EXHIBIT A

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GREEN STREET CAPITAL CORPORATION
(FKA JAGUAR MINING ENTERPRISES, INC.)

For the Period:

January 1, 2010 – September 30, 2010

GREEN STREET CAPITAL CORPORATION
FKA JAGUAR MINING ENTERPRISES, INC.
(a Development Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended	
	September 30 2010	September 30 2009
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	$ 35,715	$ 397
Accounts receivable	226	506,000
Subscriptions receivable	919,988	1,000,000
Inventories	-	54,850
Total Current Assets	955,929	1,561,247
Other Assets		
Fixed assets	20,000	-
Reorganization costs	20,000	20,000
Other assets	4,039	-
Accumulated depreciation	(3,889)	-
Accumulated amortitization	(10,667)	(6,667)
Total Other Assets	29,484	13,333
Total Assets	$ 985,413	$ 1,574,580
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 637,853	$ 100,336
Notes payable	120,050	-
Accrued compensations	54,522	36,000
Accrued interest expense	41,363	39,200
Total Current Liabilities	853,788	175,536
Long Term Liabilities		
Notes payable	-	502,000
Total Long Term Liabilities	-	502,000
Total Liabilities	$ 853,788	$ 677,536
Stockholders' Equity		
Common Stock, $.001 per share par value, 75,000,000 shares authorized, 60,286,014 shares issued and outstanding at September 2009 90,000,000 shares authorized, 19,449,877 shares issued and outstanding at September 2010	19,450	60,286
Preferred Stock, $.001 per share par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, 125,000 shares issued and oustanding at September 2010.	125	-
Additional paid-in capital	1,296,198	985,999
Accumulated Deficit	(1,184,149)	(149,241)
Total Stockholders' Equity	131,625	897,044
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$ 985,413	$ 1,574,580

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

GREEN STREET CAPITAL CORPORATION
FKA JAGUAR MINING ENTERPRISES, INC.
(a Development Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30 2010	Nine Months Ended September 30 2009
Revenues	$ 145,938	$ 506,000
Operating Expenses		
General and Administrative	1,082,161	$ 606,589
Interest Expense	50,822	37,683
Other Expenses	6,230	-
Total Expenses	1,139,213	644,272
Net Income (Loss)	$ (993,275)	$ (138,272)
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Common Share	$ (0.05)	$ (0.00)
Weighted Average Number of Shares	19,449,877	60,286,014

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

GREEN STREET CAPITAL CORPORATION
FKA JAGUAR MINING ENTERPRISES
(a Development Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited)

From January 1, 2010 to September 30, 2010

	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Commitment to Issue Shares	Accumulated Deficit During the Development Stage	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2009	16,074,817	$ 16,075	$ 1,033,214		$ (190,874)	$ 858,414
Common shares issued for services	125,000	125				125
Common shares issued at $.0035 per share	250,000	250	3,250			3,500
Common shares issued in respect of Debt Settlement Agreement	1,500,000	1,500	148,500			150,000
Common shares issued forshares previously classified as Undesignated shares	1,500,000	1,500				1,500
Common shares issued for fractional interests related to reverse stock split	60	0				
Preferred shares issued at $1.00 per share	105,000	105	$ 104,895			105,000
Preferred shares issued at $0.25 per share	20,000	20	$ 4,980			5,000
Fair value for services rendered			$ 1,359			1,359
Net (Loss) For Period					(993,275)	
Balance, September 30, 2010	19,574,877	$ 19,575	1,296,198		$ (1,184,149)	$ 131,625

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

GREEN STREET CAPITAL CORPORATION
FKA JAGUAR MINING ENTERPRISES, INC.
(a Development Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30 2010	Nine Months Ended September 30 2009
Operating Activities		
Net Profit / (Loss)	$ (993,275)	$ (138,272)
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Changes in current assets and current liabilities:		
Subscriptions receivable	20,000	(1,000,000)
Accounts receivable	505,775	(506,000)
Inventories	54,850	(54,850)
Accounts payable	542,922	100,336
Notes payable	120,050	
Accrued compensations	18,522	36,000
Accrued interest expense	2,163	37,683
Net cash used in operating activities	271,007	(1,525,103)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Fixed asset purchases	(20,000)	-
Deposits and prepayments	(4,039)	-
Accumulated depreciation	3,889	-
Accumulated amortization	3,000	3,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	(17,150)	3,000
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Notes payable	(502,000)	482,000
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock	265,500	1,039,500
Net cash provided by financing activities	(236,500)	1,521,500
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	17,356	(603)
Cash, Beginning of Period	18,359	1,000
Cash, End of Period	$ 35,715	$ 397

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

GREEN STREET CAPITAL CORPORATION
formerly Jaguar Mining Enterprises, Inc.
(a Development Stage Company)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2010

NOTE A – NATURE OF OPERATIONS

1. Organization

Green Street Capital Corporation (the “Company”) was incorporated in January 13, 1987 as Automated Communications, Incorporated, a telephone-based sales and marketing services organization, broadly defined as teleservices. Prior to June 28, 1996 each of the Company's call centers was operated as a separate corporation. In June 1996, in preparation for the Company's initial public offering, these corporations were merged into Automated Communications and on July 29, 1996 the Company changed its name to ACI Telecentrics, Inc.

