

APEX 1 INC.
Form 10-K
September 18, 2015

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

**ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014

**TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

APEX 1, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

16-1783194

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**c/o Andrew Zagorski
1732 Cottonwood Lane**

Newcastle, OK 73065

(Address of principal executive offices)

E-Mail: azagorski@ozsaferooms.com

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Tel: (405) 672-8400

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

None.

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock, \$0.0001 par value per share
(Title of Class)

Check whether the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Check whether the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Check whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Check if there is no disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) contained herein, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Check whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer
Non-accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company.)

Check whether the issuer is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the issuer was \$0.00 on December 31, 2014.

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE REGISTRANTS

As of September 17, 2015 there were 10,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$.0001, outstanding.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements made in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are “forward-looking statements” (within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) regarding the plans and objectives of management for future operations. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements of Apex 1, Inc. (the “Company”) to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements included herein are based on current expectations that involve numerous risks and uncertainties. The Company’s plans and objectives are based, in part, on assumptions involving the continued expansion of business. Assumptions relating to the foregoing involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive and market conditions and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond the control of the Company. Although the Company believes its assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could prove inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurance the forward-looking statements included in this Report will prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included herein, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by the Company or any other person that the objectives and plans of the Company will be achieved.

PART I

Item 1. Description of Business.

(a) Business Development

Apex 1, Inc., formerly known as Oz Saferooms Technologies, Inc., (the “Company” or the “Registrant”) was incorporated in the State of Delaware on June 21, 2010. Since inception, we have been engaged in organizational efforts and attempting to obtaining initial financing. We were formed as a vehicle to pursue a business combination. Our business purpose is to seek the acquisition of or merger with, an existing company.

On December 23, 2013 the Registrant filed with the Delaware Secretary of State a certificate of amendment of its certificate of incorporation. The certificate of amendment changed the name of the Registrant to Apex 1, Inc.

(b) Business of Issuer

Based on proposed business activities, we are a “blank check” company. The SEC defines those companies as “any development stage company that is issuing a penny stock, within the meaning of Section 3 (a)(51) of the Exchange Act, and that has no specific business plan or purpose, or has indicated that its business plan is to merge with an unidentified company or companies.” Many states have enacted statutes, rules and regulations limiting the sale of securities of “blank check” companies in their respective jurisdictions. Management does not intend to undertake any efforts to cause a market to develop in our securities, either debt or equity, until we have successfully concluded a business combination. We intend to comply with the periodic reporting requirements of the Exchange Act for so long as we are subject to those requirements.

We were organized as a vehicle to investigate and, if such investigation warrants, acquire a target company or business seeking the perceived advantages of being a publicly held corporation. Our principal business objective for the next 12 months and beyond such time will be to achieve long-term growth potential through a combination with a business rather than immediate, short-term earnings. We will not restrict our potential candidate target companies to any specific business, industry or geographical location and, thus, may acquire any type of business.

The analysis of new business opportunities has and will be undertaken by or under the supervision of the officers and directors of the Registrant. The Registrant has considered potential acquisition transactions with several companies, but as of this date has not entered into any Letter of Intent or other agreement with any party. The Registrant has unrestricted flexibility in seeking, analyzing and participating in potential business opportunities. In its efforts to analyze potential acquisition targets, the Registrant will consider the following kinds of factors:

- (a) Potential for growth, indicated by new technology, anticipated market expansion or new products;
- (b) Competitive position as compared to other firms of similar size and experience within the industry segment as well as within the industry as a whole;
- (c) Strength and diversity of management, either in place or scheduled for recruitment;
- (d) Capital requirements and anticipated availability of required funds, to be provided by the Registrant or from operations, through the sale of additional securities, through joint ventures or similar arrangements or from other sources;
- (e) The cost of participation by the Registrant as compared to the perceived tangible and intangible values and potentials;
- (f) The extent to which the business opportunity can be advanced;
- (g) The accessibility of required management expertise, personnel, raw materials, services, professional assistance and other required items; and

(h) Other relevant factors.

In applying the foregoing criteria, no one of which will be controlling, management will attempt to analyze all factors and circumstances and make a determination based upon reasonable investigative measures and available data. Potentially available business opportunities may occur in many different industries, and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities extremely difficult and complex. Due to the Registrant's limited capital available for investigation, the Registrant may not discover or adequately evaluate adverse facts about the opportunity to be acquired.

Form of Acquisition

The manner in which the Registrant participates in an opportunity will depend upon the nature of the opportunity, the respective needs and desires of the Registrant and the promoters of the opportunity, and the relative negotiating strength of the Registrant and such promoters.

It is likely that the Registrant will acquire its participation in a business opportunity through the issuance of common stock or other securities of the Registrant. Although the terms of any such transaction cannot be predicted, it should be noted that in certain circumstances the criteria for determining whether or not an acquisition is a so-called "tax free" reorganization under Section 368(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), depends upon whether the owners of the acquired business own 80% or more of the voting stock of the surviving entity. If a transaction were structured to take advantage of these provisions rather than other "tax free" provisions provided under the Code, all prior stockholders would in such circumstances retain 20% or less of the total issued and outstanding shares of the surviving entity. Under other circumstances, depending upon the relative negotiating strength of the parties, prior stockholders may retain substantially less than 20% of the total issued and outstanding shares of the surviving entity. This could result in substantial additional dilution to the equity of those who were stockholders of the Registrant prior to such reorganization.

The present stockholders of the Registrant will likely not have control of a majority of the voting shares of the Registrant following a reorganization transaction. As part of such a transaction, all or a majority of the Registrant's directors may resign and new directors may be appointed without any vote by stockholders.

