HYBRID ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.
Formally, Comprehensive Healthcare Solutions, Inc.

Index to Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Directors
HYBRID ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC.
Seattle, Washington

We have compiled the accompanying balance sheets of HYBRID ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC., as of February 28, 2009 and 2008 and November 30, 2009, and the related statements of income and retained earnings for the periods then ended, in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services issued by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

A compilation is limited to presenting in the form of financial statements that which is the representation of management. We have not audited or reviewed the accompanying financial statements and, accordingly, do not express an opinion or any form of assurance on them.

Thomas J. Harris

March 21, 2010

HYBRID ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC
Formally, Comprehensive Healthcare Solutions, Inc.
(A Development Stage Enterprise)
Balance Sheet
(Unaudited)

	November 30, 2009	*February 28, 2009*	*February 28, 2008*
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accounts receivable	-	-	-
Inventory	-	-	-
Total current assets	-	-	-
Fixed Assets			
Furniture and Equipment	3,836	3,836	3,836
Computer Equipment			
Leasehold Improvements			
Total Fixed Assets	3,836	3,836	3,836
Less Accumulated Depreciation			
Net Fixed Assets	3,836	3,836	3,836
Other Assets			
Deposits			-
Organizational expenses, net of accumulated amortization			-
Total Other Assets	-	-	-
Total assets	$ 3,836	$ 3,836	$ 3,836
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 201,009	$ 201,009	$ 201,009
Convertible debentures	483,394	483,394	483,394
Derivative liabilities	165,214	165,214	165,214
Total current liabilities	849,617	849,617	849,617
Total liabilities	849,617	849,617	849,617
Long Term Liabilities	19,873	19,873	19,873
TOTAL LIABILITIES	869,490	869,490	869,490
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Common stock, $.10 par value, 50,000,000 authorized, and 19,377,109 shares issued and outstanding	1,937,711	1,937,711	1,937,711
Capital in excess of par value	2,555,897	2,555,897	2,555,897
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(5,359,262)	(5,359,262)	(5,359,262)
Total stockholders' equity	(865,654)	(865,654)	(865,654)
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 3,836	$ 3,836	$ 3,836

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

HYBRID ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC

Formally, Comprehensive Healthcare Solutions, Inc.

(A Development Stage Enterprise)

Statements of Operations

(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended November 30, 2009	*Year-ended February 28, 2009*	*Year-ended February 28, 2008*
Sales	$ -	$ -	$ -
Cost of Sales	-	-	-
Cost of Sales	-	-	-
Operating Expenses:			
Selling, general & administrative exp	-	-	41,390
Professional fees	-	-	26,075
Total operating expenses	-	-	67,465
(Loss) from operations	-	-	(67,465)
Other income (expense):			
Gain on derivative liabilities	-	-	41,709
Interest expenses, net	-	-	(96,957)
Interest (expense)			
(Loss) before taxes	-	-	(55,248)
Provision (credit) for taxes on income	-		-
Net (loss)	$ -	$ -	$ (122,713)
Basic earnings (loss) per common share	$ -	$ -	$ (0.0068)
Weighted average number of shares outs	19,377,109	19,377,109	17,950,927

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

HYBRID ENERGY SYSTEMS, INC
Formally, Comprehensive Healthcare Solutions, Inc.
(A Development Stage Enterprise)
Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	Nine-Months Ended November 30, 2009	*Year-ended February 28, 2009*	*Year-Ended February 28, 2008*
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss)	$ -	$ -	$ (122,713)
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) to cash provided (used) by developmental stage activities:			
Depreciation and Amortization	-	-	1,402
Gain on derivative liabilities			(41,709)
Amortization of debt discount			80,651
Expense for shares and warrents issued			19,997
Settlement on accounts payable			31,967
Settlement on loans payable			19,184
Change in current assets and liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	-	-	(37,807)
Net cash flows from operating activities	-	-	(49,028)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of other assets	-	-	-
		-	
Net cash flows from investing activities	-	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from sale of common stock	-	-	
Advances from shareholder	-	-	44,823
Net cash flows from financing activities	-	-	44,823
Net cash flows	-	-	(4,205)
Cash and equivalents, beginning of period	-	-	4,205
Cash and equivalents, end of period	$ -	$ -	$ -
Supplemental cash flow disclosures:			
Cash paid for interest	$ -	$ -	$ -
Cash paid for income taxes	-	-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION

Comprehensive Healthcare Solutions, Inc. (the "Company"), directly and indirectly through its wholly owned subsidiaries Accutone, Inc (Accutone) and Interstate Hearing Aid, Inc (Interstate) was in the business of selling and distributing medical care discount cards, hearing aids and providing audiological services. As of the fiscal year ended February 28, 2007, the Company conveyed its interest in Accutone, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary, to an unrelated third party. Subsequently, Accutone entered into an agreement with, the Company's then Chief Executive Officer to take title to the stock of Interstate Hearing Aid, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Accutone (See note 4). Presently the Company does not have any significant operations and is in the process of seeking a merger or an acquisition.

