

COASTAL INTEGRATED SERVICES INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2015

COASTAL INTEGRATED SERVICES INC.
BALANCE SHEETS

	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets:		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$794	\$5,169
Total Current Assets	\$794	\$5,169
Deposit	-	-
Total Assets	\$794	\$5,169
Liabilities:		
Related Party Loan	246,459	231,459
Convertible Note	-	-
Accrued Expenses	9,500	9,500
Total Current Liabilities	255,959	240,959
Total Liabilities	255,959	240,959
Stockholders' Equity:		
Common Stock, 2,000,000,000 authorized, issued and outstanding 352,487,904 @.0001 shares @.0001	35,249	35,249
Preferred Stock, 20,000,000 Authorized, 10,000,000 issued @.001	10,000	10,000
Additional Paid in Capital	(20,249)	(20,249)
Retained Deficit	(280,165)	(260,790)
Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)	(255,165)	(235,790)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$794	\$5,169

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COASTAL INTEGRATED SERVICES INC.
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(unaudited)

	For the three months ended March 31, 2015	For the three months ended March 31, 2014
Revenue	-	-
Operating Expenses:		
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	19,375	7,013
Total Operating Expenses	19,375	7,013
Operating Profit (Loss)	(19,375)	(7,013)
Other Income	-	-
Net Profit (Loss)	\$(19,375)	(7,013)
Net (loss) Profit per Share	(0.00)	(7.01)
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	352,487,904	1,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

**COASTAL INTEGRATED SERVICES INC.
STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(unaudited)**

	Common Shares	Total	Additional Paid in Capital	Preferred Stock	Retained Earnings	Total
Shares issued at inception 8/27/13	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Loss for the period					(182,648)	(182,648)
Balance December 31, 2013	1,000	1,000	-	-	(182,648)	(181,648)
Stock issued for debt	52,418,000	5,242	47,176		-	52,418
Merger	(1,000)	(1,000)	1,000	-	-	-
Effects of Reverse Merger	300,069,904	30,007	(68,425)	10,000	-	(28,418)
Net Loss for the year					(78,142)	(78,142)
Balance December 31, 2014	352,487,904	35,249	(20,249)	10,000	(260,790)	(235,790)
Net loss for the period					(19,375)	(19,375)
Balance March 31,, 2015	352,487,904	35,249	(20,249)	10,000	(280,165)	(255,165)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COASTAL INTEGRATED SERVICES INC.

**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)**

	For the three months ended March 31, 2015	For the three months ended March 31, 2014
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net Profit (Loss) for the Period	\$(78,142)	\$(7,013)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used by operating activities:		
Stock issued	-	-
Reverse Merger	-	
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Expenses	(1,800)	-
Increase in Deposits	-	-
Net Cash Provided from Operating Activities	(79,942)	\$(7,013)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of Equipment	-	-
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	-	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Loans from Related Party	80,850	13,490
Note Payable/Stock issued for cash	-	-
Net Cash Used by Financing Activities	80,850	13,490
Net (Decrease) Increase in Cash	908	6,477
Cash at Beginning of Period	\$4,261	4,261
Cash at End of Period	\$5,169	\$10,738

**SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW
INFORMATION:**

Cash paid during the year for:

Interest	\$	-	\$	-
Franchise and Income Taxes	\$	-	\$	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

COASTAL INTEGRATED SERVICES INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2015
(unaudited)

NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Simply Lids (the “Company”) was incorporated on August 27, 2013. On May 30, 2014 the Company entered into a share exchange agreement with Coastal Integrated Services, a publicly traded company, incorporated in Wyoming. For accounting purposes the share exchange agreement is being treated as a reverse merger. The Company has developed a patent pending leak resistant, re-closable lid designed to provide the ultimate drinking experience.

NOTE 2 -SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(A)Basis of Presentation

The Company’s financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”).

(B) Use of Estimates

In preparing financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates include estimated useful lives and potential impairment of property and equipment, estimate of fair value of share based payments and derivative instruments and recorded debt discount, valuation of deferred tax assets and valuation of in-kind contribution of services and interest.

(C) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid temporary cash investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had no cash equivalents.

(D) Loss Per Share

In accordance with the accounting guidance now codified as FASB ASC Topic 260, “Earnings per Share” basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each period. Diluted loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock, common stock equivalents and potentially dilutive securities outstanding during the period.

The computation of basic and diluted loss per share at March 31 2015 excludes the common stock equivalents of the following potentially dilutive securities because their inclusion would be anti-dilutive:

(E) Operating Leases

The Company leases office space on a month to month basis for \$1,750 per month. Total cost included in general and administrative expenses was \$5,250 for 2014 and \$3,500 for 2014.

