

Hypersolar, Inc.
Form 10-K/A
October 31, 2013

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K/A

Amendment No. 1

(Mark
One)

- ANNUAL REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013
- TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM _____ TO _____

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: 000-54437

HYPERSOLAR, INC.
(Name of registrant in its charter)

NEVADA	26-4298300
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

510 Castillo St., Suite 304, Santa Barbara, CA 93101
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone Number: (805) 966-6566

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act: None.

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act: common stock, par value \$0.001 per share

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to

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file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not 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.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer or a non-accelerated filer. See the definitions of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated Filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant 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 registrant, based upon the last sale price of the common stock of the Company as of the last business day of its most recently completed second quarter was approximately \$1,282,104.91.

The number of shares of registrant's common stock outstanding, as of September 27, 2013 was 203,087,091.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The purpose of this Amendment No. 1 (the "Amendment") to the Annual Report on Form 10-K to the Annual Report on Form 10-K that was filed by Hypersolar, Inc. (the "Company") with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 27, 2013 (the "Form 10-K"), is to insert a page (page F-12) that was inadvertently omitted from the original filing.

No other changes have been made to the Form 10-K filed on September 27, 2013. This Amendment speaks as of the original filing date of the Form 10-K, does not reflect events that may have occurred subsequent to the original filing date and does not modify or update in any way disclosures made in the Form 10-K, except as otherwise set forth above.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Unless otherwise stated or the context requires otherwise, references in this annual report on Form 10-K to "Hypersolar", the "Company", "we", "us", or "our" refer to Hypersolar, Inc.

Overview

Inspired by the photosynthetic process that plants use to harness the power of the sun to create energy molecules, Hypersolar, Inc. we are developing a novel solar-powered nanoparticle system that mimics photosynthesis to separate hydrogen from water. On November 15, 2011, we filed a patent application to protect the intellectual property rights to the production of renewable hydrogen and natural gas using sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide.

Hydrogen is the lightest and abundant chemical element, constituting roughly 75% of the universe's chemical elemental mass (Palmer, D. (13 September 1997). "Hydrogen in the Universe".NASA). However, naturally occurring elemental hydrogen is relatively rare on earth and hydrogen gas is most often produced using fossil fuels. Industrial production is mainly from the steam reforming of natural gas and is usually employed near its production site, with the two largest uses being crude oil processing (hydrocracking) and ammonia production, mostly for the fertilizer market. We are developing what we believe is a cleaner and greener way to produce this high value product.

In addition to the many industrial uses of hydrogen, one of the most intriguing uses, is for fuel cells for transportation. A fuel cell is a device that converts the chemical energy from a fuel into electricity through a chemical reaction with oxygen or another oxidizing agent, using hydrogen as the most common fuel. Although there are currently no fuel cell vehicles available for commercial sale, carmakers are hopeful that hydrogen fuel cells and infrastructure technologies will be developed in the future. (<http://world.honda.com/FuelCell/>)

Market Opportunity

Hydrogen has number of applications from chemical processing, petroleum recovery and refining, metal production and fabrication, aerospace, and fuel cells. The sectors with the greatest demand for hydrogen are petroleum refineries for hydrocracking and ammonia production for fertilizer. Transportation fuel is an emerging sector which we believe has an enormous potential in the future. We believe fuel cell technology will be the major growth driver of hydrogen in the future as many major automobile manufacturers such as Honda and Nissan bring hydrogen powered cars to market.

Hydrogen production is a large and growing industry Market size of global hydrogen production was estimated to be 53 million metric tons in 2010, of which 12% was shared by merchant hydrogen and rest with captive production (Markets and Markets Research; Hydrogen Generation Market). With decreasing sulfur level in petroleum products, lowering crude oil quality and rising demand of hydrogen operated fuel cell applications, global hydrogen production volume is forecasted to grow by compound annual growth rate of 5.6% from 2011 to 2016. The hydrogen production market in terms of value was estimated to be approximately \$82 billion in 2011. (Markets and Markets Research; Hydrogen Generation Market)

Our Technology

Nanotechnology for Making Renewable Hydrogen from Sunlight

Hydrogen (H₂) is the third most abundant element on earth and cleanest fuel in the universe, (Dresselhaus, Mildred et al. (May 15, 2003). "Basic Research Needs for the Hydrogen Economy). Unlike hydrocarbon fuels, such as oil, coal and natural gas, where carbon dioxide and other contaminants are released into the atmosphere when used, hydrogen fuel usage produces only pure water (H₂O) as the byproduct. Unfortunately, pure hydrogen does not exist naturally on earth and therefore must be manufactured. Historically, the cost of manufacturing hydrogen as an alternative fuel has been higher than the cost of the energy used to make it. This is the dilemma of the hydrogen Economy, and one that we aim to address.

For over a century, splitting water molecules into hydrogen and oxygen using electrolysis has been well known. This technology can be used to produce an unlimited amount of clean and renewable hydrogen fuel to power a carbon-free world. However, in practice, current commercial electrolysis technologies require (a) expensive electricity, and (b) highly purified water to prevent fouling of system components. We believe these are the major barriers to affordable production of renewable hydrogen.

The Perfect and Sustainable Energy Cycle

As it turns out, Mother Nature has been making hydrogen using sunlight since the beginning of time by splitting water molecules (H₂O) into its basic elements - hydrogen and oxygen. This is exactly what plant leaves do every day using photosynthesis. Since the produced hydrogen is immediately consumed inside the plant, we cannot simply grow trees to make hydrogen.

If technology can be developed to mimic photosynthesis to split water into hydrogen, then a truly sustainable, low cost, and renewable energy cycle can be created to power the earth. However, cost has been the biggest barrier to realizing this vision.

Water Splitting

In the process of splitting a water molecule, input energy is transferred into the chemical bonds of the resulting hydrogen molecule. So in essence, manufactured hydrogen is simply a carrier or battery-like storage of the input energy. If the input energy is from fossil fuels, such as oil and gas, then dirty carbon fossil fuel energy is simply transferred into hydrogen. If the input energy is renewable such as solar and wind, then new and clean energy is stored in hydrogen.

While the concept of water splitting is very appealing, the following challenges must be addressed for renewable hydrogen to be commercially viable:

Energy Inefficiency — Since hydrogen is an energy carrier, the most energy it can store is 100% of the input energy. However, conventional systems approach to electrolysis lose so much of the input energy in system components, wires and electrodes resulting in only a small portion of electricity making it into the hydrogen molecules. This translates to high production cost and is the fundamental problem with water splitting for hydrogen production. We intend to address this problem with our low cost and energy efficient nanoparticle technology.

Need for Clean Water — Conventional electrolysis requires highly purified clean water to prevent fouling of system components. This prevents current technology from using large quantities of available water from oceans, rivers, industrial waste and municipal waste as feedstock. Our technology is being designed to use any natural water or waste water for the unlimited production of renewable hydrogen.

Nanotechnology

Electrolysis water-splitting in its simplest form is the transfer of "input electrons" in the following chemical reactions:

Cathode (reduction): $2 \text{H}_2\text{O} + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2 + 2 \text{OH}^-$

Anode (oxidation): $4 \text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{O}_2 + 2 \text{H}_2\text{O} + 4 \text{e}^-$

From these equations it can be deduced that if every input electron (e⁻) is put to work and not lost, then a maximum amount of input electrons (i.e. energy) is transferred and stored in the hydrogen molecules (H₂). Additionally, if there

were a very high number of cathode and anode reaction areas within a given volume of water, then a very high number of these reactions could happen simultaneously throughout the medium to split each water molecule into hydrogen wherever electrons are available.

To address this fundamental electron transfer efficiency problem, we are developing a novel nanoparticle to maximally ensure that every single electron is put to work in splitting a water molecule. Our nanoparticle has two very important features:

Self-contained Photoelectrochemical Nanosystem — Our low cost nano-size particle is designed to mimic photosynthesis and contains a solar absorber that generates electrons from sunlight, as well as integrated cathode and anode areas to readily split water and transfer those electrons to the molecular bonds of hydrogen. Unlike solar panels or wind turbines that produce lots of electrons that will be lost before reaching the hydrogen bonds, our nanoparticles are optimized at the nano-level to ensure maximal electron generation and utilization efficiency. Consequently, our nanoparticles use much less photovoltaic elements, an expensive material, than conventional solar panels to achieve the same system level efficiency. Thereby significantly lowering the system cost of what is essentially an electrolysis process.

