EXHIBIT A

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

For the Fiscal Years Ended:

December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2010

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

BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

	December 31 2010	December 31 2009
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	$ 619	$ 18,359
Accounts receivable	-	506,000
Subscriptions receivable	-	20,000
Loans to affiliates	130,757	-
Inventories		54,850
Total Current Assets	131,376	599,209
Other Assets		
Organization costs	-	20,000
Accumulated amortitization	-	(7,667)
Fixed assets	2,700	-
Deposits	500	-
Total Other Assets		
Total Assets	$ 134,576	$ 611,542
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 117,385	$ 94,931
Accrued compensations	-	36,000
Accrued interest expense	12,750	39,200
Short term notes payable	238,646	
Other current liabilities	157,040	-
Total Current Liabilities	$ 525,821	$ 170,131
Long Term Liabilities		
Notes payable	$ -	$ 502,000
Total Long Term Liabilities	$ -	$ 502,000
Total Liabilities	$ 525,821	$ 672,131
Stockholders' Equity		
Common Stock, $.001 per share par value, 75,000,000 shares authorized, 65,685,014 shares issued and outstanding at December 2009 100,000,000 shares authorized, 40,208,776 common shares issued and outstanding at December 2010; and	40,209	65,685
86,550 preferred shares issued and outstanding at December 2010	87	-
Additional paid-in capital	854,099	65,000
Accumulated Deficit	(1,285,639)	(191,274)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	(391,245)	(60,589)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$ 134,576	$ 611,542

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

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

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(Unaudited)

	Year Ended December 31 2010	Year Ended December 31 2009
Revenues	$ 7	$ 506,000
Operating Expenses		
General and Administrative	969,367	618,622
Interest Expense	91,396	37,683
Total Expenses	1,060,763	656,306
Other Expense	33,609	30,000
Net Income (Loss)	$ (1,094,365)	$ (180,306)
Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share	$ (0.03)	$ (0.00)
Weighted Average Number of Shares	40,208,776	65,685,014

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements

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

STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited)

From January 1, 2009 to December 31, 2010

	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid in Capital	Accumulated Deficit During the Development Stage	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2008	5,785,014	$ 5,785	$ -	$ (10,968)	$ (5,183)
Common shares issued for services	14,900,000	14,900	-		14,900
Common shares issued at $.005333 per share	15,000,000	15,000	65,000		80,000
Common shares issued for merger	30,000,000	30,000	-		30,000
Net (Loss) For Year				(180,306)	
Balance, December 31, 2009	65,685,014	$ 65,685	65,000	$ (191,274)	$ (60,589)
Common shares issued for debt settlement	6,600,005	6,600	653,401		660,001
Effect of reverse stock split	(49,235,142)	(49,235)	49,235		-
Preferred shares issued at $1.00 per share	86,550	87	86,463		86,550
Common shares issued for asset purchase	17,158,899	17,159	-		17,159
Net (Loss) for Year				(1,094,365)	
Balance, December 31, 2010	40,295,326	40,295	854,099	(1,285,639)	(391,245)

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

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

	Year Ended December 31 2010	Year Ended December 31 2009
Operating Activities		
Net Profit / (Loss)	$ (1,094,365)	$ (180,306)
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Changes in current assets and current liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	506,000	(506,000)
Subscriptions receivable	20,000	(20,000)
Loan to affiliates	(130,757)	-
Inventories	54,850	(54,850)
Accounts payable	117,386	94,931
Short-term notes payable	238,646	
Subscriptions received	157,040	
Accrued compensations	(36,000)	36,000
Accrued interest expense	12,750	37,683
Net cash used in operating activities	(154,450)	(592,541)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Accumulated amortization	16,000	4,000
Equipment	(2,700)	-
Deposits	(500)	
Net cash provided by financing activities	12,800	4,000
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from note payable	(656,249)	482,000
Proceeds from the issuance of common stock	693,609	124,900
Proceeds from the issuance of preferred stock	86,550	
Net cash provided by financing activities	123,910	606,900
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(17,740)	18,359
Cash, Beginning of Period	18,359	-
Cash, End of Period	$ 619	$ 18,359

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

December 31, 2010

NOTE A – NATURE OF OPERATIONS

1. Organization

Green Street Capital Corporation is a Minnesota corporation that was previously known as Jaguar Mining Enterprises, Inc. (“Jaguar Mining”). On May 6, 201, Jaguar Mining entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement (the “Reorganization Agreement”), with Green Street Capital Corporation, a Nevada corporation (“Green Street Nevada”), pursuant to which Green Street Nevada agreed to merge with and into Jaguar Mining (the “Merger”), with Jaguar Mining being the surviving corporation. In connection with the Merger, Jaguar Mining changed its name to “Green Street Capital Corporation” (which company is herein referred to as the “Company”). The Merger was effected on June 3, 2010. The Company plans to exploit the proprietary thermal depolymerization process developed by Affordable Bio Feedstock, Inc. of Kissimmee, Florida (“ABF”) for the recycling of grease trap waste. Utilizing the thermal depolymerization process, we will convert grease trap waste into biomass feedstock in the form of Brown Grease. In addition, our recycling plants will generate revenues through “tipping fees” paid by trap grease haulers for disposal, the sale of organic solids and from certain government incentives available to biomass to energy producers.