(F) Business Segments

The Company operates in one segment and therefore segment information is not presented.

(G) Revenue Recognition

The Company will recognize revenue on arrangements in accordance with FASB ASC No. 605, "Revenue Recognition". In all cases, revenue is recognized only when the price is fixed and determinable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the service is performed and collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

(H) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company applies the accounting guidance under Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") ASC 820-10, "Fair Value Measurements", as well as certain related FASB staff positions. This guidance defines fair value as the price that would be received from selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. When determining the fair value measurements for assets and liabilities required to be recorded at fair value, the Company considers the principal or most advantageous market in which it would transact business and considers assumptions that marketplace participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, such as inherent risk, transfer restrictions, and risk of nonperformance.

The guidance also establishes a fair value hierarchy for measurements of fair value as follows:

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

- Level 2 - inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

- Level 3 - unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Company's financial instruments consist of accounts payable, accrued expenses, notes payable, notes payable - related party, loan payable - related party, convertible notes payable, convertible notes payable - related party and deferred rent payable. The carrying amount of the Company's financial instruments approximates their fair value as of November 30, 2014 and May 31, 2014, due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

The Company accounts for its derivative liabilities, at fair value, on a recurring basis under level 3 (see Note 8).

(I) Embedded Conversion Features

The Company evaluates embedded conversion features within convertible debt under ASC 815 "Derivatives and Hedging" to determine whether the embedded conversion feature(s) should be bifurcated from the host instrument and accounted for as a derivative at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in earnings. If the conversion feature does not require derivative treatment under ASC 815, the instrument is evaluated under ASC 470-20 "Debt with Conversion and Other Options" for consideration of any beneficial conversion features.

(J) Derivative Financial Instruments

Fair value accounting requires bifurcation of embedded derivative instruments such as conversion features in convertible debt or equity instruments, and measurement of their fair value for accounting purposes. In determining the appropriate fair value, the Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. In assessing the convertible debt instruments, management determines if the convertible debt host instrument is conventional convertible debt and further if there is a beneficial conversion feature requiring measurement. If the instrument is not considered conventional convertible debt, the Company will continue its evaluation process of these instruments as derivative financial instruments.

Once determined, derivative liabilities are adjusted to reflect fair value at each reporting period end, with any increase or decrease in the fair value being recorded in results of operations as an adjustment to fair value of derivatives. In addition, the fair value of freestanding derivative instruments such as warrants, are also valued using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

(K) Beneficial Conversion Feature

For conventional convertible debt where the rate of conversion is below market value, the Company records a "beneficial conversion feature" ("BCF") and related debt discount.

When the Company records a BCF, the relative fair value of the BCF is recorded as a debt discount against the face amount of the respective debt instrument (offset to additional paid in capital) and amortized to interest expense over the life of the debt.

(L) Debt Issue Costs and Debt Discount

The Company may record debt issue costs and/or debt discounts in connection with raising funds through the issuance of debt. These costs may be paid in the form of cash, or equity (such as warrants). These costs are amortized to interest expense over the life of the debt. If a conversion of the underlying debt occurs, a proportionate share of the unamortized amounts is immediately expensed.

(M) Stock-Based Compensation - Non Employees

Equity Instruments Issued to Parties Other Than Employees for Acquiring Goods or Services

The Company accounts for equity instruments issued to parties other than employees for acquiring goods or services under guidance of Sub-topic 505-50 of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("Sub-topic 505-50").

Pursuant to ASC Section 505-50-30, all transactions in which goods or services are the consideration received for the issuance of equity instruments are accounted for based on the fair value of the consideration received or the fair value of the equity instrument issued, whichever is more reliably measurable. The measurement date used to determine the fair value of the equity instrument issued is the earlier of the date on which the performance is complete or the date on which it is probable that performance will occur. If the Company is a newly formed corporation or shares of the Company are thinly traded the use of share prices established in the Company's most recent private placement memorandum ("PPM"), or weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market.