In the case of an acquisition, the transaction may be accomplished upon the sole determination of management without any vote or approval by stockholders. In the case of a statutory merger or consolidation directly involving us, it will likely be necessary to call a stockholders' meeting and obtain the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares. The necessity to obtain such stockholder approval may result in delay and additional expense in the consummation of any proposed transaction and will also give rise to certain appraisal rights to dissenting stockholders. Most likely, management will seek to structure any such transaction so as not to require stockholder approval.

It is anticipated that the investigation of specific business opportunities and the negotiation, drafting and execution of relevant agreements, disclosure documents and other instruments will require substantial management time and attention and substantial cost for accountants, attorneys and others. If a decision is made not to participate in a specific business opportunity, the costs theretofore incurred in the related investigation would not be recoverable. Furthermore, even if an agreement is reached for the participation in a specific business opportunity, the failure to consummate that transaction may result in the loss to the Registrant of the related costs incurred.

We presently have no employees. Our officers and directors are engaged in outside business activities and anticipate that he will devote to our business only several hours per week until the acquisition of a successful business opportunity has been consummated. We expect no significant changes in the number of our employees other than such changes, if any, incident to a business combination.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Risk Factors

An investment in the company is highly speculative in nature and involves an extremely high degree of risk.

Our Business Is Difficult To Evaluate Because We Have No Operating History.

As we have no operating history or revenue and only minimal assets, there is a risk that we will be unable to continue as a going concern and consummate a business combination. We have had no recent operating history nor any revenues or earnings from operations since inception. We have no significant assets or financial resources. We will, in all likelihood, sustain operating expenses without corresponding revenues, at least until the consummation of a business combination. This may result in our incurring a net operating loss that will increase continuously until we can consummate a business combination with a profitable business opportunity. We cannot assure you that we can identify a suitable business opportunity and consummate a business combination.

There Is Competition For Those Private Companies Suitable For A Merger Transaction Of The Type Contemplated By Management.

We are in a highly competitive market for a small number of business opportunities which could reduce the likelihood of consummating a successful business combination. We are and will continue to be an insignificant participant in the business of seeking mergers with, joint ventures with and acquisitions of small private and public entities. A large number of established and well-financed entities, including small public companies and venture capital firms, are active in mergers and acquisitions of companies that may be desirable target candidates for us. Nearly all these entities have significantly greater financial resources, technical expertise and managerial capabilities than we do; consequently, we will be at a competitive disadvantage in identifying possible business opportunities and successfully completing a business combination. These competitive factors may reduce the likelihood of our identifying and consummating a successful business combination.

Future Success Is Highly Dependent On The Ability Of Management To Locate And Attract A Suitable Acquisition.

The nature of our operations is highly speculative and there is a consequent risk of loss of your investment. The success of our plan of operation will depend to a great extent on the operations, financial condition and management of the identified business opportunity. While management intends to seek business combination(s) with entities having established operating histories, we cannot assure you that we will be successful in locating candidates meeting that criterion. In the event we complete a business combination, the success of our operations may be dependent upon management of the successor firm or venture partner firm and numerous other factors beyond our control.

The Company Has No Existing Agreement For A Business Combination Or Other Transaction.

We have no arrangement, agreement or understanding with respect to engaging in a merger with, joint venture with or acquisition of, a private or public entity. No assurances can be given that we will successfully identify and evaluate suitable business opportunities or that we will conclude a business combination. Management has not identified any particular industry or specific business within an industry for evaluation. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to negotiate a business combination on favorable terms, and there is consequently a risk that funds allocated to the purchase of our shares will not be invested in a company with active business operations.

Management Intends To Devote Only A Limited Amount Of Time To Seeking A Target Company Which May Adversely Impact Our Ability To Identify A Suitable Acquisition Candidate.

While seeking a business combination, management anticipates devoting no more than a few hours per week to our affairs. Our officers have not entered into written employment agreements with us and are not expected to do so in the foreseeable future. This limited commitment may adversely impact our ability to identify and consummate a successful business combination.

The Time And Cost Of Preparing A Private Company To Become A Public Reporting Company May Preclude Us From Entering Into A Merger Or Acquisition With The Most Attractive Private Companies.

Target companies that fail to comply with SEC reporting requirements may delay or preclude acquisition. Sections 13 and 15(d) of the Exchange Act require reporting companies to provide certain information about significant acquisitions, including certified financial statements for the company acquired, covering one, two, or three years, depending on the relative size of the acquisition. The time and additional costs that may be incurred by some target entities to prepare these statements may significantly delay or essentially preclude consummation of an acquisition. Otherwise suitable acquisition prospects that do not have or are unable to obtain the required audited statements may be inappropriate for acquisition so long as the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act are applicable.

The Company May Be Subject To Further Government Regulation Which Would Adversely Affect Our Operations.

Although we will be subject to the reporting requirements under the Exchange Act, management believes we will not be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"), since we will not be engaged in the business of investing or trading in securities. If we engage in business combinations which result in our holding passive investment interests in a number of entities, we could be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act. If so, we would be required to register as an investment company and could be expected to incur significant registration and compliance costs. We have obtained no formal determination from the Securities and Exchange Commission as to our status under the Investment Company Act and, consequently, violation of the Act could subject us to material adverse consequences.

Any Potential Acquisition Or Merger With A Foreign Company May Subject Us To Additional Risks.

If we enter into a business combination with a foreign concern, we will be subject to risks inherent in business operations outside of the United States. These risks include, for example, currency fluctuations, regulatory problems, punitive tariffs, unstable local tax policies, trade embargoes, risks related to shipment of raw materials and finished goods across national borders and cultural and language differences. Foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the United States economy in growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, market development, rate of savings, and capital investment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments positions, and in other respects.

There Is Currently No Trading Market For Our Common Stock.

