

Super Nova Resources, Inc.

Financial Statements

For the Quarterly Period Ended

March 31, 2009

Unaudited

SUPER NOVA RESOURCES, INC.

Balance Sheet
(UNAUDITED)

March 31	2009	2008
Current Assets:		
Cash in the Bank	\$ 32,949	13,476
Cash on hand	1,457	8,173
Accounts receivable, net	559,095	741,840
Inventory	13,308	10,357
Demand loans receivable-related party	30,230	-
Other receivables	9,678	11,039
Prepays expenses	90,863	37,765
Total Current Assets	737,580	822,651
Property & Equipment, net	5,855	29,741
Other Assets		
Trademark	825	825
Deposits	31,065	29,352
Total Other Assets	31,890	30,177
	\$ 775,326	\$ 882,569
Liabilities and Shareholders' Deficit		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 574,762	742,792
Accrued expenses	2,369	2,873
Credit cards	167,335	268,308
Demand loan payable-Related party	291,482	161,617
Loan payable-short term portion	5,901	8,316
Payroll liabilities	50,728	69,001
Sales tax payable	997	763
Total Current Liabilities	1,093,573	1,253,669
Long Term Liabilities		
Notes payable-long term portion	202,439	209,700
Line of credit	119,333	123,786
Total Long Term Liabilities	321,773	333,486
Stockholders Equity		
Common stock, \$.0001 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized and 17,037,661 issued and outstanding at March 31, 2009	404	404
Series A Preferred stock, no par value, 20,000,000 authorized zero issued and outstanding at March 31, 2009	nil	nil
Additional paid in capital	1,047,811	1,047,811
Accumulated deficit	(1,688,235)	(1,752,803)
	(640,020)	(704,587)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	775,326	882,569

SUPER NOVA RESOURCES, INC.

Statements of Operations

(UNAUDITED)

	Period from January 1, 2009 To March 31, 2009	Period from January 1, 2008 To March 31, 2008
Revenue	\$ 939,344	\$ 1,106,644
Cost of sales	504,355	668,924
Gross profit	434,990	437,720
Operating expenses		
Selling and administrative	425,064	488,012
Depreciation and Amortization	-	-
Total Costs and Expenses	425,064	488,012
Income from operations	9,925	(50,292)
Other expense	\$ 11,973	\$ 8,952
Loss from operations before income taxes	(2,048)	(59,243)
Provision for taxes	-	-
Net Income	<u>\$ (2,048)</u>	<u>\$ (59,243)</u>
Earnings per weighted average share of common stock - basic and diluted	<u>\$ (0.00)</u>	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic and diluted	<u>4,037,661</u>	<u>4,037,661</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

SUPER NOVA RESOURCES, INC.

Statements of Stockholders' Equity

(UNAUDITED)

	Preferred Shares	Preferred Stock	Common Shares	Common Stock	Paid In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
Balance at December 31, 2006	-	nil	40,376,460	\$ 403,765	\$ 644,450	\$ (1,511,568)	(463,354)
Par adjustment				(399,727)	399,727		(0)
Reversed split			(36,338,814)	(3,634)	3,634		0
Adjust stock issuance			15	0			
Net Loss						(181,991)	(181,991)
Balance at December 31, 2007	-	nil	4,037,661	404	1,047,811	(1,693,560)	(645,345)
Net Income						7,372	7,372
Balance at December 31, 2008	-	nil	4,037,661	404	1,047,811	(1,686,187)	(637,973)
Net Loss						(2,048)	(2,048)
Balance at March 31, 2009	-	-	4,037,661	404	1,047,811	(1,688,235)	(640,021)

See accompanying notes

SUPER NOVA RESOURCES, INC.
Statements of Cash Flow
(UNAUDITED)

	Period from January 1, 2009 To March 31, 2009	Period from January 1, 2008 To March 31, 2008
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net Income/(Loss)	\$ (2,048)	(59,243)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) net cash used by operating activities:		
Depreciation	6,523	6,523
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	5,194	(165,447)
Inventory	(5,324)	(1,438)
Other receivables	794	(5,628)
Prepaid expenses	(11,999)	(24,098)
Undeposited funds	31,861	(5,702)
Deposits	-	600
Demand loan payable-related party	5,450	3,810
Accounts payable	(73,084)	19,842
Credit cards	36,113	83,172
Accrued expenses	(759)	833
ST note payable	-	(1,294)
Payroll liabilities	1,466	69,001
Sales tax payable	233	269
Net cash provided (used) in operating activities	(5,579)	(78,801)
Cash flows from investing activities:	-	-
Net cash provided (used) in investing activities	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Convertible note payable	(2,026)	-
Line of credit	4,075	(37)
LT note payable		(1,315)
Net cash provided (used) in financing activities	2,050	(1,352)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	(3,530)	(80,153)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	36,479	93,629
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 32,949	\$ 13,476

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

SUPER NOVA RESOURCES, INC.