Protective Coating — The biggest problem with submerging photovoltaic elements in water for direct electrolysis is corrosion and short circuiting. To address this problem, we are developing a protective coating that encapsulates key elements of the nanoparticle to allow it to function for a long period of time in a wide range of water conditions without corrosion. This allows the nanoparticles to be submerged or dissolved into any water, such as sea water, runoff water, river water, or waste water, instead of purified distilled water.

In May of 2012, we completed a lab scale prototype of our technology that can be seen on our website at www.hypersolar.com. This prototype demonstrates hydrogen production from small scale solar devices coated with our unique, low-cost polymer coating, and submerged in waste water from a pulp and paper mill. This prototype is used for demonstration purposes only and is not meant for commercial deployment.

HyperSolar H2Generator™

Since our nanoparticles are intended to mimic the natural room temperature conditions of photosynthesis, they can be housed in very low cost reactors such as glass vessels or clear plastic bags. To facilitate the commercial use of our nanoparticle technology we are developing a modular system that will enable the daily production and storage of hydrogen for any time use in electricity generation, oil and gas refining, fertilizer manufacturing or any other current and future applications of hydrogen.

The HyperSolar H2Generator comprise of the following primary stages:

Reactor Vessels — These reactors resemble transparent rectangular boxes containing water and billions of nanoparticles suspended in solution. When exposed to sunlight, hydrogen gas will bubble up into an air gap on top for separation and collection.

Hydrogen Compressor — Produced hydrogen gas will be compressed for space efficient storage

Hydrogen Storage — Hydrogen can be stored in compressed gas tanks or chemical canisters depending on the application.

Distributed and Scalable

The HyperSolar H2Generator will be a self-contained renewable hydrogen production system that requires only sunlight and any source of water. As a result, it can be installed almost anywhere to produce hydrogen fuel for local use. This model of hydrogen production addresses one of the biggest challenges of using clean hydrogen fuel on a large scale - transportation of hydrogen.

Each stage of the HyperSolar H2Generator can be scaled independently according to the hydrogen demands and length of storage required for a specific application. A small scale system can be used to produce continuous renewable electricity for a small house, or a large scale system can be used to produce hydrogen to power a community.

In March of 2013, we announced plans to build the H2Generator. We are still in development of this system that uses semiconductor devices immersed in water to split water to form hydrogen without the aid of an external solar panel and electrolyzer. We are currently working on a one square meter demonstration unit of this system.

Intellectual Property

On November 15, 2011 we filed a patent application with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office to protect the intellectual property rights for "Photoelectrochemically Active Heterostructures, Methods For Their Manufacture, And Methods And Systems For Producing Desired Products." Disclosed in that patent application are methods for producing desired chemical products, including hydrocarbons such as methane and other alkanes, synthesis gas (carbon monoxide and hydrogen), and methanol, from carbon dioxide and oxidizable reactant compounds in wastewater as a feedstock using solar energy to drive at least a portion of the chemical reaction process (e.g., to produce hydrogen gas). Photoelectrochemical processes employ photoelectrochemically active heterostructures (PAHs) to absorb sunlight and transform the light energy into electrochemical potential energy, which converts reactants containing hydrogen atoms into products, which react with carbon dioxide to form desired chemical products.

In February of 2012, we entered into a sponsorship research agreement with the University of California, Santa Barbara. As a result of that agreement, in September of 2012, we jointly filed with the university an additional patent application to protect the intellectual property rights of our proprietary coating for protecting our semiconductor devices from corrosion in various types of water. This patent is titled: "Process And Systems For Stable Operation of Electroactive Devices" The present invention is directed towards processes and systems for stable operation of electrical, electrochemical, photoelectrochemical and photosynthetic devices with increased efficiency, stability, and low cost. In particular, what is disclosed are new functional coating materials and applications of those coatings that are optically transparent, electronically conducting, electrocatalytically active, thermally stable, and which can be applied conformally and easily on an electroactive unit for stable and efficient operation. We believe this patent will be valuable beyond our specific utilization in developing hydrogen from water using the power of the sun.

Strategic Partners

In February of 2012, we entered into a one year sponsorship research agreement ("SRA") with the University of California, Santa Barbara ("UCSB") to help achieve important milestones in the company's development plan. The focus of the UCSB SRA is to accomplish the following three specific aims:

- 1) Develop and demonstrate inorganic coating materials that will allow conventional photovoltaic device structures to be used as photoelectrochemical conversion devices immersed in electrolyte solution.
- 2) Measure the electrochemical oxidation properties of several simulated and actual sampled wastewater solutions.

- 3) Demonstrate hydrogen production in a device structure based on a porous alumina membrane with semiconducting materials deposited within the pores and capped with anode and cathode electrocatalysts.

As consideration under the SRA, UCSB will receive from the Company, \$174,772. When expenditures reach that amount, we will no longer be obligated to fund any additional research activities and UCSB will not be obligated to perform any additional research activities pursuant to the SRA, unless mutually agreed upon. Either us or UCSB may terminate the agreement upon sixty days written notice. U.S. Patent Law and University policy will govern any patentable developments or discoveries throughout the course of the SRA. If such an invention is determined to be jointly owned by us and UCSB, we will prepare and file, at our cost, patent applications for such invention and claim it as a joint invention in the name of both the Company and the University, and shall prosecute and maintain such joint patent rights. Neither party may assign its joint ownership in such patents without the consent of the other party. We have a time-limited first right to negotiate a license to UCSB's interest in any joint invention.

We believe the partnership with UCSB will enable us to refine our solar-powered nanoparticle technology for generating zero carbon hydrogen and renewable natural gas using sunlight, water and carbon dioxide (CO₂). The research project will be led by Professor Eric McFarland in the Department of Chemical Engineering at UCSB.

On January 11, 2013, we signed an amendment to this agreement extending it to July 31 for no additional cost. On July 31, 2013, we signed an additional amendment to this agreement extending it to December 31, 2013 for additional consideration of \$54,045. When expenditures reach that additional amount, we will no longer be obligated to fund any additional research activities and UCSB will not be obligated to perform any additional research activities pursuant to the SRA, unless mutually agreed upon. The milestones for the agreement amendment are as follows:

Milestones: 8/1/13 - 12/31/13

1. Milestone 1: (August 30, 2013) Prepare model multilayer PAH with sufficient open circuit voltage to split water.
2. Milestone 2: (November 15, 2013) Demonstrate water splitting with at least one PAH device.
3. Milestone 3: (December 30, 2013) Deliver to Hypersolar a final report and all synthesis details of materials produced during the project period.

Competition

Hydrogen is a large and growing industry. According to a report from Markets and Markets, the hydrogen production market in 2011 is \$86 billion with a compounded annual growth rate of 5.6%. Currently, most hydrogen is produced by steam reforming of natural gas or methane. This production technology dominates due to easy availability and low prices of natural gas. Partial oxidation of petroleum oil is second in production capacity after steam reforming of natural gas. The third largest production technology in terms of production capacity is steam gasification of coal. The current industry is heavily dominated by large players such as Air Products and Chemicals Inc. and Air Liquide.

The energy source and feedstock used in these existing production technologies are fossil fuels. Therefore, the hydrogen produced is not considered renewable. We are developing a new low cost nano-technology to use sunlight as the energy source to split water into hydrogen in a truly renewable fashion. To our knowledge, there are no commercially available technologies for producing large quantities of renewable hydrogen that is cost competitive with fossil fuel based hydrogen. Niche market electrolysis systems that split water for hydrogen production have existed for a long time but their capital and operating costs are much higher than conventional hydrogen. Various academic and research institutions around the world are attempting to develop renewable hydrogen production technologies as well. To our knowledge, none have reached commercial success.

If we are able to complete the commercial development of our technology, we do not intend to manufacture hydrogen and compete with companies such as Air Liquide. We intend to license our technology to companies like Air Products and Air Liquide for the production of renewable hydrogen used in applications such as hydrogen vehicle fueling stations and hydrogen power plants.

