)
Balance February 28, 2014	5,000,000	50	35,925,000	359	2,384,682	(2,236,651)	148,440
Stock Reversal 1 for 30 April 21, 2014	5,000,000	50	1,197,500	12	2,385,029	(2,236,651)	148,440
Stock issued for Services April 21, 2014			100,000,000	1,000	208,622		209,622
Net (loss) for the three months ended May 31, 2014						(220,000)	(220,000)
Balance May 31, 2014	5,000,000	50	101,197,500	1,012	2,593,651	(2,456,651)	138,062
Stock issued for Debt August 21, 2014			5,000,000	50	29,950		30,000
Net (loss) for the three months ended Aug 31, 2014						(9,340)	(9,340)
Balance August 31, 2014	5,000,000	50	106,197,500	1,062	2,623,601	(2,465,991)	158,722

LANDSTAR DEVELOPMENT GROUP, INC.
Notes to Financial Statements
(unaudited)
F or the Quarter Ended
May 31,2014

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Landstar Development Group, Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada on May **1,2007** as Sterling Oil & Gas Company. The name was changed on February 21, 2014.

The Company will acquire real estate and plans to develop residential and commercial properties to be utilized as assisted senior, 55 and over, living facilities.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation - The accompanying financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Year-End - The Company has selected February 28 as its year end.

Use of Estimates - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Transfers of Nonmonetary Assets by Stockholders - The Company records transfers of nonmonetary assets to the Company by stockholders in exchange for common stock at the stockholders' historical cost basis determined in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America.

Cash - Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of cash on deposit, certificates of deposit, money market accounts, and investment grade commercial paper that are readily convertible into cash and purchased with original maturities of three months or less.

The Company maintains cash balances at an institution that is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. As of May 31, 2014, February 28,2014 and February 28, 2013 no amounts were in excess of the federally insured program.

Property and Equipment - Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Expenditures for property acquisitions, development, construction, improvements and major renewals are capitalized. The cost of repairs and maintenance is expensed as incurred. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Upon sale or other disposition of a depreciable asset, the cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from property and equipment and any gain or loss is reflected as a gain or loss from operations.

The estimated useful lives are:
Furniture and fixtures Computers and office equipment
7 years 3-5 years

Website Development - The Company capitalizes the costs associated with the development of its website. Other costs related to the maintenance of the website are expensed as incurred. Amortization will be provided over the estimated useful life of 3 years using the straight-line method for financial statement purposes.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets - The Company periodically evaluates whether events and circumstances have occurred that may warrant revision of the estimated useful lives of property and equipment or whether the remaining balance of property and equipment should be evaluated for possible impairment.

Revenue Recognition

Although the Company will derive revenue from several sources, the current revenue is provided from consulting services. The Company will recognize revenue once pervasive evidence that an agreement exists; the product or service has been rendered; the fee is fixed and determinable based on the completion of stated terms and conditions; and collection of the amount due is reasonably assured. The Company did not recognize any revenues from January 19,2011 (inception) through December 31,2013, but has commenced its consulting service and earned revenue during March 2014.

The Company must meet all of the following four criteria in order to recognize revenue:
Persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists
Delivery has occurred
The sales price is fixed or determinable
Collection is reasonably assured

Fair Value of Financial Instruments - The Company adopted the FASB standard related to fair value measurement at inception. The standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure of fair value measurements. The standard applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements and, accordingly, does not require any new fair value measurements. The standard clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. The recorded values of long-term debt approximate their fair values, as interest approximates market rates. As a basis for considering such assumptions, the standard established a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

• Levell: Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets;

Level 2: Inputs, other than quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

The Company's financial instruments are accounts payable, convertible note, notes payable and derivative liability. The recorded values of accounts payable and notes payable approximate their fair values based on their short-term nature

Share-based Compensation - The Company recognizes share-based compensation, including stock option grants, warrants and restricted stock grants at their fair value on the grant date. Share based payment awards issued to non-employees for services rendered are recorded at either the fair value of the services rendered or the fair value of the share-based payment, whichever is more readily determinable. Compensation expense is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

Dividends - The payment of dividends by the Company in the future will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on earnings, capital requirements and financial condition, as well as other relevant factors. The Company does not intend to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future but intend to retain all earnings, if any, for use in the business.

Earnings (Loss) per Share - Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss), adjusted for changes in income or loss that resulted from the assumed conversion of convertible shares, by the weighted average number of shares of common stock, common stock equivalents and potentially dilutive securities outstanding during the period.

The computation of basic and diluted loss per share for the periods presented is equivalent since the Company had continuing losses. The Company had no common stock equivalents as of May 31, 2014.

Risks and Uncertainties - The Company's operations and future are dependent in a large part on its ability to develop its business model in a competitive market. The Company intends to operate 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 and the potential risk of business failure. The Company's inability to meet its business plan and target customer demand may have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Income Taxes - Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are established for temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities at tax rates expected to be in effect when such assets or liabilities are realized or settled. Deferred income tax assets are reduced by valuation allowances when necessary.

Assessing whether deferred tax assets are realizable requires significant judgment. The Company considers all available positive and negative evidence, including historical operating performance and expectations of future operating performance. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is often dependent upon future taxable income and therefore can be uncertain. To the extent the Company believes it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the asset will not be realized, valuation allowances are established against the Company's deferred tax assets, which increase income tax expense in the period when such a determination is made.

Income taxes include the largest amount of tax benefit for an uncertain tax position that is more likely than not to be sustained upon audit based on the technical merits of the tax position. Settlements with tax authorities, the expiration of statutes of limitations for particular tax positions, or obtaining new information on particular tax positions may cause a change to the effective tax rate. The Company recognizes accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes on the statements of operations.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements - There are no recent accounting pronouncements that are expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

3. GOING CONCERN

The Company incurred a net loss of$220,000 for the three months ended May 31, 2014 and has an accumulated loss of $2,987,337 since inception. The Company is in the development stage of operations, has not generated any revenues since inception and anticipates that it will continue to generate losses in the near future. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements do not include adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of reported asset amounts or the amount and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain additional financing or sale of its common stock and ultimately to attain profitability.

Management's plan, in this regard, is to raise additional financing through a combination of equity and debt financing. Management believes this will be sufficient to finance the continuing development for the next twelve months. However, there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising such financing.

4. NOTES PAYABLE

The non-interest bearing notes were due on January 31, 2012; however the holder has not made demand for payment.

5. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

On February 3, 2014, the Company issued 20,000,000 restricted shares of its common stock to a corporation, for services, at a cost of $0.005 per share.

On April 21, 2014, the Company issued 100,000,000 restricted shares to three individuals and one corporation, for services, at a cost of $0.0022 per share.

On February 27, 2014, the Company issued 5,000,000 voting preferred A shares to a corporation, for services, at a cost of $0.0000l per share.

6. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the date the financial statements were issued and has not identified any reportable events.