In June 2005 the Company’s business assets were acquired by Alorica, Inc. pursuant to an agreement with its senior secured lender, Pandora Select Partners, L.P. During the period August 2005 to March 2009 the Company was engaged in the winding up of its prior business and restructuring.

On March 25, 2009 the Company completed its restructuring as a mining company and changed its name to Jaguar Mining Enterprises, Inc. and trading symbol to JAGR. From March 2009 to April 2010 the Company was engaged in the acquisition, development and exploitation of iron ore mines in Mexico.

On May 6, 2010 the Company abandoned its mining exploration activities and entered into an agreement to acquire Green Street Capital Corporation. On June 3, 2010 the Company changed its name from Jaguar Mining Enterprises to Green Street Capital Corporation.

The Company invests in the development and commercialization of new and innovative eco-friendly and environmentally responsible technologies and is currently engaged in the recycling of grease trap waste and the production of biomass feedstock for use in blending biofuels and other applications.

2. Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. As shown in the accompanying financial statements, the Company has incurred a net loss of $993,275 for the third quarter ending September 30, 2010; and a net accumulated loss of $1,184,149 for the period from November 7, 2008 (reorganization) to September 30, 2010. The future of the Company is dependent upon it ability to obtain financing and upon future profitable operations from its investment activities. Management plans to seek additional capital through private placements of its common stock. These factors raise substantial doubt that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern.

Management's plans for the continuation of the Company as a going concern include financing the Company's operations through issuance of its common stock. If the Company is unable to complete its financing requirements or achieve revenue as projected, it will then modify its expenditures and plan of operations to coincide with the actual financing completed and actual operating revenues. There are no assurances, however, with respect to the future success of these plans.
The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recorded assets or

liabilities that might be necessary should the Company fail in any or the above objectives and is unable to operate for the coming year.

NOTE B – SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and are expressed in U.S. dollars. The financial statements have been prepared under the guidelines of Accounting and Reporting by Development Stage Enterprises. A development stage enterprise is one in which planned principal operations have not commenced, or if its operations have commenced, there have been no significant revenues therefrom. As of September 30, 2010, the Company had not generated significant revenues from principal operations.

2. Principals of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and Green Street Capital Corporation, a Minnesota corporation, which the Company acquired in July 2010.

3. 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, at the date of these financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant accounts that require estimates relate to the valuation of deferred tax assets, stock-based compensation, the estimated useful life of equipment, and the valuation of shares issued for the technology, bonuses and services

4. Loss per Share and Potentially Dilutive Securities

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares and preferred shares convertible into common shares outstanding in the period. In May, 2010, the Board of Directors approved and 1 for 4 reverse split of the Company's stock. The accompanying financial statements are presented on a post-split basis. Diluted loss per share takes into consideration common shares outstanding (computed under basic earnings per share) and potentially dilutive securities. The effect of 70,000 outstanding shares convertible preferred stock was included in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

5. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company measures the fair value of financial assets and liabilities based on the guidance of Fair Value Measurements which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. Effective July 19, 2010, the Company adopted the policy for financial assets and liabilities, as well as for any other assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value on a recurring basis. The adoption of the provisions of this accounting policy did not materially impact the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The policy defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date.
The policy also establishes a fair value hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The policy

describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities
Level 2 – quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable
Level 3 – inputs that are unobservable (for example cash flow modeling inputs based on assumptions)

6. Comprehensive Loss

As of September 30, 2010 the Company has no items that represent comprehensive loss and therefore, has not included a schedule of comprehensive loss in the financial statements.

7. Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under an asset and liability approach, whereby deferred income tax liabilities or assets at the end of each year are determined using the tax rate expected to be in effect when the taxes are actually paid or recovered. A valuation allowance is recognized on deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that some or all of these deferred tax assets will not be realized.

8. Impairment of Assets

The Company periodically reviews its long-lived assets when applicable to determine if any events or changes in circumstances have transpired which indicate that the carrying value of its assets may not be recoverable. The Company determines impairment by comparing the undiscounted future cash flows estimated to be generated by its assets to their respective carrying amounts. If impairment is deemed to exist, the asset will be written down to fair value. During the third quarter s ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, the Company determined that there was no impairment.

9. Equipment

Furniture and fixtures are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided quarterly on assets placed in use on a straight-line basis of 3 years.

10. Stock-based Compensation

The Company uses the fair value based method of accounting for stock options granted to employees and directors and compensatory warrants issued on private placements in accordance with the recommendations of the Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification (“FASB ASC”) 718, “Compensation – Stock Compensation”. Under this method, the fair value of the stock options at the date of the grant, as determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, is recognized to expense over the vesting period, and the fair value of compensatory warrants at the date of issuance, as determined using the Black-Scholes model, is recognized as share issuance costs, with the offsetting credit to contributed surplus.