Outstanding shares of our Common Stock cannot be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred unless subsequently registered pursuant to, or exempt from registration under, the Securities Act and any other applicable federal or state securities laws or regulations. These restrictions will limit the ability of our stockholders to liquidate their investment.

Our Business Will Have No Revenues Unless And Until We Merge With Or Acquire An Operating Business.

We are a development stage company and have had no revenues from operations. We may not realize any revenues unless and until we successfully merge with or acquire an operating business.

The Company Intends To Issue More Shares In A Merger Or Acquisition, Which Will Result In Substantial Dilution.

Our certificate of incorporation, as amended, authorizes the issuance of a maximum of 250,000,000 shares of common stock and a maximum of 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock. Any merger or acquisition effected by us may result in the issuance of additional securities without stockholder approval and may result in substantial dilution in the percentage of our common stock held by our then existing stockholders. Moreover, the common stock issued in any such merger or acquisition transaction may be valued on an arbitrary or non-arm's-length basis by our management, resulting in an additional reduction in the percentage of common stock held by our then existing stockholders. Our Board of Directors has the power to issue any or all of such authorized but unissued shares without stockholder approval. To the extent that additional shares of Common Stock or Preferred Stock are issued in connection with a business combination or otherwise, dilution to the interests of our stockholders will occur and the rights of the holders of Common Stock might be materially adversely affected.

The Company Has Conducted No Market Research Or Identification Of Business Opportunities, Which May Affect Our Ability To Identify A Business To Merge With Or Acquire.

We have neither conducted nor have others made available to us results of market research concerning prospective business opportunities. Therefore, we have no assurances that market demand exists for a merger or acquisition as contemplated by us. Our management has not identified any specific business combination or other transactions for formal evaluation by us, such that it may be expected that any such target business or transaction will present such a level of risk that conventional private or public offerings of securities or conventional bank financing will not be available. There is no assurance that we will be able to acquire a business opportunity on terms favorable to us. Decisions as to which business opportunity to participate in will be unilaterally made by our management, which may act without the consent, vote or approval of our stockholders.

Because We May Seek To Complete A Business Combination Through A "Reverse Merger", Following Such A Transaction We May Not Be Able To Attract The Attention Of Major Brokerage Firms.

Additional risks may exist since we will assist a privately held business to become public through a "reverse merger." Securities analysts of major brokerage firms may not provide coverage of our Company since there is no incentive to brokerage firms to recommend the purchase of our common stock. No assurance can be given that brokerage firms will want to conduct any secondary offerings on behalf of our post-merger company in the future.

We Cannot Assure You That Following A Business Combination With An Operating Business, Our Common Stock Will Be Listed On NASDAQ Or Any Other Securities Exchange.

Following a business combination, we may seek the listing of our common stock on NASDAQ or the American Stock Exchange. However, we cannot assure you that following such a transaction, we will be able to meet the initial listing standards of either of those or any other stock exchange, or that we will be able to maintain a listing of our common stock on either of those or any other stock exchange. After completing a business combination, until our common stock is listed on the NASDAQ or another stock exchange, we expect that our common stock would be eligible to trade on the OTC Bulletin Board, another over-the-counter quotation system, or on the "pink sheets," where our stockholders may find it more difficult to dispose of shares or obtain accurate quotations as to the market value of our common stock. In addition, we would be subject to an SEC rule that, if it failed to meet the criteria set forth in such rule, imposes various practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell securities governed by the rule to persons other than established customers and accredited investors. Consequently, such rule may deter broker-dealers from

recommending or selling our common stock, which may further affect its liquidity. This would also make it more difficult for us to raise additional capital following a business combination.

There Is No Public Market For Our Common Stock, Nor Have We Ever Paid Dividends On Our Common Stock.

There is no public trading market for our common stock and none is expected to develop in the foreseeable future unless and until we complete a business combination with an operating business and such business files a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Additionally, we have never paid dividends on our Common Stock and do not presently intend to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. We anticipate that any funds available for payment of dividends will be re-invested into the Company to further its business strategy.

Authorization of Preferred Stock.

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock with designations, rights and preferences determined from time to time by its Board of Directors. Accordingly, our Board of Directors is empowered, without stockholder approval, to issue preferred stock with dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting, or other rights which could adversely affect the voting power or other rights of the holders of the common stock. In the event of issuance, the preferred stock could be utilized, under certain circumstances, as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company.

Although we have no present intention to issue any shares of its authorized preferred stock, there can be no assurance that we will not do so in the future.

Control by Management.

OZ Saferooms Technologies, Inc. (a Oklahoma corporation), hereinafter referred to as OZ-OK, purchased 100% of the common stock of the Company pursuant to a Share Purchase Agreement dated April 21, 2011. The management of OZ-OK currently owns the majority of the issued and outstanding capital stock of the Company. Consequently, their management has the ability to control the operations of the Company and will have the ability to control substantially all matters submitted to stockholders for approval, including:

- Election of the board of directors;
- Removal of any directors;
- Amendment of the Company’s certificate of incorporation or bylaws; and
- Adoption of measures that could delay or prevent a change in control or impede a merger, takeover or other business combination.

Our CEO and Director also owns the majority of our issued and outstanding common stock because he is the majority shareholder of OZ-OK.. Accordingly, this concentration of ownership by itself may have the effect of impeding a merger, consolidation, takeover or other business consolidation, or discouraging a potential acquirer from making a tender offer for the common stock.

This Report Contains Forward-Looking Statements And Information Relating To Us, Our Industry And To Other Businesses.

These forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs of our management, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to our management. When used in this prospectus, the words “estimate,” “project,” “believe,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “expect” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in our forward-looking statements. We caution you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this prospectus. We do not undertake any obligation to publicly release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this prospectus or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Description of Property.