Organizational History

We were incorporated in the State of Nevada on February 18, 2009. Our authorized capital was increased from 75,000,000 to 505,000,000 on September 11, 2009. Effective also on September 11, 2009, we implemented a forward stock split in a ratio of 20 for 1.

Corporate Information

Our executive offices are located at 510 Castillo Street, Suite 304, Santa Barbara, CA 93101. Our telephone number is (805) 966-6566.

EMPLOYEES

As of September 22, 2013 we had 1 full-time employee and several consultants. We have not experienced any work stoppages and we consider relations with our employees and consultants to be good.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

OUR LIMITED OPERATING HISTORY DOES NOT AFFORD INVESTORS A SUFFICIENT HISTORY ON WHICH TO BASE AN INVESTMENT DECISION.

We were formed in February 2009 and are currently developing a new technology that has not yet gained market acceptance. There can be no assurance that at this time we will operate profitably or that we will have adequate working capital to meet our obligations as they become due.

Investors must consider the risks and difficulties frequently encountered by early stage companies, particularly in rapidly evolving markets. Such risks include the following:

- competition;
- need for acceptance of products;
- ability to continue to develop and extend brand identity;
- ability to anticipate and adapt to a competitive market;
- ability to effectively manage rapidly expanding operations;
- amount and timing of operating costs and capital expenditures relating to expansion of our business, operations, and infrastructure; and
- dependence upon key personnel.

We cannot be certain that our business strategy will be successful or that we will successfully address these risks. In the event that we do not successfully address these risks, our business, prospects, financial condition, and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected and we may have to curtail our business.

WE HAVE A HISTORY OF LOSSES AND HAVE NEVER REALIZED REVENUES TO DATE. WE EXPECT TO CONTINUE TO INCUR LOSSES AND NO ASSURANCE CAN BE GIVEN THAT WE WILL REALIZE REVENUES. ACCORDINGLY, WE MAY NEVER ACHIEVE AND SUSTAIN PROFITABILITY.

For the period from our inception, through June 30, 2013, we incurred an aggregate net loss, and had an accumulated deficit, of \$(3,643,268). For the years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012, we incurred net losses of \$(1,127,722)

and \$(833,819). We expect to continue to incur net losses until we are able to realize revenues to fund our continuing operations. We may fail to achieve any or significant revenues from sales or achieve or sustain profitability. Accordingly, there can be no assurance of when, if ever, we will be profitable or be able to maintain profitability.

We have historically raised funds through various capital raising transactions. We may require additional funds in the future to fund our business plans, either through additional equity or debt financings or collaborative agreements or from other sources. We have no commitments to obtain such additional financing, and we may not be able to obtain any such additional financing on terms favorable to us, or at all. In the event we are unable to obtain additional financing, we may be unable to implement our business plan. Even with such financing, we have a history of operating losses and there can be no assurance that we will ever become profitable.

WE MAY BE UNABLE TO MANAGE OUR GROWTH OR IMPLEMENT OUR EXPANSION STRATEGY.

We may not be able to develop our product and service offerings or implement the other features of our business strategy at the rate or to the extent presently planned. Our projected growth will place a significant strain on our administrative, operational and financial resources. If we are unable to successfully manage our future growth, establish and continue to upgrade our operating and financial control systems, recruit and hire necessary personnel or effectively manage unexpected expansion difficulties, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOP AND COMMERCIALIZE OUR TECHNOLOGIES WHICH WOULD RESULT IN CONTINUED LOSSES AND MAY REQUIRE US TO CURTAIL OR CEASE OPERATIONS.

In May of 2012, we completed a lab scale prototype of our technology. This prototype demonstrates hydrogen production from small scale solar devices coated with our unique, low-cost polymer coating, and submerged in waste water from a pulp and paper mill. However we have not completed a large scale commercial prototype of our technology and are uncertain at this time when completion of a commercial scale prototype will occur. Although, the lab scale prototype demonstrates the viability of our technology, there can be no assurance that we will be able to commercialize our technology.

In November of 2012, we filed the non-provisional patent for “Photoelectrochemically active heterostructures, methods for their manufacture, and methods and systems for producing desired products.”

In August of 2013, we announced that we had reached the “one volt” milestone for open circuit voltage for use in direct solar hydrogen production. This achievement represents a dramatic voltage increase over the previous 0.2 volt just 8 months ago, and 0.75 volt just 3 months ago.

In September of 2013, we filed the non-provisional patent jointly with the University of California, Santa Barbara to provide broad coverage for a jointly developed innovative polymer electrocatalyst coating, which allows for photoelectrochemical hydrogen production.

OUR REVENUES ARE DEPENDENT UPON ACCEPTANCE OF OUR PRODUCTS BY THE MARKET; THE FAILURE OF WHICH WOULD CAUSE US TO CURTAIL OR CEASE OPERATIONS.

We believe that virtually all of our revenues will come from the sale or license of our products. As a result, we will continue to incur substantial operating losses until such time as we are able to develop our product and generate revenues from the sale or license of our products. There can be no assurance that businesses and customers will adopt our technology and products, or that businesses and prospective customers will agree to pay for or license our products. Our technology and product, when fully developed, may not gain market acceptance due to various factors such as not enough cost savings between our method of producing hydrogen and other more conventional methods. In the event that we are not able to significantly increase the number of customers that purchase or license our products, or if we are unable to charge the necessary prices or license fees, our financial condition and results of operations will be materially and adversely affected.

WE FACE INTENSE COMPETITION, AND MANY OF OUR COMPETITORS HAVE SUBSTANTIALLY GREATER RESOURCES THAN WE DO.

We operate in a competitive environment that is characterized by price fluctuation and technological change. We will compete with major international and domestic companies. Some of our current and future potential competitors may

have greater market recognition and customer bases, longer operating histories and substantially greater financial, technical, marketing, distribution, purchasing, manufacturing, personnel and other resources than we do. In addition, competitors may be developing similar technologies with a cost similar to, or lower than, our projected costs. As a result, they may be able to respond more quickly to changing customer demands or to devote greater resources to the development, promotion and sales of solar and solar-related products than we can.

Our business plan relies on sales of our products based on either a demand for truly renewable clean hydrogen or economically produced clean hydrogen. If we fail to compete successfully, our business would suffer and we may lose or be unable to gain market share. Neither the demand for our product nor our ability to manufacture have yet been proven.

BECAUSE OUR INDUSTRY IS HIGHLY COMPETITIVE AND HAS LOW BARRIERS TO ENTRY, WE MAY LOSE MARKET SHARE TO LARGER COMPANIES THAT ARE BETTER EQUIPPED TO WEATHER A DETERIORATION IN MARKET CONDITIONS DUE TO INCREASED COMPETITION.

Our industry is highly competitive and fragmented, subject to rapid change and has low barriers to entry. We may in the future compete for potential customers with solar and heating companies and other providers of solar power equipment or electric power. Some of these competitors may have significantly greater financial, technical and marketing resources and greater name recognition than we have.

We believe that our ability to compete depends in part on a number of factors outside of our control, including:

- the ability of our competitors to hire, retain and motivate qualified personnel;
- the ownership by competitors of proprietary tools to customize systems to the needs of a particular customer;
- the price at which others offer comparable services and equipment;
- the extent of our competitors' responsiveness to customer needs; and
- installation technology.

Competition in the solar power services industry may increase in the future, partly due to low barriers to entry, as well as from other alternative energy resources now in existence or developed in the future. Increased competition could result in price reductions, reduced margins or loss of market share and greater competition for qualified personnel. There can be no assurance that we will be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors. If we are unable to compete effectively, or if competition results in a deterioration of market conditions, our business and results of operations would be adversely affected.

A DROP IN THE RETAIL PRICE OF CONVENTIONAL ENERGY OR NON-SOLAR ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES MAY NEGATIVELY IMPACT OUR PROFITABILITY.

We believe that a customer's decision to purchase or install solar power capabilities is primarily driven by the cost of electricity from other sources and their anticipated return on investment resulting from solar power systems. Fluctuations in economic and market conditions that impact the prices of conventional and non-solar alternative energy sources, such as decreases in the prices of oil and other fossil fuels, could cause the demand for solar power systems to decline, which would have a negative impact on our profitability. Changes in utility electric rates or net metering policies could also have a negative effect on our business.