Notes to Financial Statements

March 31, 2009

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization and Line of Business

The Company was incorporated in New York in May 1965 under the name Dutchess Design & Development, Inc. In July 1996, the Company was reincorporated in Delaware under the name of ASD Group, Inc. In 2005 the Company changed its name to Alliant Diagnostics, Inc., in March 2008 the Company changed its name to Navicus, Inc., and in November 2008 the Company changed its name to Super Nova Resources, Inc.

Employment Screening & Risk Management

The Company is committed to providing high quality employment screening services. Through its secure operational facilities, continuous monitoring and testing, expert in-house compliance teams, clients are assured that critical information is processed to exceed industry quality standards, stringent privacy guidelines and regulatory requirements. The Company provides a wide range of services ranging from specialized web-based screening solutions for clients that hire only a few employees a year, to comprehensive online management reports, automation of adverse action functions and more..

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements represent the financial activity of Navicus, Inc. The financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2009, have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information in the US and in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-QSB and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, the financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The financial statements include the accounts of the Company. The financial statements and notes are representations of the management and the Board of Directors who are responsible for their integrity and objectivity.

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 the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the those estimates. Significant estimates include valuation of derivative and warrant liabilities, allowance for doubtful accounts and third-party contractual agreements and the net realizable value of assets of discontinued operations.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purpose of the statements of cash flows, cash equivalents include amounts invested in a money market account with a financial institution. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates market

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue at the time the service is paid for by the customer or services are rendered.

Income Taxes

The Company utilizes SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," which requires the 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 income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each period end based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. The provision for income taxes represents the tax payable for the period and the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company measures its financial assets and liabilities in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. SFAS No. 107, "Disclosure about Fair Value of Financial Instruments," requires certain disclosures regarding the fair value of financial instruments. For certain of the Company's financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to their short maturities. The amounts shown for notes payable also approximate fair value because current interest rates offered to the Company for debt of similar maturities are substantially the same.

Net Loss per Common Share

Basic loss per common share amounts is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the respective periods. Dilutive loss per common share amounts is based on the weighted average common shares outstanding during the period and shares assumed issued upon conversion of stock options when the effect of such conversions would have been dilutive to net loss. There is no assumed conversion of stock options for 2009 or 2008 because the effect would be anti-dilutive

Stock-Based Compensation

Effective January 1, 2005, the Company has adopted the fair value based method of accounting prescribed in Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 123R (Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation) for its employee stock option plans.

Specifically, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123R using the "prospective method" This statement replaced FAS-123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, supersedes APB Opinion No. 25,

Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and amends FAS-95, *Statement of Cash Flows*. FAS-123R requires companies to apply a fair-value-based measurement method in accounting for shared-based payment transactions with employees and to record compensation cost for all stock awards granted after the required effective date and for awards modified, repurchased or cancelled after that date. The scope of FAS-123R encompasses a wide range of share-based compensation arrangements, including share options, restricted share plans, performance-based awards, share appreciation rights, and employee share purchase plans. All employee stock option grants made since the beginning of fiscal 2005 have been expensed over the related stock option vesting period based on the fair value at the date the options are granted. Prior to fiscal 2005, the Company applied Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations in accounting for stock options.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income" (SFAS 130) established standards for reporting and display of comprehensive income (loss) and its components in a full set of general-purpose financial statements. Comprehensive income consists of net income and unrealized gains (losses) on available-for-sale securities; foreign currency translation adjustments; changes in market values of future contracts that qualify as a hedge; and negative equity adjustments recognized in accordance with SFAS No. 87. The Company, however, does not have any components of comprehensive income (loss) as defined by SFAS 130 and therefore, for the period ended March 31, 2009, comprehensive loss is equivalent to the Company's net loss.

