LANDSTAR DEVELOPMENT GROUP INC.

FORMERLY

STERLING OIL AND GAS COMPANY

QUARTERLY FIANCIAL REPORT

FOR

THE QUARTER ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 2014

LANDSTAR DEVELOPMENT GROUP, INC FORMERLY STERLING OIL AND GAS COMPANY
BALANCE SHEET
AS OF NOV 30, 2014

		2014 UNAUDITED
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash And Cash Equivalents	$	632
Inventory		
Total Current Assets		632
Fixed Assets		660,001
Total Assets	$	660,633
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	$	16,346
Accrued salaries		10,000
Notes payables - Current		478,421
Total Current Liabilities		504,767
Long-term Liabilities:		
Total liabilities		504,767
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		(2,468,847)
Total Stockholders' Equity		155,866
Total Liabilities And Stockholders' Equity	$	660,633

See accompanying notes to financial statements

LANDSTAR DEVELOPMENT GROUP, INC FORMERLY STERLING OIL AND GAS COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE QUARTER ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 2014
UNAUDITED

		2014
Net revenue	$	
Cost of revenue		-
Gross profit		-
Operating expenses		
Amortization and depreciation expenses		
Personnel Costs		2,588
Professional fees		
Travel on Leases		
Impairment and abandonment of unproved properties		
General & administrative expenses		268
Total operating expenses		2,856
Income (Loss) from operations		(2,856)
Other income (expense):		
Other income		
Other Expense Imparment and abandonment of unproved properties		
Interest expense		
Total other income (expense)		-
Net profit (loss)	$	(2,856)

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 NOVEMBER 30, 2014
UNAUDITED

		2014
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net Income (loss)	**$**	(2,856)
Depreciation and amortization		
Common and Preferred Stock for Services		
Contributed Services		
Impairment and abandonment of unproved properties		
(Increase) / decrease in assets:		
Accounts Receivable		
Inventory/Clinical Trials		
Other Assets		
Prepaid Expenses		-
Increase / (decrease) in liabilities:		
Commissions Payable		-
Accrued Expenses		
Notes Payable		
Accrued Interest		-
Accounts Payable		
Net cash used in operating activities		0
Net cash Increase for period		-2,856
Cash Flows From Financing Activites		
Net cash provided by stockholders		2,718
Unevaluated oil and gas properties additions		
Undeveloped oil and gas propertis -sales		
Net Proceeds from acquisition of assets		
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities		2,718
Net Increase (Decrease) During the Period		-138
Cash and cash equivalents, Beginning of the period		770
Cash and cash equivalent, End of the period	**$**	632

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 November 30, 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

1. PRESENTATION, ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS:

Presentation

The accompanying condensed financial statements of Sterling Oil & Gas Company (the "Company") at February 28 2011 and 2010 have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") for interim financial statements pursuant to instructions for disclosure statements. Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP have been condensed or omitted. These condensed financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's annual Disclosure statement. In management's opinion, all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation to make the Company's financial statements not misleading have been included. The results of operations presented for the periods ended February 28, 2011 and 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year. The February 28, 2010 balance sheet has been derived from the Company's audited financial statements included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended February 28, 2010.

Description of Operations

Sterling Oil & Gas Company ("Sterling") is an independent energy company engaged in the exploration and acquisition of natural gas and crude oil prospects in the western United States. On May 1, 2007, Big Cat Energy Corporation ("Big Cat") formed Sterling as a wholly owned subsidiary and transferred its unproved oil and gas properties, consisting of various mineral leases and related costs, to Sterling in return for 10 million shares of Sterling restricted common stock. On April 2, 2008, Big Cat spun off Sterling by distributing the 10 million shares it held pro rata to the Big Cat shareholders.

The Company is in the exploration stage in accordance with FASB Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") 915, *Development Stage Entities*. The Company has been in the exploration stage since inception and has yet to enter revenue-producing operations. Activities since its inception have primarily involved organization and development of the Company.

2. LIQUIDITY:

Going Concern

Sterling's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon raising capital through debt or equity financing and ultimately by producing revenue and achieving profitable operations. The Company can offer no assurance that it will be successful in its efforts to raise additional proceeds or achieve profitable operations. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business, and no adjustments have been made as a result of this uncertainty.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the 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 any oil and gas reserves, 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. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various assumptions it believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Although actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions, the Company believes that its estimates are reasonable.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts held in banks and highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company's cash equivalents and short-term investments are exposed to concentrations of credit risk. The Company manages and controls this risk by investing these funds with major financial institutions.

Oil and Gas Properties

The Company follows the full cost method of accounting whereby all costs related to the acquisition and exploration of proved oil and gas properties are capitalized into a single cost center ("full cost pool"). Such costs include lease acquisition costs, geological and geophysical expenses, overhead directly related to exploration activities and costs of drilling both productive and non-productive wells. Proceeds from property sales are generally credited to the full cost pool without gain or loss recognition unless such a sale would significantly alter the relationship between capitalized costs and the proved reserves attributable to these costs. A significant alteration would typically involve a sale of 25% or more of the proved reserves related to a single full cost pool. Generally, any such sale of unproved properties will also be recognized on a cost recovery basis with no gain or loss.