We neither rent nor own any properties. We currently have no policy with respect to investments or interests in real estate, real estate mortgages or securities of, or interests in, persons primarily engaged in real estate activities.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

There are not presently any material pending legal proceedings to which the Registrant is a party or as to which any of its property is subject, and no such proceedings are known to the Registrant to be threatened or contemplated against

it.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to Vote of Security Holders.

For the period from the inception of the Company on June 21, 2010 to December 31, 2014 there have been no matters submitted to the vote of the security holders.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Small Business Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Common Stock

Our Amended Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 250,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$.0001 per share (the "Common Stock"). The Common Stock is not listed on a publicly-traded market. As of April 9, 2014, there was one holder of record of the Common Stock, OZ-OK, which is the parent of the Company.

Preferred Stock

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$.0001 per share (the "Preferred Stock"). The Company has not yet issued any of its preferred stock.

Dividends

We have not paid any dividends on our common stock to date and do not intend to pay dividends prior to the completion of a business combination. The payment of dividends in the future will be contingent upon our revenues and earnings, if any, capital requirements and general financial condition subsequent to completion of a business combination. The payment of any dividends subsequent to a business combination will be within the discretion of our then board of directors. It is the present intention of our board of directors to retain all earnings, if any, for use in our business operations and, accordingly, our board does not anticipate declaring any dividends in the foreseeable future.

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Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The Company does not have any equity compensation plans or any individual compensation arrangements with respect to its common stock or preferred stock. The issuance of any of our common or preferred stock is within the discretion of our Board of Directors, which has the power to issue any or all of our authorized but unissued shares without stockholder approval.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

On June 21, 2010, the Company offered and sold 10,000,000 shares of Common Stock to Richard Chiang, its sole officer and director, in exchange for incorporation fees and annual resident agent fees in the State of Delaware, and developing our business concept and plan. The Company sold these shares of Common Stock under the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

We relied upon Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended for the above issuances. We believed that Section 4(2) was available because:

- None of these issuances involved underwriters, underwriting discounts or commissions;
- We placed restrictive legends on all certificates issued;
- No sales were made by general solicitation or advertising;
- Sales were made only to accredited investors

In connection with the above transactions, we provided the following to all investors:

- Access to all our books and records.
- Access to all material contracts and documents relating to our operations.

•The opportunity to obtain any additional information, to the extent we possessed such information, necessary to verify the accuracy of the information to which the investors were given access.

The Company's Board of Directors has the power to issue any or all of the authorized but unissued Common Stock without stockholder approval. The Company currently has no commitments to issue any shares of common stock. However, the Company will, in all likelihood, issue a substantial number of additional shares in connection with a business combination. Since the Company expects to issue additional shares of common stock in connection with a business combination, existing stockholders of the Company may experience substantial dilution in their shares. However, it is impossible to predict whether a business combination will ultimately result in dilution to existing shareholders. If the target has a relatively weak balance sheet, a business combination may result in significant dilution. If a target has a relatively strong balance sheet, there may be little or no dilution.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

As a "smaller reporting company" as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide this information.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation.

MANAGEMENTS' DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSION SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH OUR AUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND NOTES THERETO INCLUDED HEREIN.

THIS DISCUSSION CONTAINS FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS, SUCH AS STATEMENTS RELATING TO OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION, RESULTS OF OPERATIONS, PLANS, OBJECTIVES, FUTURE PERFORMANCE AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS. THESE STATEMENTS RELATE TO EXPECTATIONS CONCERNING MATTERS THAT ARE NOT HISTORICAL FACTS. THESE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS REFLECT OUR CURRENT VIEWS AND EXPECTATIONS BASED LARGELY UPON THE INFORMATION CURRENTLY AVAILABLE TO US AND ARE SUBJECT TO INHERENT RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES. ALTHOUGH WE BELIEVE OUR EXPECTATIONS ARE BASED ON REASONABLE ASSUMPTIONS, THEY ARE NOT GUARANTEES OF FUTURE PERFORMANCE AND THERE ARE A NUMBER OF IMPORTANT FACTORS THAT COULD CAUSE ACTUAL RESULTS TO DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THOSE EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED BY SUCH FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS. BY MAKING THESE FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS, WE DO NOT UNDERTAKE TO UPDATE THEM IN ANY MANNER EXCEPT AS MAY BE REQUIRED BY OUR DISCLOSURE OBLIGATIONS IN FILINGS WE MAKE WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION UNDER THE FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS. OUR ACTUAL RESULTS MAY DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM OUR FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS.

THE INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM'S REPORT ON THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014 INCLUDES A "GOING CONCERN" EXPLANATORY PARAGRAPH THAT DESCRIBES SUBSTANTIAL DOUBT ABOUT THE COMPANY'S ABILITY TO CONTINUE AS A GOING CONCERN.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2014 with the year ended December 31, 2013:

Revenues – The Company did not recognize any revenue in years 2014 and 2013.

Operating Expenses – Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2014 totaled \$23,151 as compared to \$25,933 for the period ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of \$2,782 or 10.7%. The decrease in operating expenses is attributable to a reduction in professional fees of \$3,000 partially offset by an increase in general and administrative expenses of \$218.

Loss From Operations and Net Loss – Loss from operations and net loss for the year ended December 31, 2014 was \$23,151 as compared to a loss from operations and net loss of \$25,933 for the period ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of \$2,782 or 10.7%. The decrease in loss from operations and net loss is attributable to a decrease in professional fees of \$3,000 partially offset by an increase in general and administrative expenses of \$218.