Advertising Costs

The Company expenses advertising and marketing costs as they are incurred. The Company incurred \$19,485 advertising and marketing costs for the period ended March 31, 2009.

Segment and Geographic Information

The FASB issued SFAS No. 131 on "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information" effective in 1998. SFAS 131 requires enterprises to report information about operating segments in annual financial statements and selected information about reportable segments in interim financial reports issued to shareholders, on the basis that is used internally for evaluating segment performance and deciding how to allocate resources to segments. It also established standards for related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas and major customers.

The Company operated in one segments during the period ended March 31, 2009.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "*The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities—Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*" ("SFAS 159"). SFAS 159 expands the use of fair value accounting but does not affect existing standards which require assets or liabilities to be carried at fair value. Under SFAS 159, a company may elect to use fair value to measure accounts and loans receivable, available-for-sale and held-to-maturity securities, equity method investments, accounts payable, guarantees and issued debt. Other eligible items include firm commitments for financial instruments that otherwise would not be recognized at inception and non-cash warranty obligations where a warrantor is permitted to pay a third party to provide the warranty goods or services. If the use of fair value is elected, any upfront costs and fees related to the item must be recognized in earnings and cannot be deferred, e.g., debt issue costs. The fair value election is irrevocable and generally made on an instrument-by-instrument basis, even if a company has similar instruments that it elects not to measure based on fair value. At the adoption date, unrealized gains and losses on existing items for which fair value has been elected are reported as a cumulative adjustment to beginning retained earnings. Subsequent to the adoption of SFAS 159, changes in fair value are recognized in earnings. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal

years beginning after November 15, 2007 and is required to be adopted by the Company in the first quarter of fiscal 2009. The Company is currently determining whether fair value accounting is appropriate for any of its eligible items and cannot estimate the impact, if any, which SFAS 159 will have on its results of operations and financial condition.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements—an amendment of ARB No. 51*. SFAS No. 160 applies to all entities that prepare consolidated financial statements, except not-for-profit organizations, but will affect only those entities that have an outstanding noncontrolling interest in one or more subsidiaries or that deconsolidate a subsidiary. Not-for-profit organizations should continue to apply the guidance in Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, before the amendments made by this Statement, and any other applicable standards, until the Board issues interpretative guidance.

This Statement aligns the reporting of noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries with the requirements in IAS 27. Previously, entities applying international financial reporting standards (IFRSs) reported noncontrolling interests as equity, while entities applying U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) reported those interests as liabilities or in the mezzanine section between liabilities and equity. This Statement and IFRSs also provide similar guidance for accounting for changes in a parent's ownership interest and deconsolidation of a subsidiary and similar disclosure requirements. Thus, the issuance of this Statement eliminates a source of noncomparable financial reporting.

This Statement is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008 (that is, January 1, 2009, for entities with calendar year-ends). Earlier adoption is prohibited. The effective date of this Statement is the same as that of the related Statement 141(R). The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS 158 will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 13*. SFAS No. 161 applies to the use and complexity of derivative instruments and hedging activities have increased significantly over the past several years. Constituents have expressed concerns that the existing disclosure requirements in FASB Statement No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, do not provide adequate information about how derivative and hedging activities affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. Accordingly, this Statement requires enhanced disclosures about an entity's derivative and hedging activities and thereby improves the transparency of financial reporting. This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. This Statement encourages, but does not require, comparative disclosures for earlier periods at initial adoption. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that the adoption of SFAS 158 will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In April 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position ("FSP") No. FAS 142-3, "Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets," ("FSP No. 142-3"). The intent of this FSP is to improve consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" ("SFAS No. 142"), and the period of expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the intangible asset under SFAS No. 141R. FSP No. 142-3 will require that the determination of the useful life of intangible assets acquired after the effective date of this FSP shall include assumptions regarding renewal or extension, regardless of whether such arrangements have explicit renewal or extension provisions, based on an entity's historical experience in renewing or extending such arrangements. In addition, FSP No. 142-3 requires expanded disclosures regarding intangible assets existing as of each reporting period. FSP 142-3 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years. Early adoption is prohibited. The Company is currently evaluating the impact that FSP No. 142-3 will have on its financial statements.