As of November 30,2010, the Company does not have any proven oil and gas reserves and all of its properties are unproved. The costs of unproved properties will be withheld from the depletion base until such time as they are either developed or abandoned. Unproved properties are assessed at least annually by the Company for impairment. Impairment is estimated by the Company by applying factors based on historical experience and other data such as primary lease terms of the properties, average holding periods of unproved properties, and geographic and geologic data of groupings of individually insignificant properties and projects. Therefore, any impairment of said unproved properties would result in an expense to the Company.

Depletion of exploration and development costs and depreciation of production equipment is computed using the units of production method based upon estimated proved oil and gas reserves. Total well costs, if and when drilled, will be transferred to the depletable pool even when multiple targeted zones have not been fully evaluated. For depletion and depreciation purposes, relative volumes of oil and gas production and reserves are converted at the energy equivalent rate of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of crude oil.

Under the full cost method of accounting, capitalized oil and gas property costs, less accumulated depletion and net of deferred income taxes (full cost pool), may not exceed an amount equal to the present value, discounted at 10%, of estimated future net revenues from proved oil and gas reserves less the future cash outflows associated with the asset retirement obligations that have been accrued in the balance sheet plus the cost, or estimated fair value, if lower of unproved properties and the costs of any properties not being amortized. Should the full cost pool exceed this ceiling, impairment is recognized. The present value of estimated future net revenues is computed by applying average monthly prices for the prior twelve months to estimated future production of proved oil and gas reserves as of period end, less estimated future expenditures to be incurred in developing and producing the proved reserves assuming the continuation of existing economic conditions.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for by recogmzmg deferred income tax assets and liabilities for the expected future income tax consequences, based on enacted tax laws, of temporary differences between the financial reporting and tax basis of assets, liabilities and carryforwards. Deferred tax assets are recognized for the expected future effects of all deductible temporary differences, loss carryforwards and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets are then reduced, if deemed necessary, by a valuation allowance for the amount of any tax benefit which, more likely than not, are not expected to be realized.

We adopted ASC 740, *Income Taxes* as of March 1,2008. This topic provides detailed guidance for the financial statement recognition, measurement and disclosure of uncertain tax positions recognized in the financial statements. Tax positions must meet a "more-likelythan-not" recognition threshold at the effective date to be recognized upon the adoption of ASC 740 and in subsequent periods. We have identified no significant uncertain tax positions as of February 28, 2010 or at November 30, 2010. The cumulative effect of adopting ASC 740 has not resulted in a liability on the balance sheet. The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of the date of adoption was zero.

We recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. No interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions were accrued as of February 28, 2010 or at November 30, 2010.

Risks and Uncertainties

Historically, oil and gas prices have experienced significant fluctuations and have been particularly volatile in recent years. Price fluctuations can result from variations in weather, levels of regional or national production and demand, availability of transportation capacity to other regions of the country and various other factors. Increases or decreases in prices received could have a significant impact on future results.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable. The fair market value of these financial instruments approximates or is equal to the book value.

In the first quarter of fiscal year 2009, the Company adopted ASC 820 *Fair Market Measurement and Disclosures* including the application of the statement to non-recurring, non-financial assets and liabilities. The adoption of ASC 820 did not have a material impact on the Company's fair value measurements. ASC 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value into three broad levels as follows:

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

Level 2- Inputs, other than the quoted prices in active markets that are observable either directly or indirectly. Level 3- Unobservable inputs based on the Company's assumptions,

ASC 820 requires the use of observable market data if such data is available without undue cost and effect.

Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using

Quoted Prices in Active Markets for

Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)
Significant Uno bservable Inputs (Level 3)

Description

Oil & gas properties-unevaluated properties Total

February 28	2010		$ 204,298	
February 28	2011		$ 204,298	
$				

Recent Pronouncements

We have reviewed all recently issued, but not yet effective, accounting pronouncements and do not believe the future adoption of any such pronouncements may be expected to cause a material impact on our financial condition or the results of our operations.

6. SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:

There was no equity sales transaction during the nine months ended November 30,2010 or 2009.

7. INCOME TAXES :

The federal net operating loss (NOL) carryforward of approximately $1,602,000 as of November 30, 2010 expires on various dates through 2030. Internal Revenue Code Section 382 places a limitation on the amount of taxable income which can be offset by NOL carryforwards incurred before a change in control. "Change in control" for these purposes generally means greater than a 50% change in ownership of the corporation. After a change in control, a loss corporation cannot deduct NOL carryforwards existing at the time of the change in control in excess of the Section 382 limitations. Due to these "change in ownership" provisions, utilization of NOL carryforwards may be subject to an annual limitation in future periods. We have not performed a Section 382 analysis, however approximately ninety percent of the present NOL was incurred during the fiscal years beginning March 1, 2007, and thereafter.

We have established a full valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets because, based on the weight of available evidence including our continued operating losses, it is more likely than not that all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Because of the full valuation allowance, no income tax expense or benefit is reflected on the statement of operations.

We adopted ASC 740, *Income Taxes* as of March 1,2008. This topic provides detailed guidance for the financial statement recognition, measurement and disclosure of uncertain tax positions recognized in the financial statements. Tax positions must meet a "more-likelythan-not" recognition threshold at the effective date to be recognized upon the adoption of ASC 740 and in subsequent periods. We have identified no significant uncertain tax positions as of February 28, 2010 or at November 30, 2010. The cumulative effect of adopting ASC 740 has not resulted in a liability on the balance sheet. The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits as of the date of adoption was zero.

8. Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated all activity of the Company and concluded that no subsequent events have occurred that would require disclosure.