Liquidity and Capital Resources – As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company had no assets and had current liabilities of \$122,621 and \$99,470, respectively. As of December 31, 2014, current liabilities consisted of \$121,378 advanced to the Company by its parent to fund operating expenses and \$1,243 of accrued general and administrative expenses. As of December 31, 2013, current liabilities consisted of \$98,938 advanced to the Company by its parent to fund operating expenses and \$532 of accrued general and administrative expenses. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$122,621 and \$99,470, respectively. Net cash used in operating activities was \$22,440 for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to \$30,901 for the period ended December 31, 2013. This \$8,461 decrease in cash used in operating activities is primarily related to a \$2,782 decrease in net loss in 2014 and a \$711 increase in accrued expenses in 2014 versus a decrease in accrued expenses of \$4,968 in 2013. The Company did not have any investing activities in years 2014 and 2013. The Company's net cash provided by financing activities was \$22,440 for the year ended December 31, 2014 and \$30,901 for the year ended December 31, 2013. The funds were provided by the Company's parent in 2014 and 2013.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Financial Instruments

The Company has adopted the provisions of ASC 820, "FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES", ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under generally accepted accounting principles and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value, as required by ASC 820, must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The standard describes a fair value hierarchy based on three levels of inputs, of which the first two are considered observable and the last unobservable, that may be used to measure fair value. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurements requires judgment, and may affect the valuation of the assets and liabilities being measured and their placement within the fair value hierarchy.

Level 1 - Quoted 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 for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices 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.

We were organized as a vehicle to investigate and, if such investigation warrants, acquire a target company or business seeking the perceived advantages of being a publicly held corporation. Our principal business objective for the next 12 months and beyond such time will be to achieve long-term growth potential through a combination with a business rather than immediate, short-term earnings. We will not restrict our potential candidate target companies to any specific business, industry or geographical location and, thus, may acquire any type of business.

We do not currently engage in any business activities that provide cash flow. The costs of investigating and analyzing business combinations for the next 12 months and beyond such time will be paid with amounts to be loaned to or invested in us by our stockholders, management or other investors.

During the next twelve months we anticipate incurring costs related to:

- (i) filing of Exchange Act reports, and
- (ii) costs relating to consummating an acquisition.

We believe we will be able to meet these costs through amounts, as necessary, to be loaned to or invested in us by our stockholders, management or other investors.

We may consider a business which has recently commenced operations, is a developing company in need of additional funds for expansion into new products or markets, is seeking to develop a new product or service, or is an established business which may be experiencing financial or operating difficulties and is in need of additional capital. In the alternative, a business combination may involve the acquisition of, or merger with, a company which does not need substantial additional capital, but which desires to establish a public trading market for its shares, while avoiding, among other things, the time delays, significant expense, and loss of voting control which may occur in a public offering.

Any target business that is selected may be a financially unstable company or an entity in its early stages of development or growth, including entities without established records of sales or earnings. In that event, we will be subject to numerous risks inherent in the business and operations of financially unstable and early stage or potential emerging growth companies. In addition, we may effect a business combination with an entity in an industry characterized by a high level of risk, and, although our management will endeavor to evaluate the risks inherent in a particular target business, there can be no assurance that we will properly ascertain or assess all significant risks.

Our management anticipates that it will likely be able to effect only one business combination, due primarily to our limited financing, and the dilution of interest for present and prospective stockholders, which is likely to occur as a result of our management's plan to offer a controlling interest to a target business in order to achieve a tax-free reorganization. This lack of diversification should be considered a substantial risk in investing in us, because it will not permit us to offset potential losses from one venture against gains from another.

We anticipate that the selection of a business combination will be complex and extremely risky. Because of general economic conditions, rapid technological advances being made in some industries and shortages of available capital, our management believes that there are numerous firms seeking even the limited additional capital which we will have and/or the perceived benefits of becoming a publicly traded corporation. Such perceived benefits of becoming a publicly traded corporation include, among other things, facilitating or improving the terms on which additional equity financing may be obtained, providing liquidity for the principals of and investors in a business, creating a means for providing incentive stock options or similar benefits to key employees, and offering greater flexibility in structuring acquisitions, joint ventures and the like through the issuance of stock. Potentially available business combinations may occur in many different industries and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities extremely difficult and complex.

We do not currently intend to retain any entity to act as a “finder” to identify and analyze the merits of potential target businesses.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on the Company’s financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

Contractual Obligations

As a “smaller reporting company” as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide this information.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

As a “smaller reporting company” as defined by Item 10 of Regulation S-K, the Company is not required to provide this information.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

Please see the financial statements beginning on page F-1 located elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K and incorporated herein by reference.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

On April 11, 2012, the Company terminated the engagement of Stan J.H. Lee, CPA, as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm. There are not and have not been any disagreements between the Company and its accountants on any matter of accounting principles, practices or financial statement disclosure. The Company engaged De Leon & Company, P.A. ("De Leon") as the successor independent registered public accounting firm, effective April 11, 2012.

Item 9A(T). Controls and Procedures.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as that term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officer, we assessed, as of December 31, 2014, the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. This assessment was based on criteria established in the framework in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Internal control over financial reporting is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our principal executive and principal financial officer and effected by our board of directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;

- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorization of our management and directors: and

- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon that evaluation, management concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were ineffective, due to Mr. Zagorski serving as our sole officer and director. Until such time as the Company is able to retain a chief financial officer and/or another director, there will be deficiencies in our internal controls of our disclosure controls and procedures.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management, which is comprised of our chief executive officer who also serves as the Company's chief financial officer (our principal executive officer and our principal financial and accounting officer) conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014 based on the framework stated by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Our internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of inherent limitations, a system of internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate due to change in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Based on its evaluation as of December 31, 2014, our management concluded that our internal controls over financial reporting were not effective. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of control efficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

The material weakness relates to the following:

- Lack of a formal accounting department – We do not have an accounting department. We engaged an outside independent certified public accountant (CPA) to prepare our books and records and financial statements on a
1. quarterly basis through September 30, 2014 and an independent bookkeeper for the three months ended December 31, 2014 and to prepare the December 31, 2014 year-end financial statements. Due to the relative lack of inactivity, the accounting transactions are only recorded quarterly and annually and not when the transactions occur.
 2. Lack of segregation of duties – The chief executive officer also serves as the Company’s chief financial officer although his experience and training are not in the accounting and financial industries. He approves all financial transactions including vendor invoices and payment of said invoices without any concurrent external review.