In May 2008, the FASB issued Financial Accounting Standard (FAS) No. 162, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles." The statement is intended to improve financial reporting by identifying a consistent hierarchy for selecting accounting principles to be used in preparing financial

statements that are prepared in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles. Unlike Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 69, "The Meaning of Present in Conformity With GAAP," FAS No. 162 is directed to the entity rather than the auditor. The statement is effective 60 days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) amendments to AU Section 411, "The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity with GAAP," and is not expected to have any impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

In June 2008, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Staff Position (FSP) Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) No. 03-6-1, "Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities." Under the FSP, unvested share-based payment awards that contain rights to receive non-forfeitable dividends (whether paid or unpaid) are participating securities, and should be included in the two-class method of computing EPS. The FSP is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those years, and is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

Other recent accounting pronouncements issued by the FASB (including its EITF), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA") and the SEC did not or are not believed by management to have a material impact on the Company's present or future financial statements.

The Company believes that the adoption of these standards will have no material impact on its financial statements.

2. Accounts Receivable - Trade

The Company provides an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon its estimation of uncollectible accounts. The Company bases this estimate on historical collection experience and a review of the current status of trade accounts receivable. The Company determined that no additional allowance for doubtful accounts for March 31, 2009 were necessary.

3. Demand Loans Receivable-Related party

Demand loans have no due date, no stated interest and are due upon demand. The Company has advanced provided operating capital to an officer/director in the amount of \$30,230.

4. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment included in operations at March 31, 2009 consisted of the following:

	2009
Computers and equipment	36,264
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(30,409)
Total	\$ 5,855

5. Demand Loans Payable

Demand loans have no due date, no stated interest and are due upon demand. The Company has been provided operating capital by an officer/director in the amount of \$291,482.

6. Income Taxes

At March 31, 2009, the Company had federal and state tax net operating loss carry forwards of approximately \$1,688,235. The federal and state tax loss carry forwards will expire beginning in 2011, unless previously utilized and may be significantly limited in use as a result of changes in ownership of the Company.

The Company's deferred tax assets are shown below. An additional valuation allowance of \$132 has been recognized to offset the deferred tax assets, as realization of such assets is uncertain.

Significant components of the provision for taxes based on income are as follows for the period ended March 31:

	2009	
Current		
Federal	\$	-
State		-
Deferred		
Federal		-
State		-
Provision for income taxes	\$	-

A reconciliation of the provision for income tax expense with the expected income tax computed by applying the federal statutory income tax rate to income before provision for (benefit from) income taxes is as follows for the three months ended March 31:

	2009		
	Amount		%
Income tax benefit at federal statutory rate	\$ 717	35.0	%
Effect of state income taxes	61	3.0	%
Change in valuation allowance	(132)	(38.0)	%
Income tax provision	\$ -	0.0	%

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities for income taxes consist of the following:

	2009	
Deferred tax assets		
Federal net operating loss carryforwards	\$	1,553,176
State net operating loss carryforwards		135,059
Allowance for doubtful accounts		-
Total deferred tax asset		1,688,235
Less valuation allowance		(1,688,235)
	\$	-

Tax rules impose limitations on the use of net operating losses following certain changes in ownership.

7. Shareholders Equity

Common Stock

During the three months ended March 31, 2009 the Company issued no new common shares.

Preferred Stock

During the three months ended March 31, 2009, no new preferred were issued by the Company.

8. Subsequent Events

On April 21, 2009 the Company completed an asset purchase agreement, acquiring the assets, related liabilities, use of the business name and business plan of Greenlink Interactive, in exchange for thirteen million (13,000,000) shares of the Company's common stock and 11,000,000 shares of the Company's Series B Convertible Preferred Stock.

Greenlink Interactive founded in 2007 as a sole proprietorship with a strategy for achieving this is through the creation of innovative and impactful networks of live interactive PODS (Point of Decision Systems) via a combination of our proprietary software, our exclusive brand partnerships, and a seasoned team of industry thought leaders. The Company is truly a green solution that provides sales and marketing services to partner companies for a broad range of industries, venues and customer types, via our interactive technologies and diverse distribution channels. We have developed business models for many sectors, products and services, including home improvement products, wellness, apparel, real estate, housing, and gifts. We utilize our specialized marketing techniques in conjunction with proprietary Greenlink Interactive Video Assistance, Always-On and Point-of-Decision Systems to market and sell products and services to a diverse customer base on a local, national or global basis.