The Company currently maintains its corporate office in Orlando, Florida.

The condensed financial statements and the notes thereto for the periods ended December 31, 2010 included herein have been prepared by management and are unaudited. Such condensed financial statements reflect, in the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position and results of operations as of and for the periods indicated and in order to make the financial statements not misleading.

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 $1,094,365 for the year ending December 31, 2010; and a net accumulated loss of $1,285,639 for the period from March 3, 2009 (reorganization) to December 31, 2010. The future of the Company is dependent upon it ability to obtain financing and upon future profitable operations from the exploration and mining of iron ore. Management plans to seek additional capital through private placements of its capital 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 December 31, 2010, the Company had not commenced its planned principal operations.

2. Principals of Consolidation

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

3. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company classifies as cash and cash equivalents amounts on deposit in the banks and cash temporarily in various instruments with original maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase.

4. 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. Estimates are used in the determination of depreciation and amortization, the valuation for non-cash issuances of common stock, and the website, income taxes and contingencies, among others.

5. 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 86,550 outstanding shares convertible preferred stock was not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation, including amortization of leasehold improvements and software licenses, is provided using the straight line method. For tax purposes, the Company uses the Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System (MACRS).

When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the Company's books and records, and any resulting gain or loss is recognized in

income for the period.

The cost of maintenance and repairs is charged to income as incurred and significant renewals and betterments are capitalized. Deduction is made for retirements resulting from renewals or betterments.

6. Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company accounts for long-lived assets in accordance with the provisions of FASB Topic 360, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets. This statement requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets. Assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell. Fair values are determined based on quoted market value, discounted cash flows or internal and external appraisals, as applicable.

7. Stock Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock based compensation in accordance with FASB Topic 718, “Share Based Payment”.

8. Income Taxes

The Company has not generated any taxable income, and, therefore, no provision for income taxes has been provided.

Deferred income taxes are reported for timing differences between items of income or expense reported in the financial statements and those reported for income tax purposes in accordance with FASB Topic 740, "Accounting for Income Taxes", which requires the use of the asset/liability method of accounting for income taxes. Deferred income taxes and tax benefits are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and for tax loss and credit carry-forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The Company provides for deferred taxes for the estimated future tax effects attributable to temporary differences and carry-forwards when realization is more likely than not.

A valuation allowance has been recorded to fully offset the deferred tax asset as the Company believes it is more likely than not that the assets will not be utilized.

9. Financial Instruments Fair Value, Concentration of Business and Credit Risks

The carrying amount reported in the balance sheet for cash and accounts payable approximates fair value because of the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of market/credit risk consist principally of cash and cash equivalents and trade account receivables. The Company places cash and cash equivalents with high credit quality financial institutions, which at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts. The Company does not have financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk.

10. Accounting For Obligations And Instruments Potentially To Be Settled In The Company's Own Stock

The Company accounts for obligations and instruments potentially to be settled in the Company's stock in accordance with EITF Issue No. 00-19, Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed To, and Potentially Settled In a Company's Own Stock. This issue addresses the initial balance sheet classification and measurement of contracts that are indexed to, and potentially settled in, the Company's own stock.

Under EITF Issue No. 00-19 contracts are initially classified as equity or as either assets or liabilities, in the following situations:

Equity

- Contracts that require physical settlement or net-share settlement; and
- Contracts that give the company a choice of net-cash settlement or settlement in its own shares (physical settlement or net-share settlement), assuming that all the criteria for equity classification have been met.

Assets or Liabilities

- Contracts that require net-cash settlement (including a requirement to net-cash settle the contract if an event occurs and if that event is outside the control of the company); and
- Contracts that give the counter-party a choice of net-cash settlement or settlement in shares (physical settlement or net-share settlement).

All contracts are initially measured at fair value and subsequently accounted for based on the current classification. Contracts initially classified as equity do not recognize subsequent changes in fair value as long as the contracts continue to be classified as equity. For contracts classified as assets or liabilities, the Company reports changes in fair value in earnings and discloses these changes in the financial statements as long as the contracts remain classified as assets or liabilities. If contracts classified as assets or liabilities are ultimately settled in shares, any previously reported gains or losses on those contracts continue to be included in earnings. The classification of a contract is reassessed at each balance sheet date.

In accordance with EITF Issue No. 00-19, a transaction which includes a potential for net-cash settlement, including liquidated damages, requires that derivative financial instruments, including warrants and additional investment rights, initially be recorded at fair value as an asset or liability and subsequent changes in fair value be reflected in the statement of operations. The recorded value of the liability for such derivatives can fluctuate significantly based on fluctuations in the market value of the underlying common stock of the issuer of the derivative instruments, as well as in the volatility of the stock price during the term used for observation and the remaining term.