The fair value of share options and similar instruments is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing valuation model. The ranges of assumptions for inputs are as follows:

- Expected term of share options and similar instruments: Pursuant to Paragraph 718-10-50-2(f)(2) (i) of the FASB Accounting Standards Codification the expected term of share options and similar instruments represents the period of time the options and similar instruments are expected to be outstanding taking into consideration of the contractual term of the instruments and holder's expected exercise behavior into the fair value (or calculated value) of the instruments. The Company uses historical data to estimate holder's expected exercise behavior. If the Company is a newly formed corporation or shares of the Company are thinly traded the contractual term of the share options and similar instruments is used as the expected term of share options and similar instruments as the Company does not have sufficient historical exercise data to provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term.
- Expected volatility of the entity's shares and the method used to estimate it. Pursuant to ASC Paragraph 718-10-50-2(f)(2)(ii) a thinly-traded or nonpublic entity that uses the calculated value method shall disclose the reasons why it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the expected volatility of its share price, the appropriate industry sector index that it has selected, the reasons for selecting that particular index, and how it has calculated historical volatility using that index. The Company uses the average historical volatility of the comparable companies over the expected contractual life of the share options or similar instruments as its expected volatility. If shares of a company are thinly traded the use of weekly or monthly price observations would generally be more appropriate than the use of daily price observations as the volatility calculation using daily observations for such shares could be artificially inflated due to a larger spread between the bid and asked quotes and lack of consistent trading in the market.
- Expected annual rate of quarterly dividends. An entity that uses a method that employs different dividend rates during the contractual term shall disclose the range of expected dividends used and the weighted-average expected dividends. The expected dividend yield is based on the Company's current dividend yield as the best estimate of projected dividend yield for periods within the expected term of the share options and similar instruments.
- Risk-free rate(s). An entity that uses a method that employs different risk-free rates shall disclose the range of risk-free rates used. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for periods within the expected term of the share options and similar instruments.

Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-25-7, if fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments are issued at the date the grantor and grantee enter into an agreement for goods or services (no specific performance is required by the grantee to retain those equity instruments), then, because of the elimination of any obligation on the part of the counterparty to earn the equity instruments, a measurement date has been reached. A grantor shall recognize the equity instruments when they are issued (in most cases, when the agreement is entered into). Whether the corresponding cost is an immediate expense or a prepaid asset (or whether the debit should be characterized as contra-equity under the requirements of paragraph 505-50-45-1) depends on the specific facts and circumstances. Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-45-1, a grantor may conclude that an asset (other than a note or a receivable) has been received in return for fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments that are issued at the date the grantor and grantee enter into an agreement for goods or services (and no specific performance is required by the grantee in order to retain those equity instruments). Such an asset shall not be displayed as contra-equity by the grantor of the equity instruments. The transferability (or lack thereof) of the equity instruments shall not affect the balance sheet display of the asset. This guidance is limited to transactions in which equity instruments are transferred to other than employees in exchange for goods or services. Section 505-50-30 provides guidance on the determination of the measurement date for transactions that are within the scope of this Subtopic.

Pursuant to Paragraphs 505-50-25-8 and 505-50-25-9, an entity may grant fully vested, non-forfeitable equity instruments that are exercisable by the grantee only after a specified period of time if the terms of the agreement provide for earlier exercisability if the grantee achieves specified performance conditions. Any measured cost of the transaction shall be recognized in the same period(s) and in the same manner as if the entity had paid cash for the

goods or services or used cash rebates as a sales discount instead of paying with, or using, the equity instruments. A recognized asset, expense, or sales discount shall not be reversed if a share option and similar instrument that the counterparty has the right to exercise expires unexercised.

Pursuant to ASC paragraph 505-50-30-S99-1, if the Company receives a right to receive future services in exchange for unvested, forfeitable equity instruments, those equity instruments are treated as unissued for accounting purposes until the future services are received (that is, the instruments are not considered issued until they vest). Consequently, there would be no recognition at the measurement date and no entry should be recorded.

(N) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2014, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-10, “Development Stage Entities (Topic 915): Elimination of Certain Financial Reporting Requirements, Including an Amendment to Variable Interest Entities Guidance in Topic 810, Consolidation”. The update removes all incremental financial reporting requirements from GAAP for development stage entities, including the removal of Topic 915 from the FASB Accounting Standards Codification. In addition, the update adds an example disclosure in Risks and Uncertainties (Topic 275) to illustrate one way that an entity that has not begun planned principal operations could provide information about the risks and uncertainties related to the company’s current activities. Furthermore, the update removes an exception provided to development stage entities in Consolidations (Topic 810) for determining whether an entity is a variable interest entity-which may change the consolidation analysis, consolidation decision, and disclosure requirements for a company that has an interest in a company in the development stage. The update is effective for the annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2014, including interim periods therein. Early application with the first annual reporting period or interim period for which the entity’s financial statements have not yet been issued (Public business entities) or made available for issuance (other entities). The Company adopted this pronouncement for the three months ended August 31, 2014.