NOTE 2 – GOING CONCERN

The accompanying interim unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America which contemplate continuation of the Company as a going concern. The Company has losses from operations for the nine months ended November 30, 2007. Further, the Company has inadequate working capital to maintain or develop its operations, and is dependent upon funds from private investors and the support of certain stockholders.

These factors raise substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties. In this regard, Management is proposing to raise any necessary additional funds through loans and additional sales of its common stock. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising additional capital.

NOTE 3 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company, included in this Form 10-QSB have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and the instructions to Form 10-QSB and consequently do not include all disclosures required by Form 10-QSB. Additional information may be obtained by referring to the Company's Form 10-KSB for the year ended February 28, 2007. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring items) necessary for a fair presentation of the financial information for the interim periods reported in this Form 10-QSB have been made.

The accounting policies followed for quarterly financial reporting are the same as those disclosed in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Company's Form 10-KSB filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission for the fiscal year ended February 28, 2007. Certain amounts in the prior period have been reclassified to conform to the current presentation.

NOTE 4 - DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

The Company has conveyed its interests in Accutone, Inc., (Accutone) and Interstate Hearing Aid, Inc (Interstate) as of February 28, 2007. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and notes reflect the operations of Accutone and Interstate as discontinued operations for the nine months ended November 30, 2007. There were no cash flows from investing or financing activities for discontinued operations for the three and nine months ended November 30, 2007.

NOTE 5- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Revenue Recognition
In accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") 00-21, we have determined that certain of our contractual arrangements contain multiple deliverables which represent separate units of accounting, specifically, the initial hearing screening and the subsequent delivery of the hearing aid and any follow up services necessary. Revenue related to initial screening services is recognized upon delivery of the screening services as there is no further obligation to provide subsequent service, objective and reliable evidence of the fair value of these services exists and the delivery of these services have value to the customer on a stand-alone basis. Revenue is recognized on the delivery of hearing aids in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 48: Revenue Recognition When Right of Return Exists when delivery of the product has occurred and follow up service is completed assuming that collectibility is reasonably assured. If collection is doubtful, no revenue is recognized until such receivables are collected. Generally, customers have a 45 day period in which to either return the product or request follow up service; we therefore recognize revenue for products delivered only upon expiration of the 45 day return period.

Income Taxes
Effective March 1, 2007, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation (FIN) No: 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement on Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes". The interpretation 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 FIN 48, 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 likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties on income taxes, accounting in interim periods and requires increased disclosures. At the date of adoption, and as of November 30, 2007, the Company does not have a liability for unrecognized tax benefits.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various states. The Company is subject to U.S. federal or state income tax examinations by tax authorities for the years after 2002. During the periods open to examination, the Company has Net Operating Losses (NOL's) and tax credit carry forwards for U.S. federal and state tax purposes that have attributes from closed periods. Since these NOL's and tax credit carry forwards may be utilized in future periods, they remain subject to examination.

The Company's policy is to record interest and penalties on uncertain tax provisions as income tax expense. As of November 30, 2007, the Company has no known accrued interest or penalties related to uncertain tax positions.

Reporting Comprehensive Income
Comprehensive income approximates net income for all periods presented.

Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share
Basic earning (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earning per share is computed assuming the exercise of stock options, warrants and convertible debentures, if any, under the treasury stock method and the related income tax effects if not anti-dilutive. For loss periods, common share equivalents are excluded from the calculation, as their effect would be anti-dilutive.

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.

Accounting for Convertible Debentures, Warrants and Derivative Instruments
Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," as amended, requires all derivatives to be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. These derivatives, including embedded derivatives in the Company's structured borrowings, are separately valued and accounted for on the Company's balance sheet. Fair values for exchange-traded securities and derivatives are based on quoted market prices. Where market prices are not readily available, fair values are determined using market based pricing models incorporating readily observable market data and requiring judgment and estimates.