OUR BUSINESS DEPENDS ON PROPRIETARY TECHNOLOGY THAT WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO PROTECT AND MAY INFRINGE ON THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

Our success will depend, in part, on our technology's commercial viability and on the strength of our intellectual property rights. The technology is not patented and the only intellectual property rights that exist at present, if any, are trade secret rights. However, trade secrets are difficult to protect and others could independently develop substantially equivalent technology, otherwise gain access to trade secrets relating to the technology. Accordingly, we may not be able to protect the rights to our trade secrets. In addition, any agreements we enter into with our employees, consultants, advisors, customers and strategic partners will contain restrictions on the disclosure and use of trade secrets, inventions and confidential information relating to the technology may not provide meaningful protection in

the event of unauthorized use or disclosure.

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We filed U.S. patent applications to protect the intellectual property rights for “Photoelectrochemically Active Heterostructures, methods for their manufacture, and methods and systems for producing desired products” “Process and systems for stable operation of electroactive devices.” It could take several years for the applications to be processed. However, patent protection may not be obtainable for the technology whether in the U.S. or internationally. Alternatively, any protection that is obtained may not be broad enough to be effective and of value, or it may not withstand challenges as to validity and enforceability.

In November of 2012, we filed the non-provisional patent for “Photoelectrochemically active heterostructures, methods for their manufacture, and methods and systems for producing desired products.”

In September of 2013, we filed the non-provisional patent jointly with the University of California, Santa Barbara to provide broad coverage for a jointly developed innovative polymer electrocatalyst coating, which allows for photoelectrochemical hydrogen production.

Third parties may assert that the technology, or the products we or our customers or partners commercialize using the technology, infringes upon their proprietary rights. We have yet to complete an infringement analysis and, even if such an analysis were available at the current time, it is virtually impossible for us to be certain that no infringement exists, particularly in our case where our products have not yet been fully developed.

We may need to acquire additional licenses from third parties in order to avoid infringement. Any required license may not be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all.

We could incur substantial costs in defending ourselves in suits brought against us for alleged infringement of another party’s intellectual property rights as well as in enforcing our rights against others, and if we are found to infringe, the manufacture, sale and use of our or our customers’ or partners’ products could be enjoined. Any claims against us, with or without merit, would likely be time-consuming, requiring our management team to dedicate substantial time to addressing the issues presented. Furthermore, the parties bringing claims may have greater resources than we do.

WE DO NOT MAINTAIN THEFT OR CASUALTY INSURANCE, AND ONLY MAINTAIN MODEST LIABILITY AND PROPERTY INSURANCE COVERAGE AND THEREFORE WE COULD INCUR LOSSES AS A RESULT OF AN UNINSURED LOSS.

We do not maintain theft, casualty insurance, or property insurance coverage. We cannot assure that we will not incur uninsured liabilities and losses as a result of the conduct of our business. Any such uninsured or insured loss or liability could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

IF WE LOSE KEY EMPLOYEES AND CONSULTANTS OR ARE UNABLE TO ATTRACT OR RETAIN QUALIFIED PERSONNEL, OUR BUSINESS COULD SUFFER.

Our success is highly dependent on our ability to attract and retain qualified scientific, engineering and management personnel. We are highly dependent on our CEO, Timothy Young, and our development team at the University of California, Santa Barbara. The loss of these valuable resources could have a material adverse effect on our operations. Our officers are employed on “at will” basis. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that they will remain associated with us. Our management’s efforts will be critical to us as we continue to develop our technology and as we attempt to transition from a development stage company to a company with commercialized products and services. If we were to lose Mr. Young or the services of the development team at the university or any other key employees or consultants, we may experience difficulties in competing effectively, developing our technology and implementing our business strategies.

THE LOSS OF STRATEGIC RELATIONSHIPS USED IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR PRODUCTS AND TECHNOLOGY COULD IMPEDE OUR ABILITY TO COMPLETE OUR PRODUCT AND RESULT IN A MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT CAUSING THE BUSINESS TO SUFFER.

In February 2012, we entered into a one year sponsorship research agreement with the University of California, Santa Barbara. We rely on this strategic relationship and may rely on others in the future as development partners. A loss of these relationships for any reason could cause us to experience difficulties in completing the development of our product and implementing our business strategy. There can be no assurance that we could establish other relationships of adequate expertise in a timely manner or at all.

On January 11, 2013, we signed an amendment to this agreement extending it to July 31 for no additional cost. On July 31, 2013, we signed an additional amendment to this agreement extending it to December 31, 2013 for additional consideration of \$54,045. When expenditures reach that additional amount, we will no longer be obligated to fund any additional research activities and UCSB will not be obligated to perform any additional research activities pursuant to the SRA, unless mutually agreed upon. The milestones for the agreement amendment are as follows:

Milestones: 8/1/13 - 12/31/13

1. Milestone 1: (August 30, 2013) Prepare model multilayer PAH with sufficient open circuit voltage to split water.
2. Milestone 2: (November 15, 2013) Demonstrate water splitting with at least one PAH device.
3. Milestone 3: (December 30, 2013) Deliver to Hypersolar a final report and all synthesis details of materials produced during the project period.

THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL DOUBT ABOUT OUR ABILITY TO CONTINUE AS A GOING CONCERN.

Our independent public accounting firm in their report dated September 27, 2013, included an explanatory paragraph expressing substantial doubt in our ability to continue as a going concern without additional capital becoming available. Going concern contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business over a reasonable length of time. Our ability to continue as a going concern ultimately is dependent on our ability to generate a profit which is dependent upon our ability to obtain additional equity or debt financing, attain further operating efficiencies and, ultimately, to achieve profitable operations. As a result, our financial statements do not reflect any adjustment which would result from our failure to continue to operate as a going concern. Any such adjustment, if necessary, would materially affect the value of our assets.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR COMMON STOCK

BECAUSE THERE IS A LIMITED MARKET IN OUR COMMON STOCK, STOCKHOLDERS MAY HAVE DIFFICULTY IN SELLING OUR COMMON STOCK AND OUR COMMON STOCK MAY BE SUBJECT TO SIGNIFICANT PRICE SWINGS.

There is a very limited market for our common stock. Since trading commenced in May 26, 2010, there has been little activity in our common stock and on some days there is no trading in our common stock. Because of the limited market for our common stock, the purchase or sale of a relatively small number of shares may have an exaggerated effect on the market price for our common stock. We cannot assure stockholders that they will be able to sell common stock or, that if they are able to sell their shares, that they will be able to sell the shares in any significant quantity at the quoted price.

IF WE FAIL TO REMAIN CURRENT ON OUR REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, WE COULD BE REMOVED FROM THE OTC BULLETIN BOARD WHICH WOULD LIMIT THE ABILITY OF BROKER-DEALERS TO

SELL OUR SECURITIES AND THE ABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS TO SELL THEIR SECURITIES IN THE SECONDARY MARKET.

Securities traded on the OTC Bulletin Board must be registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the issuer must be current with its filings pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, as amended, in order to maintain price quotation privileges on the OTC Bulletin Board. If we fail to remain current in our reporting requirements, we could be removed from the OTC Bulletin Board. As a result, the market liquidity of our securities could be severely adversely affected by limiting the ability of broker-dealers to trade our securities and the ability of stockholders to sell their securities in the secondary market. In addition, we may be unable to get re-listed on the OTC Bulletin Board, which may have an adverse material effect on our Company.

WE DO NOT EXPECT TO PAY DIVIDENDS IN THE FUTURE; ANY RETURN ON INVESTMENT MAY BE LIMITED TO THE VALUE OF OUR COMMON STOCK.

We do not currently anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The payment of dividends on our Common Stock will depend on earnings, financial condition and other business and economic factors affecting it at such time as the board of directors may consider relevant. Our current intention is to apply net earnings, if any, in the foreseeable future to increasing our capital base and development and marketing efforts. There can be no assurance that the Company will ever have sufficient earnings to declare and pay dividends to the holders of our Common Stock, and in any event, a decision to declare and pay dividends is at the sole discretion of the our Board of Directors. If we do not pay dividends, our Common Stock may be less valuable because a return on your investment will only occur if its stock price appreciates.

INSIDERS HAVE SUBSTANTIAL CONTROL OVER THE COMPANY.