In June 2014, FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2014-12, “Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718); Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period”. The amendments in this ASU apply to all reporting entities that grant their employees share-based payments in which the terms of the award provide that a performance target that affects vesting could be achieved after the requisite service period. The amendments require that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. A reporting entity should apply existing guidance in Topic 718 as it relates to awards with performance conditions that affect vesting to account for such awards. For all entities, the amendments in this ASU are effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. Earlier adoption is permitted. Entities may apply the amendments in this ASU either (a) prospectively to all awards granted or modified after the effective date or (b) retrospectively to all awards with performance targets that are outstanding as of the beginning of the earliest annual period presented in the financial statements and to all new or modified awards thereafter. If retrospective transition is adopted, the cumulative effect of applying this Update as of the beginning of the earliest annual period presented in the financial statements should be recognized as an adjustment to the opening retained earnings balance at that date. Additionally, if retrospective transition is adopted, an entity may use hindsight in measuring and recognizing the compensation cost. This updated guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations, cash flows or financial condition. We are currently reviewing the provisions of this ASU to determine if there will be any impact on our results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

In August 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update “ASU” 2014-15 on “Presentation of Financial Statements Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40) – Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern”. Currently, there is no guidance in U.S. GAAP about management’s responsibility to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern or to provide related footnote disclosures. The amendments in this Update provide that guidance. In doing so, the amendments are intended to reduce diversity in the timing and content of footnote disclosures. The amendments require management to assess an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern by incorporating and expanding upon certain principles that are currently in U.S. auditing standards. Specifically, the amendments (1) provide a definition of the term substantial doubt, (2) require an evaluation every reporting period including interim periods, (3) provide principles

for considering the mitigating effect of management's plans, (4) require certain disclosures when substantial doubt is alleviated as a result of consideration of management's plans, (5) require an express statement and other disclosures when substantial doubt is not alleviated, and (6) require an assessment for a period of one year after the date that the financial statements are issued (or available to be issued). We are currently reviewing the provisions of this ASU to determine if there will be any impact on our results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

All other newly issued accounting pronouncements but not yet effective have been deemed either immaterial or not applicable.

NOTE 3 - GOING CONCERN

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern, which contemplates continuity of operations, realization of assets, and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business.

As of March 31, 2015, the Company had an accumulated deficit, no sales and limited assets. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

While the Company has commenced operations and is generating revenues, the Company's cash position may not be significant enough to support the Company's daily operations. Management intends to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering. Management believes that the actions presently being taken to further implement its business plan and generate revenues provide the opportunity for the Company to continue as a going concern. While the Company believes in the viability of its strategy to generate revenues and in its ability to raise additional funds, there can be no assurances to that effect. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the Company's ability to further implement its business plan and generate revenues.

The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 4 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related Party Loan

At March 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 the Company was advanced funds by its officers and incurred consulting fees. At December 31, 2014 the Company was indebted to its officers for loans of \$147,459 plus consulting fees of \$84,000 for a total of \$231,459. At March 31, 2015 the Company was indebted for loans of \$162,459 and \$84,000 of consulting fees for a total of \$246,459.

Consulting Fees

In 2015 the company paid one of its officers compensation of \$13,594.

Office Space

An officer provides office space to the Company on a month to month basis of \$1,750 per month.

Stock Issuance

At December 31, 2014 each of the two officers own 120,000,000 shares of stock or 240,000,000 of the issued and outstanding stock of 352,487,904.

The Company's preferred stock is issued to one of its officers.

NOTE 5 – STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common Stock Authorized

The Company is authorized to issue 2,000,000 shares of common stock with a par value of \$0.0001.

Common Stock Issued

On May 30, 2014 the Company effectuated a reverse merger of which 300,000,000 shares were issued to fractional shares existing of 69,904. On May 27, 2014 the Company issued 28,418,000 shares for the reduction of debt assumed by the Company in the reverse. On June 24, 2014 the Company issued 24,000,000 shares to satisfy a debt incurred of \$24,000. At September 30, 2014 the Company had outstanding shares of 352,487,904 .

Preferred Stock

At September 30, 2014 the Company has authorized 20,000,000 shares of which 10,000,000 are issued. The preferred may be converted to common at 100 shares of common to 1 share of preferred or 100 to 1.

NOTE 6 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events pursuant to the requirements of ASC Topic 855 and has determined that no material subsequent events exist. CERTIFICATION

I, John Newman, President of Coastal Integrated Services, Inc., certify that:

The consolidated financial statements and the attached notes filed herewith are in conformity with consistently applied accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, and in all material respects fairly present the financial position and results of operations for the period ended March 31, 2015.

/S/John Newman, President