In order to mitigate the aforementioned material weaknesses to the fullest extent possible, the Company engaged an independent CPA who analyzed the transactions quarterly through September 30, 2014 and prepared the Company’s financial statements for the first three quarters of 2014. The Company hired an independent bookkeeper to prepare the financial records for the quarter ended December 31, 2014 and to prepare the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our Company’s independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management’s report was not subject to attestation by our registered public accounting firm pursuant to the temporary rules of the SEC that permit us to provide only management’s report in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

There have been no significant changes to the Company’s internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter of the year ended December 31, 2014, that materially affected, or were reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers, Promoters and Control Persons; Compliance With Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act.

(a) Identification of Directors and Officers.

A. Identification of Directors and Officers. The current officers and directors will serve for one year or until their respective successors are elected and qualified. They are:

Name	Age	Position(s)
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Andrew J. Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, President, Secretary and
Zagorski Treasurer

Andrew J. Zagorski is the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer, President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Company. Mr. Zagorski has served as an officer and Director of the Company since April 21, 2011, the date the Company underwent a change in control. His business experience is as follows:

Mr. Zagorski is also the CEO and President of an Oklahoma corporation, also named OZ Saferooms Technologies, Inc. Said entity purchased 100% of the common stock of the Company from the Company's sole shareholder. Accordingly, the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Oklahoma corporation. Mr. Zagorski has approximately thirty years of experience fabricating massive, complex concrete structures for civil engineering projects such as Rochester, New York's Pure Water Tunnel System and for the hydroelectric tunnel systems constructed under Niagara Falls.

B. Significant Employees.

As of the date hereof, the Company has no significant employees.

C. Family Relationships.

There are no family relationships among directors, executive officers, or persons nominated or chosen by the issuer to become directors or executive officers.

D. Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings.

There have been no events under any bankruptcy act, no criminal proceedings and no judgments, injunctions, orders or decrees material to the evaluation of the ability and integrity of any director, executive officer, promoter or control person of Registrant during the past five years.

Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires the Company's directors and officers, and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of a registered class of the Company's equity securities, to file reports of beneficial ownership and changes in beneficial ownership of the Company's securities with the SEC on Forms 3, 4 and 5. Officers, directors and greater than 10% stockholders are required by SEC regulation to furnish the Company with copies of all Section 16(a) forms they file.

Based solely on the Company's review of the copies of the forms received by it during the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014 and written representations that no other reports were required, the Company believes that believes that no person who, at any time during such fiscal year, was a director, officer or beneficial owner of more than 10% of the Company's common stock failed to comply with all Section 16(a) filing requirements during such fiscal years.

Code of Ethics

We have not adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions in that our sole officer and director serve in these capacities.

Nominating Committee

We have not adopted any procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to our Board of Directors.

Audit Committee

The Board of Directors acts as the audit committee. The Company does not have a qualified financial expert at this time because it has not been able to hire a qualified candidate. Further, the Company believes that it has inadequate financial resources at this time to hire such an expert. The Company intends to continue to search for a qualified individual for hire.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

Our officer and director does not receive any compensation for services rendered to the Company since inception, has not received such compensation in the past, and is not accruing any compensation pursuant to any agreement with the Company. No remuneration of any nature has been paid for or on account of services rendered by a director in such capacity. Our officers and directors currently intend to devote no more than (25) twenty five hours per week to our affairs.

Our officers and directors will not receive any finder's fee, either directly or indirectly, as a result of any efforts to implement our business plan outlined herein.

It is possible that, after we successfully consummates a business combination with an unaffiliated entity, that entity may desire to employ or retain one or a number of members of our management for the purposes of providing services to the surviving entity. However, we have adopted a policy whereby the offer of any post-transaction employment to members of management will not be a consideration in our decision whether to undertake any proposed transaction.

No retirement, pension, profit sharing, stock option or insurance programs or other similar programs have been adopted for the benefit of its employees.

There are no understandings or agreements regarding compensation our management will receive after a business combination that is required to be included in this table, or otherwise.

Director Compensation

We do not currently pay any cash fees to our directors, nor do we pay directors' expenses in attending board meetings.

Employment Agreements

The Company is not a party to any employment agreements.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

(a) Security ownership of certain beneficial owners.

The following table sets forth, as of September 17, 2015, the number of shares of Common Stock owned of record and beneficially by executive officers, directors and persons who hold 5% or more of the outstanding Common Stock of the Company. Also included are the shares held by all executive officers and directors as a group.

Name and Address	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Class
OZ Saferooms Technologies, Inc. (A Oklahoma corporation) 1732 Cottonwood Lane Newcastle, OK 73065	10,000,000	100%
All Officers and Directors as a group	10,000,000	100%

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.

Except as otherwise indicated herein, there have been no related party transactions, or any other transactions or relationships required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 404 of Regulation S-K.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

DeLeon and Company, P.A. (“DELEON”) was the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm during 2014 and audited the 2013 financial statements and reviewed the financial statements for the three quarters ended September 30, 2014 and 2013.

Audit Fees

The Company’s auditor, DELEON, charged the Company \$9,000 for the 2013 audit and \$9,000 for the 2014. DELEON charged the company \$2,500 per quarter (\$7,500 in the aggregate) for the reviews of the Company’s financial statements for the three quarters ended September 30, 2013 and \$2,500 per quarter (\$7,500 in the aggregate) for the reviews of the Company’s financial statements for the three quarters ended September 30, 2014.