Our principal shareholders, officers and directors beneficially owned, as of September 27, 2013, in the aggregate, approximately 74,876,600 shares of our outstanding common stock, which constitutes approximately 36.9% of our outstanding shares.

As a result, these stockholders acting together, have the ability to control substantially all matters submitted to the Company's stockholders for approval, including:

- election of its board of directors;
- removal of any of its directors;
- amendment of its 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 involving us.

In addition, sales of significant amounts of shares held by our principal stockholders, directors and executive officers, or the prospect of these sales, could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Their stock ownership may discourage a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of the Company, which in turn could reduce our stock price or prevent its stockholders from realizing a premium over its stock price.

OUR COMMON STOCK COULD BE SUBJECT TO EXTREME VOLATILITY.

The trading price of our common stock may be affected by a number of factors, including events described in the risk factors set forth in this report, as well as our operating results, financial condition and other events or factors. In addition to the uncertainties relating to future operating performance and the profitability of operations, factors such as variations in interim financial results or various, as yet unpredictable, factors, many of which are beyond our control, may have a negative effect on the market price of our common stock. In recent years, broad stock market indices, in general, and smaller capitalization companies, in particular, have experienced substantial price fluctuations. In a volatile market, we may experience wide fluctuations in the market price of our common stock and wide bid-ask spreads. These fluctuations may have a negative effect on the market price of our common stock. In addition, the securities market has from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that are not related to the operating performance of particular companies. These market fluctuations may also materially and adversely affect the market price of our stock.

THERE IS A LARGE NUMBER OF AUTHORIZED BUT UNISSUED SHARES OF CAPITAL STOCK AVAILABLE FOR ISSUANCE, WHICH MAY RESULT IN SUBSTANTIAL DILUTION TO EXISTING SHAREHOLDERS.

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 500,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001, of which 203,087,091 shares of common stock and 0 shares of preferred stock are currently outstanding. Our Board of Directors has the ability to authorize the issuance of 500,000,000 shares of common stock and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock without shareholder approval. Any such issuance will result in substantial dilution to existing shareholders. In addition, the availability of such a large number of capital stock could be utilized, under certain circumstances, as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company.

WE HAVE NEVER PAID COMMON STOCK DIVIDENDS AND HAVE NO PLANS TO PAY DIVIDENDS IN THE FUTURE, AS A RESULT OUR COMMON STOCK MAY BE LESS VALUABLE BECAUSE A RETURN ON AN INVESTOR'S INVESTMENT WILL ONLY OCCUR IF OUR STOCK PRICE APPRECIATES.

Holders of shares of our common stock are entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared by our board of directors. To date, we have paid no cash dividends on our shares of common stock and we do not expect to pay cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. We intend to retain future earnings, if any, to provide funds for operations of our business. Therefore, any return investors in our common stock may have will be in the form of appreciation, if any, in the market value of their shares of common stock. There can be no assurance that shares of our common stock will appreciate in value or even maintain the price at which our stockholders have purchased their shares.

IF OUR COMMON STOCK REMAINS SUBJECT TO THE SEC'S PENNY STOCK RULES, BROKER-DEALERS MAY EXPERIENCE DIFFICULTY IN COMPLETING CUSTOMER TRANSACTIONS AND TRADING ACTIVITY IN OUR SECURITIES MAY BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED.

Unless our common stock is listed on a national securities exchange, including the Nasdaq Capital Market or we have stockholders' equity of \$5,000,000 or less and our common stock has a market price per share of less than \$4.00, transactions in our common stock will be subject to the SEC's "penny stock" rules. If our common stock remains subject to the "penny stock" rules promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, broker-dealers may find it difficult to effectuate customer transactions and trading activity in our securities may be adversely affected.

In accordance with these rules, broker-dealers participating in transactions in low-priced securities must first deliver a risk disclosure document that describes the risks associated with such stocks, the broker-dealer's duties in selling the stock, the customer's rights and remedies and certain market and other information. Furthermore, the broker-dealer must make a suitability determination approving the customer for low-priced stock transactions based on the customer's financial situation, investment experience and objectives. Broker-dealers must also disclose these restrictions in writing to the customer, obtain specific written consent from the customer, and provide monthly account statements to the customer. The effect of these restrictions will probably decrease the willingness of broker-dealers to make a market in our common stock, decrease liquidity of our common stock and increase transaction costs for sales and purchases of our common stock as compared to other securities. Our management is aware of the abuses that have occurred historically in the penny stock market.

As a result, if our common stock becomes subject to the penny stock rules, the market price of our securities may be depressed, and you may find it more difficult to sell our securities.

WE MAY NEED ADDITIONAL CAPITAL, AND THE SALE OF ADDITIONAL SHARES OR OTHER EQUITY SECURITIES COULD RESULT IN ADDITIONAL DILUTION TO OUR STOCKHOLDERS.

If our resources are insufficient to satisfy our cash requirements, we may seek to sell additional equity or debt securities or obtain a credit facility. The sale of additional equity securities could result in additional dilution to our stockholders. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased debt service obligations and could result in operating and financing covenants that would restrict our operations. Financing may not be available in amounts and on terms acceptable to us, or at all. In addition, the successful execution of our business plan requires significant cash resources, including cash for investments and acquisition. Changes in business conditions and future developments could also increase our cash requirements. To the extent we are unable to obtain external financing, we will not be able to execute our business plan effectively. To the extent that additional capital is raised through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, the issuance of these securities could result in further dilution to our stockholders.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

Our principal office is located at 510 Castillo Street, Suite 304, Santa Barbara, CA, 93101. We lease approximately 1,200 square feet, with an annual cost of approximately \$11,000. The term of the lease is month to month. We believe that our current premises are sufficient to handle our activities for the near future.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

We are not currently a party to, nor is any of our property currently the subject of, any pending legal proceeding that will have a material adverse effect on our business.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not Applicable.

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PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

On May 26, 2010, our common stock became eligible for quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "HYSR.OB."

For the periods indicated, the following table sets forth the high and low bid prices per share of common stock. These high and low bid prices represent prices quoted by broker-dealers on the OTC Bulletin Board. These prices represent inter-dealer quotations without retail markup, markdown, or commission and may not necessarily represent actual transactions.

Period	High	Low
First Quarter FY 2013	\$.03	\$ 0.021
Second Quarter FY 2013	\$ 0.023	\$ 0.006
Third Quarter FY 2013	\$ 0.0195	\$ 0.0061
Fourth Quarter FY 2013	\$ 0.015	\$ 0.0063
First Quarter FY 2012	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.03
Second Quarter FY 2012	\$ 0.108	\$ 0.033
Third Quarter FY 2012	\$ 0.054	\$ 0.02
Fourth Quarter FY 2012	\$ 0.079	\$ 0.025

Securities

Our Articles of Incorporation, as amended, authorize the issuance of 500,000,000 shares of common stock, \$.001 par value per share and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$.001 per share.

All outstanding shares of Common Stock are of the same class and have equal rights and attributes. The holders of our Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders. All stockholders are entitled to share equally in dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available. In the event of liquidation, the holders of our Common Stock are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining after payment of all liabilities. The stockholders do not have cumulative or preemptive rights.

As of September 27, 2013, our common stock was held by 90 stockholders of record and we had 203,087,091 shares of common stock issued and outstanding. We believe that the number of beneficial owners is substantially greater than the number of record holders because a significant portion of our outstanding common stock is held of record in broker street names for the benefit of individual investors. The transfer agent of our common stock is Computershare Trust Company N.A., 250 Royall Street Canton, MA 02021.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends to stockholders in the foreseeable future. In addition, any future determination to pay cash dividends will be at the discretion of the board of directors and will be dependent upon our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, and such other factors as the Board of Directors deem relevant. There are no restrictions in our

articles of incorporation or bylaws that restrict us from declaring dividends.

Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

We do not have any compensation plans or arrangements under which equity securities are authorized for issuance.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

During the three month period ended June 30, 2013, the Company issued 25,678,401 shares of common stock for \$104,293 in convertible notes, which consisted of principal in the amount of \$100,000, plus interest of \$4,293.

The Company relied on an exemption pursuant to Rule 506 of Regulation D and/or Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended in connection with the sale and issuances of its shares of common stock described above

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

None.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not applicable.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION.