Warrant Derivative Liabilities

The Company accounts for warrants issued in connection with financing arrangements in accordance with EITF Issue No. 00-19, Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company's Own Stock. Pursuant to EITF Issue No. 00-19, an evaluation of specifically identified conditions is made to determine whether the fair value of warrants issued is required be classified as a derivative liability. The fair value of warrants classified as derivative liabilities is adjusted for changes in fair value at each reporting period, and the corresponding non-cash gain or loss is recorded in current period earnings.

The impact of other related, recently issued, pronouncements are summarized as follows:

EITF Issue 04-8, "The Effect of Contingently Convertible Instruments on Diluted Earnings per Share." The EITF reached a consensus that contingently convertible instruments, such as contingently convertible debt, contingently convertible preferred stock, and other such securities should be included in diluted earnings per share (if dilutive) regardless of whether the market price trigger has been met. The consensus became effective for reporting periods ending after December 15, 2004. The adoption of this pronouncement does not currently have an effect on the Company's financial statements because the inclusion of common stock equivalents in earnings per share is anti-dilutive.
In September 2005, the FASB ratified the Emerging Issues Task Force's ("EITF") Issue No. 05-7, "Accounting for Modifications to Conversion Options Embedded in Debt Instruments and Related Issues," which addresses whether a modification to a conversion option that changes its fair value affects the recognition of interest expense for the associated debt instrument after the modification and whether a borrower should recognize a beneficial conversion feature not a debt extinguishment if a debt modification increases the intrinsic value of the debt (for example, the modification reduces the conversion price of the debt). In September 2005, the FASB also ratified the EITF's Issue No. 05-8, "Income Tax Consequences of Issuing Convertible Debt with a Beneficial Conversion Feature," which discusses whether the issuance of convertible debt with a beneficial conversion feature results in a basis difference arising from the intrinsic value of the beneficial conversion feature on the commitment date (which is treated as recorded in the shareholder's equity for book purposes, but as a liability for income tax purposes), and, if so, whether that basis difference is a temporary difference under FASB Statement No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the effect that the adoption of this pronouncement may have on its financial statements.

In September 2005, the FASB also ratified the EITF's Issue No. 05-8, "Income Tax Consequences of Issuing Convertible Debt with a Beneficial Conversion Feature," which discusses whether the issuance of convertible debt with a beneficial conversion feature results in a basis difference arising from the intrinsic value of the beneficial conversion feature on the commitment date (which is treated recorded in the shareholders' equity for book purposes, but as a liability for income tax purposes), and, if so, whether that basis difference is a temporary difference under FASB Statement No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." We currently carry an allowance for all deferred taxes and, therefore we do not believe the adoption of this pronouncement will have any impact on our financial statements.

11. Cash Flows

For purposes of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

12. Earnings Per Common Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders (the numerator) by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding (the denominator) for the period. Diluted earnings per share assume that any dilutive convertible securities outstanding were converted, with related preferred stock dividend requirements and outstanding common shares adjusted accordingly. It also assumes that outstanding common shares were increased by shares issuable upon exercise of those stock options for which market price exceeds the exercise price, less shares which could have been purchased by the Company with the related proceeds. In periods of losses, diluted loss per share is computed on the same basis as basic loss per share as the inclusion of any other potential shares outstanding would be anti-dilutive. All share and per share amounts including all common stock equivalents (stock options, other equity incentive awards, equity compensation plans etc.) have been retroactively adjusted, for all periods presented to reflect the reverse stock split.

13. 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 - 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 December 31, 2010, 45,841,101 of the Asset Purchase Shares were unissued.

NOTE D - STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

Common Stock

The Company's authorized capital stock consists of 90,000,000 shares of common stock and 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock. At December 31, 2010, 40,208,776 shares of common stock and 86,550 shares of preferred stock were issued and outstanding.

The Company's common stock activity for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010 was as follows:

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").

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 67.7 million to approximately 16.9 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 incentive awards, equity compensation plans, etc.) have been retroactively adjusted, for all periods presented to reflect the reverse stock split.

On March 9, 2010, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares of common stock at $.0035 per share to 1 individual.

On March 11, 2010, the Company issued 2,000,000 shares of common stock at $.001 per share exchange for services related to the Company's mining exploration operations.

On November 12, 2010, the Company issued 17,158,899 shares of its common stock at $.001 per share to 7 individuals in respect of the Asset Purchase Agreement.

During the period, the Company issued 86,550 shares of preferred stock at $1.00 per share to 8 individuals.

During the period, the Company issued 1,600,000 shares of its common stock at $.05 per share to 10 individuals.

NOTE E – SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

Significant non-cash transactions for the quarter ended December 31, 2010 included:

(a) issuing 7,700,000 common shares in the settlement of debt at a total value of $770,000;

(b) reclassifying common stock of $50,763.76 to additional paid-in capital to reflect par value of $0.001; and

(c) issuing 17,158,899 to 7 individuals in respect of the asset purchase.

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.