Tax Fees

There were no fees billed by DELEON for professional services for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

All Other Fees

There were no fees billed by DELEON for other products and services for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Audit Committee’s Pre-Approval Process

The Board of Directors acts as the audit committee of the Company, and accordingly, all services are approved by all the members of the Board of Directors.

PART IV**Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.****(a) Exhibits:**

Exhibit	Exhibit Description	Filed herewith	Incorporated by reference		
			Form	Period ending	Exhibit Filing date
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation		10		3.1 9/8/2010
3.2	By-Laws		10		3.2 9/8/2010
3.3	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation		8-K		3.3 5/31/2011
3.4	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation		8-K		3a 12/27/2013
4.1	Specimen Stock Certificate		10		4.1 9/8/2010
31	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X			
32	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X			
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document	X			
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	X			
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document	X			
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document	X			
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document	X			
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Definition	X			

(b) The following documents are filed as part of the report:

1. Financial Statements: Balance Sheet, Statement of Operations, Statement of Stockholder's Equity, Statement of Cash Flows, and Notes to Financial Statements.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

APEX 1, INC.

Dated: September 17, 2015 /s/ Andrew Zagorski
Andrew Zagorski
President and Director
Principal Executive Officer
Principal Financial Officer

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

	Title	Date
/s/ Andrew Zagorski Andrew Zagorski	President, Secretary, Chief Financial Officer and Sole Director	September 17, 2015

APEX 1, INC.

FORMERLY OZ SAFEROOMS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS OF AND FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND 2013

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders' of

Apex 1, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Apex 1, Inc., (formerly known as OZ Saferooms Technologies, Inc.) as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the two years then ended. Apex 1, Inc.'s management is responsible for these financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Apex 1, Inc. as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations, net capital deficiencies, and negative cash flows from operations that raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 3. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

De Leon & Company, P.A.

Pembroke Pines, Florida

September 10, 2015

APEX 1, INC.**FORMERLY OZ SAFEROOMS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.****BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$-	\$-
Total Current Assets	-	-
Total Assets	\$-	\$-
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current Liabilities:		
Accrued expenses	\$1,243	\$532
Due to related party	121,378	98,938
Total Current Liabilities	122,621	99,470
Total Liabilities	122,621	99,470
Stockholders' Deficit		
Preferred stock, \$0.0001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized none issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value, 250,000,000 shares authorized 10,000,000 shares issued and outstanding	1,000	1,000
Accumulated deficit	(123,621)	(100,470)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	(122,621)	(99,470)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	\$-	\$-

See notes to financial statements

APEX 1, INC.**FORMERLY OZ SAFEROOMS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.****STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	For The Year Ended December 31, 2014	For the Year Ended December 31, 2013
Revenues	\$-	\$-
Operating Expenses		
General & Administrative	4,651	4,433
Professional fees	18,500	21,500
Total Operating Expenses	23,151	25,933
Loss from operations	(23,151)	(25,933)
Net Loss	\$(23,151)	\$(25,933)
Net Loss per share - Basic and diluted	\$-	\$-
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding - Basic and diluted	10,000,000	10,000,000

See notes to financial statements

APEX 1, INC.**FORMERLY OZ SAFEROOMS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.****Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)****For the Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013**

	Common Stock	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Deficit Accumulated During Development Stage	Total
Balance, December 31, 2012	10,000,000	1,000	-	(74,537)	(73,537)
Net loss, December 31, 2013	-	-	-	(25,933)	(25,933)
Balance, December 31, 2013	10,000,000	1,000	-	(100,470)	(99,470)
Net loss, December 31, 2014	-	-	-	(23,151)	(23,151)
Balance, December 31, 2014	10,000,000	1,000	-	(123,621)	(122,621)
See notes to financial statements					

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APEX 1, INC.
FORMERLY OZ SAFEROOMS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended December 31, 2014	Year Ended December 31, 2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$(23,151)	\$(25,933)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss from operations to net cash used in operating activities:		
Cancellation of debt income	—	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	711	(4,968)
Net cash used in operating activities	(22,440)	(30,901)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Net cash provided by investing activities	—	—
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Common stock issued for services	—	—
Advances from related party	22,440	30,901
Net cash provided by financing activities	22,440	30,901
NET INCREASE IN CASH	—	—
CASH - beginning of period	—	—
CASH - end of period	\$—	\$—
See notes to financial statements		

APEX 1, INC.
FORMERLY OZ SAFEROOMS TECHNOLOGIES, INC.
Notes to Financial Statements

NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION AND DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Apex 1, Inc. (formerly known as OZ Saferooms Technologies, Inc.), (the “Company”), was incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware on June 21, 2010 and has been inactive since inception. The Company intends to serve as a vehicle to effect an asset acquisition, merger, exchange of capital stock or other business combination with a domestic or foreign business. On April 21, 2011, the Company underwent a change of ownership when OZ Saferooms Technologies, Inc. (an Oklahoma corporation), (OZ-OK), purchased 100% of the Company’s common stock from the Company’s then sole shareholder. Accordingly, the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of OZ-OK. Subsequent to the acquisition of the Company’s common stock by OZ-OK, the Company changed its name to that of its new parent entity. On December 23, 2013, the Company changed its name to Apex 1, Inc. which was its original incorporation name.

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting Method

The Company’s financial statements are prepared using the accrual method of accounting. The Company has elected a fiscal year ending on December 31.

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. In the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary in order to make the financial statements not misleading have been included. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method as stipulated by ASC 740, "ACCOUNTING FOR INCOME TAXES". Deferred tax assets and liabilities 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 operating loss and tax 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. Under ASC 740, the effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities or a change in tax rate is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are reduced to estimated amounts to be realized by the use of the valuation allowance. A valuation allowance is applied when in management's view it is more likely than not (50%) that such deferred tax will not be utilized.