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

The information in this discussion may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, including statements regarding our capital needs, business strategy and expectations. Any statements that are not of historical fact may be deemed to be forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements involve substantial risks and uncertainties. In some cases you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "expect," "plan," "intend," "anticipate," "estimate," "predict," "potential," or "continue", the negative of the terms or other comparable terminology. Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this Form 10-Q to "we," "us," "our," or the "Company" refer to Hypersolar, Inc. Forward-looking statements in this Report may also include references to anticipated sales volume and product margins, efforts aimed at establishing new or improving existing relationships with customers, other business development activities, anticipated financial performance, business prospects and similar matters. Actual events or results may differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in the forward-looking statements. In evaluating these statements, you should consider various factors, including the risks included from time to time in other reports or registration statements filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. These factors may cause our actual results to differ materially from any forward-looking statements. We disclaim any obligation to publicly update these statements, or disclose any difference between actual results and those reflected in these statements.

Overview

Inspired by the photosynthetic process that plants use to harness the power of the sun to create energy molecules, Hypersolar, Inc. we are developing a novel solar-powered nanoparticle system that mimics photosynthesis to separate hydrogen from water. On November 15, 2011, we filed a patent application to protect the intellectual property rights to the production of renewable hydrogen and natural gas using sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide.

Hydrogen is the lightest and abundant chemical element, constituting roughly 75% of the universe's chemical elemental mass (Palmer, D. (13 September 1997). "Hydrogen in the Universe".NASA). However, naturally occurring elemental hydrogen is relatively rare on earth and hydrogen gas is most often produced using fossil fuels. Industrial production is mainly from the steam reforming of natural gas and is usually employed near its production site, with

the two largest uses being crude oil processing (hydrocracking) and ammonia production, mostly for the fertilizer market. We are developing what we believe is a cleaner and greener way to produce this high value product.

In addition to the many industrial uses of hydrogen, one of the most intriguing uses, is for fuel cells for transportation. A fuel cell is a device that converts the chemical energy from a fuel into electricity through a chemical reaction with oxygen or another oxidizing agent, using hydrogen as the most common fuel. Although there are currently no fuel cell vehicles available for commercial sale, carmakers are hopeful that hydrogen fuel cells and infrastructure technologies will be developed in the future. (<http://world.honda.com/FuelCell/>)

Market Opportunity

Hydrogen has number of applications from chemical processing, petroleum recovery and refining, metal production and fabrication, aerospace, and fuel cells. The sectors with the greatest demand for hydrogen are petroleum refineries for hydrocracking and ammonia production for fertilizer. Transportation fuel is an emerging sector which we believe has an enormous potential in the future. We believe fuel cell technology will be the major growth driver of hydrogen in the future as many major automobile manufacturers such as Honda and Nissan bring hydrogen powered cars to market.

Hydrogen production is a large and growing industry Market size of global hydrogen production was estimated to be 53 million metric tons in 2010, of which 12% was shared by merchant hydrogen and rest with captive production (Markets and Markets Research; Hydrogen Generation Market). With decreasing sulfur level in petroleum products, lowering crude oil quality and rising demand of hydrogen operated fuel cell applications, global hydrogen production volume is forecasted to grow by compound annual growth rate of 5.6% from 2011 to 2016. The hydrogen production market in terms of value was estimated to be approximately \$82 billion in 2011. (Markets and Markets Research; Hydrogen Generation Market)

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to impairment of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, deferred tax assets and fair value computation using the Black Scholes option pricing model. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions, such as the trading value of our common stock and estimated future undiscounted cash flows, that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions; however, we believe that our estimates, including those for the above-described items, are reasonable.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue on product sales is recognized when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, such as when a purchase order or contract is received from the customer, the selling price is fixed, title to the goods has changed and there is a reasonable assurance of collection of the sales proceeds. We obtain written purchase authorizations from our customers for a specified amount of product at a specified price and consider delivery to have occurred at the time of shipment. Revenue is recognized at shipment and we record a reserve for estimated sales returns, which is reflected as a reduction of revenue at the time of revenue recognition.

Use of Estimates

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, management utilizes 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 as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. These estimates and assumptions relate to recording net revenue, collectibility of accounts receivable, useful lives and impairment of tangible and intangible assets, accruals, income taxes, inventory realization, stock-based compensation expense, Black Scholes valuation model

inputs, and other factors. Management believes it has exercised reasonable judgment in deriving these estimates. Consequently, a change in conditions could affect these estimates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's cash, accounts payable, accrued interest, and note payable are stated at cost which approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Management reviewed accounting pronouncements issued during the year ended June 30, 2013, and adopted the following pronouncements:

The Company adopted ASC 815 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities". This pronouncement addresses the accounting for derivative instruments including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and hedging activities. Derivative instruments that meet the definition of assets and liabilities should be reported in the financial statements at fair value, and any gain or loss should be recognized in current earnings. The adoption of this pronouncement had a material effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of June 30, 2013, we had a working capital deficit of \$938,380 as compared to \$106,059 as of June 30, 2012. This increase in working capital deficit of \$832,321 was due primarily to an increase in accounts payable, accrued expense, derivative liability and convertible notes.

Cash flow used in operating activities was \$392,097 for the year ended June 30, 2013 and \$605,790 for the prior period June 30, 2012. The decrease in cash used by operating activities was primarily due to a decrease in deposits, and an increase in prepaid expenses, accounts payable, accrued expenses, derivative liability, amortization of debt discount, and settlement on debt. The Company is in its development stage and has had no revenues.

Cash used in investing activities for the year ended June 30, 2013 was \$0, compared to \$16,676 for the prior year ended June 30, 2012. The decrease was due to no purchases of intangible assets for the current period.

Cash provided by financing activities during the year ended June 30, 2013 was \$393,480 and \$609,000 for the prior period ending June 30, 2012. The decrease of \$215,520 in financing activities was due to equity financing and convertible debt during the current period.

Our financial statements as of June 30, 2013 have been prepared under the assumption that we will continue as a going concern from inception (February 18, 2009) through June 30, 2013. Our independent registered public accounting firm have issued their report dated September 27, 2013 that included an explanatory paragraph expressing substantial doubt in our ability to continue as a going concern without additional capital becoming available. Our ability to continue as a going concern ultimately is dependent on our ability to generate a profit which is dependent upon our ability to obtain additional equity or debt financing, attain further operating efficiencies and, ultimately, to achieve profitable operations. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

We believe our current cash balance as of September 27, 2013 will fund our operations for the next thirty days as we continue working to develop a prototype of our technology. As a result of our inability to raise sufficient financing in the third fiscal quarter, the CEO and certain vendors have not been fully compensated for their services. We are seeking further financing through the sales of additional equity securities. The sale of additional equity securities could result in additional dilution to our stockholders. The incurrence of indebtedness would result in increased debt service obligations and could result in operating and financing covenants that would restrict our

operations. Financing may not be available in amounts and on terms acceptable to us, or at all. To the extent that additional capital is raised through the sale of equity or convertible debt securities, the issuance of these securities could result in further dilution to our stockholders. If we are unable to obtain additional financing, we may be forced to curtail our operations.

PLAN OF OPERATION AND FINANCING NEEDS

Our plan of operation within the next twelve months is to further research, develop, and protect our technology.

In May of 2012, we completed a lab scale prototype of our technology that can be seen on our website at www.hypersolar.com. This prototype demonstrates hydrogen production from small scale solar devices coated with our unique, low-cost polymer coating, and submerged in waste water from a pulp and paper mill. This prototype will be used for demonstration purposes only and is not meant for commercial deployment. We are currently underway in the development of a larger field-scale demonstration prototype. We do not expect to purchase any significant plant and equipment for completing the prototype.

In addition to working on a field-scale prototype, we intend to explore other utilizations of our most recently filed patent. This invention is related to coatings, processes, and systems for stable operation of electrical, electrochemical, photoelectrochemical and photosynthetic devices with increased efficiency, unprecedented long term operational stability, and low cost. The present invention provides a stable functional coating material which when disposed on an electroactive device stabilizes it from electrical/chemical/electrochemical/photo degradation providing exceptional operational performance. We are exploring several possible systems that could benefit including "stabilization of a solar battery." We will be working with our research partner, University of California Santa Barbara, to further explore the potentially valuable opportunities from this invention.