The pricing model the Company uses for determining fair values of the Company's derivatives is the Black Scholes Pricing Model. Valuations derived from this model are subject to ongoing internal and external verification and review. The model uses market-sourced inputs such as interest rates, exchange rates and option volatilities. Selection of these inputs involves management's judgment and may impact net income.

In particular, the Company uses volatility rates for a time period similar to the length of the underlying convertible instrument based upon the closing stock price of the Company's common. However, we do not use stock price information prior to February 2002 when the Company emerged from bankruptcy. The Company determined that share prices prior to this period do not reflect the ongoing business valuation of the Company's current operations. The Company uses a risk-free interest rate, which is the U. S. Treasury bill rate, for a security with a maturity that approximates the estimated expected life of our derivative or security. The Company uses the closing market price of the Company's common stock on the date of issuance of a derivative or at the end of a quarter when a derivative is valued at fair value. The volatility factor used in Black Scholes has a significant effect on the resulting valuation of the derivative liabilities on the Company's balance sheet. The initial volatility for the calculation of the embedded and freestanding derivatives ranged from 115% to 190%, this volatility-rate will likely change in the future. The Company's stock price will also change in the future. To the extent that the Company's stock price increases or decreases, the Company's derivative liabilities will also increase or decrease, absent any change in volatility rates.

In September 2000, the Emerging Issues Task Force issued EITF 00-19, "Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to and Potentially Settled in, a Company's Own Stock," ("EITF 00-19") which requires freestanding contracts that are settled in a company's own stock, including common stock warrants, to be designated as an equity instrument, asset or a liability. Under the provisions of EITF 00-19, a contract designated as an asset or a liability must be carried at fair value on a company's balance sheet, with any changes in fair value recorded in the company's results of operations. A contract designated as an equity instrument must be included within equity, and no fair value adjustments are required from period to period. In accordance with EITF 00-19, all of the Company's warrants to purchase common stock are accounted for as liabilities. The fair value of these warrants and conversion options is shown on the Company's balance sheet and the unrealized changes in the values of these derivatives are shown in the Company's consolidated statement of operations as "Loss on derivative liabilities."

The Company has penalty provisions in the registration agreements for its debentures and warrants that require it to make certain payments in the event of failure to maintain, for certain prescribed periods, an effective registration statement for the common stock securities underlying the debentures and the associated warrants and failure to maintain the listing of our common stock for quotation on the NASDAQ National Market, the NASDAQ SmallCap Market, the New York Stock Exchange or the American Stock Exchange after being so listed or included for quotation, or if the common stock ceases to be traded on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board (the "OTCBB") or any equivalent replacement exchange on the OTC Bulletin Board, NASDAQ National Market, NASDAQ SmallCap or New York Stock Exchange. The EITF, which has not been adopted, considers alternative treatments including whether or not the registration right itself is a separate derivative liability, or if it is a derivative considered as a combined unit with the conversion feature of a convertible instrument. If the unit is considered separate, the EITF discusses possible alternative treatments including the possibility that the combined unit is a derivative liability only if the maximum liquidated damages exceed the difference between the fair value of registered and unregistered shares. In September 2005, the FASB staff reported that the EITF postponed further deliberations on Issue No. 05-04 The Effect of a Liquidated Damages Clause on a Freestanding Financial Instrument Subject to Issue No. 00-19 ("EITF 05-04") pending the FASB reaching a conclusion as to whether a registration rights agreement meets the definition of a derivative instrument.

The Company considers the liquidated damages provision in its various security instruments to be combined with its registration rights and conversion derivatives, and does not account for the provision as a separate liability. The Company records any registration delay payments as an expense in the period when incurred. If the FASB were to adopt an alternative view, the Company could be required to account for the registration delay payments as a separate derivative. Accordingly, the Company would need to record the fair value of the estimated payments, although no authoritative methodology currently exists for evaluating such computation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements
In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141(R) "Business Combinations" (SFAS 141(R)). This Statement replaces the original FASB Statement No. 141. This Statement retains the fundamental requirements in Statement 141 that the acquisition method of accounting (which Statement 141 called the purchase method) be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. The objective of this SFAS 141(R) is to improve the relevance, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial reports about a business combination and its effects. To accomplish that, SFAS 141(R) establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer:

a. Recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree.
b. Recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase.
c. Determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination.