The Company has adopted certain provisions under ASC 740, which provide interpretative guidance for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Effective with the Company's adoption of these provisions, interest related to the unrecognized tax benefits is recognized in the financial statements as a component of income taxes. The adoption of ASC 740 did not have an impact on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

In the unlikely event that an uncertain tax position exists in which the Company could incur income taxes, the Company would evaluate whether there is a probability that the uncertain tax position taken would be sustained upon examination by the taxing authorities. Reserve for uncertain tax positions would then be recorded if the Company determined it is probable that a position would be sustained upon examination or if a payment would have to be made to a taxing authority and the amount is reasonably estimable. As of December 31, 2014, the Company does not believe it has any uncertain tax positions that would result in the Company having a liability to the taxing authorities. The Company's tax returns are subject to examination by the federal and state tax authorities for the years ended December 31, 2014, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Basic Earnings (Loss) per Share

The Company follows ASC 260-10, "EARNINGS PER SHARE" in calculating the basic and diluted loss per share. The Company computes basic loss per share by dividing net loss and net loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted loss per share considers the effect of common equivalent shares. There were no common share equivalents at December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Financial Instruments

The Company has adopted the provisions of ASC 820, "FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES", ASC 820 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value under generally accepted accounting principles and enhances disclosures about fair value measurements.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value, as required by ASC 820, must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

The standard describes a fair value hierarchy based on three levels of inputs, of which the first two are considered observable and the last unobservable, that may be used to measure fair value. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurements requires judgment, and may affect the valuation of the assets and liabilities being measured and their placement within the fair value hierarchy.

Level 1 - Quoted 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 for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices 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.

Impact of New Accounting Standards

On June 10, 2014 the FASB issued ASU 2014-10, Development Stage Entities, (Topic 915), which eliminates the concept of a development stage entity (DSE) in its entirety from current accounting guidance. The removal of the DSE reporting requirements are effective for public entities for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2014, and interim periods therein. Early adoption of the new standard is permitted and it was adopted by the Company in the quarter ended December 31, 2014.

The Company does not expect the adoption of recently issued accounting pronouncements to have a significant impact on the Company's results of operations, financial position, or cash flow.

NOTE 3. GOING CONCERN

The Company's financial statements are prepared using accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to a going concern that contemplates the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has not established any source of revenue to cover its operating costs. The Company will engage in very limited activities without incurring any liabilities that must be satisfied in cash until a source of funding is secured. The Company will offer noncash consideration and seek equity lines as a means of financing its operations. If the Company is unable to obtain revenue producing contracts or financing or if the revenue or financing it does obtain is insufficient to cover any operating losses it may incur, it may substantially curtail or terminate its operations or seek other business opportunities through strategic alliances, acquisitions or other arrangements that may dilute the interests of existing stockholders.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, and do not reflect any adjustments related to the uncertainty surrounding our recurring losses or accumulated deficit. The Company currently has no revenue source and is incurring losses. These factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. Management plans to finance the Company's operations through the issuance of equity and debt securities. However, management cannot provide any assurances that the Company will be successful in accomplishing any of its plans.

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The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to successfully accomplish the plans described in the preceding paragraph and eventually secure other sources of financing and attain profitable operations. The accompanying 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

On April 21, 2011, pursuant to a “Share Purchase Agreement”, OZ Saferooms Technologies, Inc., an Oklahoma corporation (OZ-OK), purchased 100% of the Company’s common stock. Accordingly, the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of OZ-OK. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, OZ-OK advanced the Company \$121,378 and \$98,938, respectively, to pay for operational expenses.

NOTE 5. SHAREHOLDER’S EQUITY

In year 2011, the Company amended its articles of incorporation to increase the number of authorized common shares to 250,000,000 from the previous amount of 100,000,000.

Upon the Company’s formation, the Board of Directors issued 10,000,000 shares of common stock for \$1,000 in services to the founding shareholder of the Company.

The 2014 and 2013 stockholders’ equity section of the Company’s balance sheet contains the following classes of capital stock as of December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Common stock, \$ 0.0001 par value: 100,000,000 shares authorized; 10,000,000 shares issued and outstanding.

Preferred stock, \$ 0.0001 par value: 5,000,000 shares authorized; but not issued and outstanding.

NOTE 6 - INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of the differences between the effective income tax rate and the statutory federal tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

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	2014	2013
Tax benefit at U.S. statutory rate	34.00 %	34.00 %
State taxes, net of federal benefit	—	—
Change in valuation allowance	(34.00)	(34.00)

The tax effect of temporary differences that give rise to the deferred tax asset and liabilities at December 31, 2014 and 2013 consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Deferred Tax Assets		
Net Operating Loss Carryforward	\$42,031	\$34,160
Total Non-current Deferred Tax Asset		
Non-current Deferred Tax Liabilities	—	—
Net Non-current Deferred Tax Asset		
Asset Valuation Allowance	42,031	34,160
Total Net Deferred Tax Asset	\$—	\$—

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As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company had a net operating loss carry forward \$123,621 and \$100,470, respectively, for income tax reporting purposes that may be offset against future taxable income through 2034. Current tax laws limit the amount of loss available to be offset against future taxable income when a substantial change in ownership occurs. Therefore, the NOL amount available to offset future taxable income may be limited. No tax asset has been reported in the financial statements, because the Company believes there is a 50% or greater chance the carry forwards will expire unused.

Accordingly, the potential tax benefits of the loss carry-forwards are offset by a valuation allowance of the same amount.

NOTE 7 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through the date the financial statements were available to be issued and determined there are no subsequent event disclosures.