In March of 2013, we announced plans to build a renewable hydrogen generator named the H2Generator. We are still in development of this system that uses semiconductor devices immersed in water to split water to form hydrogen without the aid of an external solar panel and electrolyzer. We are currently working on a one square meter demonstration unit of this system.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the year ended June 30, 2013 were \$604,121 and \$804,588 for the prior period June 30, 2012. The net decrease in operating expenses consisted primarily of the investor relations, and research and development cost.

Other Income/(Expenses)

Other income and (expenses) for the year ended June 30, 2013 were \$(523,601) and \$(29,231) for the prior period June 30, 2012. The increase in income and (expenses) was the result of an increase in net loss on change in fair value of the derivative instruments of \$350,684, amortization of debt discount of \$247,260, gain on exchange and modification of debt in the amount of \$125,485, loss on settlement of debt of \$28,381, gain on forgiveness of debt of \$10,000, and interest expense of \$18,349, with a decrease in impairment of intangible asset of \$14,727, and penalties of \$92. The overall increase is the result of debt financing.

Net Loss

For the year ended June 30, 2013, our net loss was \$(1,127,722) and \$(833,819) for the prior period June 30, 2012. The increase in net loss was related primarily to operating expenses, and other income and (expenses). We recently began operating our business, and no revenues were generated to cover our operating costs, since we are in the development stage of our Company.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

All financial information required by this Item is attached hereto at the end of this report beginning on page F-1 and is hereby incorporated by reference.

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ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

(a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. Our management, with the participation of our CEO and our CFO, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our CEO and our CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report were effective such that information required to be disclosed is by the issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. A controls system cannot provide absolute assurance, however, that the objectives of the controls system are met, and no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within a company have been detected.

(b) Changes in Internal Controls. During the three months ended June 30, 2013, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by paragraph (d) of Rule 13a-15 or Rule 15d-15 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

We are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Exchange Act Rule 13a-15. With the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Acting Chief Financial Officer, our management conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2013 based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of June 30, 2013, based on those criteria. A control system, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected.

This annual report does not include an attestation report of our 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 rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permanently exempts smaller reporting companies.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The following table sets forth information about our executive officers, key employees and directors:

Name	Age	Position
Timothy Young	48	President, CEO and Chairman

Timothy Young – President, CEO and Director

Tim Young is an accomplished executive with over 15 years of management experience in media and Internet technology companies. Mr. Young was appointed, President, CEO and Chairman of the Company in August 2009. From September 2007 through August 2009, Mr. Young was the President of Rovion, Inc., an internet media startup company, where he increased revenues through a channel sales strategy that included companies such as Clear Channel, Disney, CBS, and Fox Television and bolstered the company's technical capabilities through strategic acquisitions.

Prior to Rovion, Mr. Young was employed by Time Warner Inc. from October 1998 through July 2007, where he served as Vice President and Regional Vice President of various divisions including America Online and Time Warner Cable. During his tenure, Mr. Young built some of the highest performing sales organizations at Time Warner with responsibilities ranging from product development, marketing, staff training to leadership development. After Time Warner's acquisition of Adelphia Media Services and Comcast in 2004, Mr. Young served as Regional Vice President of Western Region, and was responsible for successfully integrating the California sales teams which accounted for over \$200 million in revenues with 250 sales and marketing personnel, and launched several new product offerings. Mr. Young also serves on the board of Calypso Media Group, a full service discount advertising agency specializing in COOP advertising. Mr. Young's track record of success and over fifteen plus years of management and leadership experience bringing new products to the market, qualifies him to be a board member of HyperSolar, Inc.

Board Leadership Structure and Role in Risk Oversight

Although we have not adopted a formal policy on whether the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer positions should be separate or combined, we have traditionally determined that it is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders to combine these roles. Due to the small size and early stage of the Company, we believe it is currently most effective to have the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer positions combined.

Our Board of Directors focuses on the most significant risks facing our company and our company's general risk management strategy, and also ensure that risks undertaken by our Company are consistent with the Board's appetite for risk. While the Board oversees our company's risk management, management is responsible for day-to-day risk management processes. We believe this division of responsibilities is the most effective approach for addressing the risks facing our company and that our Board leadership structure supports this approach.

INVOLVEMENT IN CERTAIN LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

During the past ten years, none of our directors, executive officers, promoters, control persons, or nominees has been:

the subject of any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;

convicted in a criminal proceeding or is subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);

subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction or any Federal or State authority, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activities;

found by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law.

the subject of, or a party to, any Federal or State judicial or administrative order, judgment, decree, or finding, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, relating to an alleged violation of (a) any Federal or State securities or commodities law or regulation; (b) any law or regulation respecting financial institutions or insurance companies including, but not limited to, a temporary or permanent injunction, order of disgorgement or restitution, civil money penalty or temporary or permanent cease-and-desist order, or removal or prohibition order; or (c) any law or regulation prohibiting mail or wire fraud or fraud in connection with any business entity; or

the subject of, or a party to, any sanction or order, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any self-regulatory organization (as defined in Section 3(a)(26) of the Exchange Act (15 U.S.C. 78c(a)(26))), any registered entity (as defined in Section 1(a)(29) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 1(a)(29))), or any equivalent exchange, association, entity or organization that has disciplinary authority over its members or persons associated with a member.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

We currently have no audit committee, compensation committee, nominations and governance committee of our board of directors. We do not have an audit committee financial expert.

INDEBTEDNESS OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

No executive officer, director or any member of these individuals' immediate families or any corporation or organization with whom any of these individuals is an affiliate is or has been indebted to us since the beginning of our last fiscal year.

FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

There are no family relationships among our executive officers and directors.

CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to all of our directors, officers and employees. A copy of the Code of Ethics can be obtained without charge upon request to Timothy Young, CEO and President, 510 Castillo Street, Suite 304, Santa Barbara, CA 93101 is also been filed as an exhibit to this Annual Report. Any waiver of the provisions of the Code of Ethics for executive officers and directors may be made only by the Board of Directors. Any such waivers will be promptly disclosed to our shareholders.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(A) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires that our officers and directors, and persons who own more than ten percent of a registered class of our equity securities, file reports of ownership and changes in ownership with the Securities and Exchange Commission and with any exchange on which the Company's securities are traded. Officers, directors and persons owning more than ten percent of such securities are required by Commission regulation to file with the Commission and furnish the Company with copies of all reports required under Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act. To our knowledge, based solely upon our review of the copies of such reports furnished to us, during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, all Section 16(a) filing requirements applicable to our

officers, directors and greater than 10% beneficial owners were complied with.

CHANGES IN NOMINATING PROCEDURES

None

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ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The following table below sets forth the compensation earned by each person acting as our Principal Executive Officer and our other most highly compensated executive officers whose total annual compensation exceeded \$100,000.

Name & Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Timothy Young, CEO and Acting CFO	2013	\$ 255,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	255,000
	2012	\$ 255,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	255,000

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

There were no grants of options to purchase our common stock to the named executive officers at June 30, 2013.

EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS

Our CEO, Timothy Young is employed as an “at- will” employee whose employment with the Company may be terminated at any time by either party. We have agreed to pay Mr. Young an annual salary of \$255,000, subject to modification in accordance with the Company’s policies, practices and procedures. In addition, we have agreed to pay Mr. Young three months base salary, in the event his employment is terminated by the Company. Mr. Young is eligible to receive a quarterly bonus as determined by the Company’s Board of Directors and to participate in any benefit plan implemented by the Company.

Item 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The following tables sets forth, as of September 27, 2013, the number of and percent of our common stock beneficially owned by:

- all directors and nominees, naming them,
- our executive officers,
- our directors and executive officers as a group, without naming them, and

We believe that all persons named in the table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock beneficially owned by them.

A person is deemed to be the beneficial owner of securities that can be acquired by him within 60 days from September 27 2013 upon the exercise of options, warrants or convertible securities. Each beneficial owner's percentage ownership is determined by assuming that options, warrants or convertible securities that are held by him, but not those held by any other person, and which are exercisable within 60 days of September 27, 2013 have been

exercised and converted.