11. Financial Instruments

(i) Fair values:

The fair value of cash, receivables, line of credit and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their financial statement carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. In general, fair values determined by Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets. Fair values determined by Level 2 inputs utilize data points that are observable such as quoted prices, interest rates and yield curves. Fair values determined by Level 3 inputs are unobservable data points for the asset or liability, and included situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset. The Company's cash was measured using Level 1 inputs.

(ii) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in cash is remote. Receivables are due primarily from consultants and are non-interest bearing.

12. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Recent accounting pronouncements that the Company has adopted or will be required to adopt in the future are summarized below.

In February 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2010-09 which requires that an SEC filer, as defined, evaluate subsequent events through the date that the financial statements are issued. The update also removed the requirement for an SEC filer to disclose the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated in originally issued and revised financial statements. The adoption of this guidance on January 1, 2010 did not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06 which is intended to improve disclosures about fair value measurements. The guidance requires entities to disclose significant transfers in and out of fair value hierarchy levels, the reasons for the transfers and to present information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements separately in the reconciliation of fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). Additionally, the guidance clarifies that a reporting entity should provide fair value measurements for each class of assets and liabilities and disclose the inputs and valuation techniques used for fair value measurements using significant other observable inputs (Level 2) and significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). The Company has applied the new disclosure requirements as of January 1, 2010, except for the disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the Level 3 reconciliation, which will be effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2010. The adoption of this guidance has not had and is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued Statement No. 168 (an update of ASC 105), *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification* ™ and *the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles—a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162* (FAS 168). The Codification became the source of authoritative GAAP recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. On the effective date of FAS 168, the Codification superseded all then-existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other nongrandfathered non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification became nonauthoritative. FAS 168 was effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The adoption of FAS 168 did not affect the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In April 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-13, Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718), amending ASC 718. ASU 2010-13 clarifies that a share-based payment award with an exercise price denominated in the currency of a market in which the entity's equity securities trade should not be classified as a liability if it otherwise qualifies as equity. ASU 2010-13 also improves GAAP by improving consistency in financial reporting by eliminating diversity in practice. ASU 2010-13 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2010 (January 1, 2011 for the Company). The Company is currently evaluating the impact of ASU 2010-09, but does not expect its adoption to have a material impact on the Company's financial reporting and disclosures.

NOTE C – SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVABLE

On February 28, 2009, the Company issued 15,000,000 shares of its common stock at $.0666 per share to the individuals pursuant to Regulation D, Rule 504 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. At September 30, 2010 proceeds equaling $919,988.36 for such shares of common stock have not been collected by the Company.

NOTE D – ASSET PURCHASE AGREEMENT

In May 2010 the Company executed an agreement with Green Street Capital Corporation all business assets in exchange for 63,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company valued at $630,000 (the "Asset Purchase Shares"). As at September 30, 2010 the Asset Purchase Shares were unissued.

NOTE E - STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

The Company's class of common stock and preferred stock had authorized shares of 100,000,000 at September 30, 2010, with a par value of $.001.

On April 23, 2010, the Company defaulted on $770,000 in service charges due MicroCap Management, LLC and entered into a Debt Settlement Agreement to effect full and final settlement of the debt through the issuance of 7,700,000 shares of its common stock for value $770,000 (the "Debt Settlement Shares"). As at September 30, 2010, 1,500,000 of the Debt Settlement Shares were issued.

On May 3, 2010, the Company's Board of Directors approved a 1 – for – 4 reverse split of its common stock, following approval by the company's shareholders. The reverse stock split was effective on July 16, 2010. As a result, the Company's issued and outstanding common stock was reduced from approximately 65.7 million to approximately 16.4 million shares. Fractional shares resulting from the reverse split were rounded up to the next whole number. The par value of the common stock was not affected by the reverse split and par value remained $.001 per share. Consequently, the aggregate par value of the issued common stock was reduced by reclassifying the par value amount of the eliminated shares of common stock to "additional paid-in capital" in the Company's Balance Sheets. All shares and per share amounts including all common stock equivalents (stock options, other equity oincentive awards, equity compensation plans, etc.) have been retroactively adjusted, for all periods presented to reflect the reverse stock split.

The Company has completed a Private Placement on September 30, 2010 to issue 125,000 preferred shares. The net proceeds received were $105,000. No commissions were paid and no registration rights have been granted.

NOTE F – SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

Significant non-cash transactions for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 included:

a) issuing 1,500,000 common shares in the settlement of debt at a total value of $150,000;
b) reclassifying common stock of $49,336.13 to additional paid-in capital to reflect par value of $0.001.

NOTE F – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On April 19, 2010 Mr. Dale Williams resigned as president and chief executive officer of the

Company. As a result, Jaguar Mining Mx S.A. de C.V. (“Jaguar Mexico”) terminated its agreement with the Company and reached a settlement agreement whereby $506,000 owed to the Company by Jaguar Mexico would be offset against $577,200 due to Jaguar Mexico and Mr. Williams. The settlement included the return of inventory valued at $54,850 to Jaguar Mexico.

NOTE G – CHANGE OF NAME

On May 3, 2010 stockholders by way of consent of the stockholders holding a majority of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock approved and ratified the change of the Company’s name from Jaguar Mining Enterprises, Inc. to Green Street Capital Corporation.