This Statement applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and may not be applied before that date. The Company is unable at this time to determine the effect that its adoption of SFAS 141(R) will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 160 "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment of ARB No. 51" (SFAS 160). This Statement amends the original Accounting Review Board (ARB) No. 51 "Consolidated Financial Statements" to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. This Statement is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and may not be applied before that date. The Company is unable at this time to determine the effect that its adoption of SFAS 160 will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

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" (FAS 159), which becomes effective for the Company on March 1, 2008, permits companies to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value and report unrealized gains and losses in earnings. Such accounting is optional and is generally to be applied instrument by instrument. The Company does not anticipate that the election, of this fair-value option, will have a material effect on its financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or disclosures.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 provides guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. SFAS 157 addresses the requests from investors for expanded disclosure about the extent to which companies measure assets and liabilities at fair value, the information used to measure fair value and the effect of fair value measurements on earnings. SFAS 157 applies whenever other standards require (or permit) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value, and does not expand the use of fair value in any new circumstances. SFAS 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and will be adopted by the Company in the first quarter of fiscal year 2009. The Company is unable at this time to determine the effect that its adoption of SFAS 157 will have on its results of operations and financial condition.

NOTE 6 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On September 10, 2007, the Company entered into an Agreement with John Treglia whereby Mr. Treglia released the Company from all debts which the Company owes to Mr. Treglia, including a debt for $145,935 and a debt for $10,000.

NOTE 7 – COMMON STOCK

On May 24, 2007 the Company issued 400,000 and 100,000 shares of common stock to its Chief Executive Officer and a consultant for compensation and services rendered; respectively.

NOTE 8 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Changes in Control
On September 10, 2007, the Company entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement wherein a total of eighteen million (18,000,000) new shares of the common stock of Comprehensive Healthcare Solutions, Inc. were transferred from the Company to Belmont Partners, LLC in exchange for an aggregate of one hundred fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) in cash. The 18,000,000 shares of common stock represent approximately fifty one percent (51%) of the issued and outstanding stock of the company, and are currently pending delivery to Belmont Partners, LLC.

The Company is a co-Defendant along with Comprehensive Associates, LLP and John H. Treglia in an Interpleader Complaint entered by Belmont Partners, LLC in the US District Court Eastern District of New York Central ISLIP Division. The Interpleader Complaint was entered to obtain certainty regarding the respective rights to the remaining $90,000 balance due under the Stock Purchase Agreement dated September 10, 2007. The Interpleader is currently ongoing with no ruling from the court.

On September 10, 2007, the Company entered into a Consulting Agreement with John Treglia. Pursuant to that agreement Mr. Treglia agreed to work to reduce debts of the Company, and also agreed to be responsible for a Promissory Note payable by the Company in the amount of $40,000.00. In consideration of this agreement the Company agreed to transfer to Mr. Treglia 1,000,000 restricted shares of the company's common stock. These shares have not yet been issued as of November 30, 2007.

In February 2010, the Company entered into an agreement to purchase the Stock of Safari Production Company, Inc. The Company is issuing $6,968,430 shares of $1.00 Preferred Stock in exchange for all the outstanding shares of Safari Production Company, Inc.

The projected combined financials statements are as follows:

	Hybrid 12/31/09	Safari 12/31/09	Adjustment 12/31/09	Combined 12/31/09
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash	$ -	$4,891,839		$4,891,839
Accounts receivable	-	94,729		94,729
Inventory	-			-
Total current assets	-	4,986,568		4,986,568
Fixed Assets, net of Accum Dep	3,836	-		3,836
Goodwill			1,914,102	1,914,102
Total assets	$ 3,836	$4,986,568	$1,914,102	$6,904,506
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 201,009	$ 32,240		$ 233,249
Convertible debentures	483,394			483,394
Derivative liabilities	165,214			165,214
Total current liabilities	849,617	32,240		881,857
Long term liabilities	19,873	-		19,873
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Common stock	1,937,711			1,937,711
Preferred stock			6,868,430	6,868,430
Capital in excess of par value	2,555,897			2,555,897
Deficit	(5,359,262)	4,954,328	(4,954,328)	(5,359,262)
Total stockholders' equity	(865,654)	4,954,328	1,914,102	6,002,776
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	$ 3,836	$4,986,568	$1,914,102	$6,904,506

	Hybrid 12/31/09	Safari 12/31/09	Adjustment 12/31/09	Combined 12/31/09
Revenue	$ -	$1,136,742		$1,136,742
Expenses:				
Royalties	-	284,186		284,186
Well expenses	-	77,928		77,928
Total expenses	-	362,114	-	362,114
Net Income	$ -	$ 774,628	$ -	$ 774,628