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Title of Class	Name of Beneficial Owner	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Common Stock (1)	
Common Stock	Timothy A. Young	10,000,000	4.92	%
Common Stock	Cumurah Capital, Inc.(2)	32,363,300(2)	15.94	%
Common Stock	Pearl Innovations, LLC.(3)	32,513,300(3)	16.01	%
Common Stock	All Executive Officers and Directors as a Group (1 person)	10,000,000	4.92	%

(1) Based upon 203,087,091 shares issued and outstanding as of September 27, 2013.

(2) William E. Beifuss holds voting and dispositive power over the shares held by Cumurah Capital, Inc.

(3) Elaine Lei holds voting and dispositive power over the shares held by Pearl Innovations, LLC.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Since the beginning of our last fiscal year, there have been and there are no currently proposed transaction, in which we are or was to be a participant and the amount involved exceeds \$120,000, and in which any related person had or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

Director Independence

We do not currently have any directors who are independent as that term is defined under the Nasdaq Marketplace Rules.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

Audit Fees

The aggregate fees billable to us by HJ Associates & Consultants, LLP during 2013 and 2012 for the audits and quarterly reviews of our financial statements for the fiscal year totaled approximately \$25,500 and \$23,300, respectively.

Audit-Related Fees

We incurred assurance and audit-related fees during 2013 and 2012 of \$0 and \$0, respectively, to HJ Associates & Consultants, LLP in connection with the audit of the financial statements of the Company for the years ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, for the reviews of registration statements and issuance of related consents and assistance with SEC comment letters.

Tax Fees

We incurred fees of \$0 and \$0 billed to us by HJ Associates & Consultants, LLP for services rendered to us for tax compliance, tax advice, or tax planning for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2012, respectively.

All Other Fees

There were no fees billed to us by HJ Associates & Consultants, LLP for services rendered to us during the last two fiscal years, other than the services described above under “Audit Fees” and “Audit-Related Fees.”

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As of the date of this filing, our current policy is to not engage HJ Associates & Consultants, LLP to provide, among other things, bookkeeping services, appraisal or valuation services, or international audit services. The policy provides that we engage HJ Associates & Consultants, LLP to provide audit, tax, and other assurance services, such as review of SEC reports or filings.

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS.

Exhibit No. Description

3.1	Articles of Incorporation of HyperSolar, Inc. filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on February 18, 2009. (incorporated by reference to the Company's registration on Form S-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 5, 2010)
3.2	Articles of Amendment of Articles of Incorporation of HyperSolar, Inc. filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on September 11, 2009. (incorporated by reference to the Company's registration on Form S-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 5, 2010)
3.4	Bylaws of HyperSolar, Inc. (incorporated by reference to the Company's registration on Form S-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 5, 2010)
10.1	Form of Subscription Agreement dated as of September 21, 2010. (incorporated by reference to the Company's registration on Form S-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 5, 2010)
10.2	Form of Subscription Agreement dated as of April 10, 2009 (Incorporated by reference to the Company's registration on Form S-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 25, 2010)
10.3	Form of Subscription Agreement dated as of April 17, 2009 (Incorporated by reference to the Company's registration on Form S-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 25, 2010)
10.4	Offer of Employment to Timothy Young dated August 13, 2009 (Incorporated by reference to the Company's registration on Form S-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 25, 2010)
10.5	Consulting Agreement between Hypersolar, Inc. and Nadir Dagli dated as of March 1, 2009 (Incorporated by reference to the Company's registration on Form S-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 25, 2010)
10.6	Invention Transfer dated as of June 10, 2009 (Incorporated by reference to the Company's registration on Form S-1 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 25, 2010)
10.7	Lease Agreement dated as of July 26, 2011 (Incorporated by reference to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 28, 2011).
10.8	Securities Purchase Agreement between Hypersolar, Inc. and Asher Enterprises, Inc. dated as of September 19, 2012 (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 9, 2012).
10.9	

Form of Note issued pursuant to Securities Purchase Agreement between Hypersolar, Inc. and Asher Enterprises, Inc. dated as of September 19, 2012 (Incorporated by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 9, 2012).

14 Code of Ethics (Incorporated by reference to the Company's annual report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 28, 2012).

31.1* Certification by Chief Executive Officer and Acting Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Sarbanes-Oxley Section 302

32.1* Certification by Chief Executive Officer and Acting Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350

EX-101.INS* XBRL INSTANCE DOCUMENT

EX-101.SCH* XBRL TAXONOMY EXTENSION SCHEMA DOCUMENT

EX-101.CAL* XBRL TAXONOMY EXTENSION CALCULATION LINKBASE

EX-101.DEF* XBRL TAXONOMY EXTENSION DEFINITION LINKBASE

EX-101.LAB* XBRL TAXONOMY EXTENSION LABELS LINKBASE

EX-101.PRE* XBRL TAXONOMY EXTENSION PRESENTATION LINKBASE

*Filed herewith

SIGNATURES

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

HYPERSOLAR, INC.

Date: October 30 2013

By: /s/ Timothy Young
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
PRESIDENT
(PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE
OFFICER),
ACTING CHIEF FINANCIAL
OFFICER
(PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING AND
FINANCIAL OFFICER) AND
CHAIRMAN

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

SIGNATURE	TITLE	DATE
/s/ Timothy Young	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, PRESIDENT (PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER),	October 30, 2013
Timothy Young	ACTING CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL OFFICER) AND CHAIRMAN	

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HYPERSOLAR, INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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ASSOCIATES & CONSULTANTS, L.L.P.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND CONSULTANTS

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors
HyperSolar, Inc.
Santa Barbara, California

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of HyperSolar, Inc. as of June 30, 2013 and 2012, and the related statements of operations, stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for the years then ended, and from inception of the development stage on February 18, 2009 through June 30, 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. 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 audits 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 audits 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 HyperSolar, Inc. as of June 30, 2013 and 2012, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, and from inception of the development stage on February 18, 2009 through June 30, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in the Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company does not generate revenue and has negative cash flows from operations. This raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1 to the financial statements. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/HJ Associates & Consultants, LLP

HJ Associates & Consultants, LLP
Salt Lake City, Utah
September 27, 2013

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HYPERMOLAR, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
BALANCE SHEETS

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 15,937	\$ 14,554
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	11,855	11,795
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	27,792	26,349
PROPERTY & EQUIPMENT		
Computers and peripherals	4,198	4,198
Less: accumulated depreciation	(3,965)	(3,374)
NET PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	233	824
OTHER ASSETS		
Deposits	925	1,470
Domain, net of amortization \$1,742 and \$1,388, respectively	3,573	3,927
Patents	16,676	16,676
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS	21,174	22,073
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 49,199	\$ 49,246
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 121,240	\$ 72,092
Accrued expenses	130,205	34,530
Derivative liability	536,640	-
Convertible promissory notes, net of debt discount of \$192,254	178,087	-
Promissory notes, net of debt discount of \$0 and \$35,214, respectively	-	25,786
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	966,172	132,408
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Preferred Stock, \$0.001 par value; 5,000,000 authorized preferred shares	-	-
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value; 500,000,000 authorized common shares 194,263,571 and 163,328,376 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	194,263	163,328
Additional Paid in Capital	2,532,032	2,269,056

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Deficit Accumulated during the Development Stage	(3,643,268)	(2,515,546)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT	(916,973)	(83,162)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT	\$49,199	\$49,246

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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HYPERSOLAR, INC.
(A Development Stage Company)
STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Years Ended		From Inception on February 18, 2009 through June 30, 2013
	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	
REVENUE	\$-	\$-	\$-
OPERATING EXPENSES			
General and administrative expenses	505,367	649,801	2,486,732
Research and development cost	97,809	153,034	594,405
Depreciation and amortization	945	1,753	5,707
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	604,121	804,588	3,086,844
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS BEFORE OTHER EXPENSES	(604,121)	(804,588)	(3,086,844)
OTHER INCOME/(EXPENSES)			
Impairment of intangible asset	-	(14,727)	(14,727)
Gain on forgiveness of debt	10,000	-	10,000
Gain on settlement of debt	97,104	-	97,104
Loss on change in derivative liability	(350,684)	-	(350,684)
Penalties	-	(92)	(157)
Interest expense	(280,021)	(14,412)	(297,960)

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