Monterey Minerals Inc.
(formerly 1001886 BC LTD.)

Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the Three Months Ended October 31, 2014

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

**NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF
INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3 (3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that an auditor has not reviewed the financial statements.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

	Notes	Period Ended October 31, 2014
		$
Assets		
Current		
Cash & cash equivalents		**1,000**
Total Assets		**1,000**
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable		**1,000**
		-
Shareholders' Equity:		
Share capital	**4**	
Deficit		
		-
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		**1,000**

Nature and Continuance of Operations (Note 1)

The accompanying notes are integral to these condensed financial statements.

Approved on Behalf of the Board of Directors:

/s/ Ron Ozols
Director

Monterey Minerals Inc. (formerly 1001886 BC Ltd.)
Unaudited Condensed Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Three Months Ended October 31, 2014	May 9, 2014 (date of incorporation) to October 31, 2014
	$	$
Expenses	-	-
Bank Charges	-	-
Net loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-
Basic and diluted loss per common share	(0.00)	(0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	1	-

The accompanying notes are integral to these condensed financial statements.

Monterey Minerals Inc. (formerly 1001886 BC Ltd.)
Unaudited Condensed Interim Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars except the number of shares)

	Number of Outstanding Shares	Share Capital	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
		$	$	$
Balance, May 9, 2014 (date of incorporation)	1	-	–	-
Cancellation of incorporator share	(1)			
Shares issued for cash	1	-	-	-
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-
Balance, October 31, 2014	1	-	-	-

The accompanying notes are integral to these condensed financial statements.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Three Months Period Ended October 31, 2014	May 9, 2014 (date of incorporation) to October 31, 2014
	$	**$**
Net loss for the period	-	-
Operating activities		
Accounts payable & accrued liabilities	1,000	1,000
Net cash provided by operating activities	(1,000)	(1,000)
Investing activities	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities	-	-
Financing activities	-	-
Cash provided on Plan of Arrangement	-	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	-	-
Change in cash & cash equivalents	1,000	1,000
Cash & cash equivalents, beginning of the period	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents, end of the period	1,000	1,000
Interest paid	-	-
Income taxes paid	-	-

The accompanying notes are integral to these condensed financial statements.

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Monterey Minerals Inc. (the "Company"), formerly 1001886 BC Ltd. ("1001886BC"), was incorporated as a wholly-owned subsidiary of reporting issuer Auxellence Health Corporation (formerly 0924888 BC Ltd.) on May 9, 2014 under the laws of British Columbia, Canada. Its head office and registered office is located at 605-815 Hornby Street, Vancouver, BC, V6Z 2E6, Canada. The Company is a reporting issuer in the province of British Columbia. The Company is in the technology business / sector involved in internet marketing and applications.

These condensed financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern which assumes the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation. The Company's continuing operations, as intended, and its financial success may be dependent upon the extent to which it can successfully develop its business of internet marketing and applications.

The development of its business may take many years to be in successful and the amount of resulting income, if any, is difficult to determine with any certainty. On October 31, 2014 the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, had no profit or loss, a deficit of $NIL and working capital of $NIL, and expects to incur losses in the development of its business, all of which casts material uncertainty about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The condensed interim financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on August 27 2015.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

In 2010, the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") Handbook was revised to incorporate International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), and requires publicly accountable enterprises to apply such standards effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company was incorporated on May 9, 2014. These financial statements are prepared in accordance and in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional and reporting currency. These financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), which are stated at their fair value.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company was incorporated on May 9, 2014. These unaudited condensed interim financial statements are prepared in accordance and in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”). These unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company’s functional and reporting currency. These unaudited condensed interim financial statements are prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), which are stated at their fair value.

a. Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these unaudited condensed interim financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the unaudited condensed interim financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these judgments and estimates. The unaudited condensed interim financial statements include judgments and estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such judgments and estimates are pervasive throughout the unaudited condensed interim financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and the revision affects both current and future periods. Accounts which require management to make material estimates and significant assumptions in determining amounts recorded include valuation of share-based transactions and provision for deferred income tax.

b. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises of cash held in trust and is highly liquid in nature.

c. Shared-based payments

The fair value of any options granted is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the period that the employees earn the options. The fair value is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest. The Company has never granted share-based payments to date.

d. Deferred income taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deferred income tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs. To the extent that the Company does not consider it more likely than not that a deferred income tax asset will be recovered, the deferred income tax assets is reduced. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset only if a legally enforceable right exists to offset current tax assets against liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

e. Financial instruments

The Company classifies financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale and financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired or issued. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. They would be included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These would be classified as non-current assets. The Company has classified cash and amounts receivable as loans and receivables

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Held-to-maturity investments would be included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. The Company has no held-to-maturity investments.

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not suitable to be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables or held-to maturity investments and are subsequently measured at fair value. These are included in current assets to the extent they are expected to be realized within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary financial assets.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a significant and prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether impairment has arisen.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loans and due to related parties are classified as other liabilities at amortized cost. The Company initially recognizes debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends to either settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company does not have any material derivative financial assets and liabilities.

The fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates the carrying amount.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

f. Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that are not included in net profit. Other comprehensive income (loss) consists of changes to unrealized gain and losses on available for sale financial assets, changes to unrealized gains and losses on the effective portion of cash flow hedges and changes to foreign currency translation adjustments of self-sustaining foreign operations during the period. Comprehensive income (loss) measures net earnings for the period plus other comprehensive income (loss). Amounts reported as other comprehensive income (loss) are accumulated in a separate component of shareholders' equity as Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss). The Company has not had other comprehensive income (loss) since inception and accordingly, a statement of comprehensive income (loss) has not been presented.

g. Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed similar to basic earnings (loss) per share except that the weighted average share outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods.

h. Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. The increase in the obligation due to the passage of time is recognized as finance expense. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

i. Future changes in accounting policies

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods after January 1, 2013 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded from the summary below. The company has not yet begun the process of assessing the impact that the new and amended standards will have on its financial statements or whether to early adopt any of the new requirements.

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, replaces the current standard IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, replacing the current classification and measurement criteria for financial assets and liabilities with only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value.

IFRS 11 requires a venturer to classify its interest in a joint arrangement as a joint venture or joint operation. Joint ventures will be accounted for using the equity method of accounting whereas for a joint operation the venture will recognize its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operation. Under existing IFRS, entities have the choice to proportionately consolidate or equity account for interests in joint ventures. IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31, Interests in Joint Ventures, and SIC-13, Jointly Controlled Entities—Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers.

IFRS 12 establishes disclosure requirements for interests in other entities, such as joint arrangements, associates, and special purpose vehicles and off balance sheet vehicles. The standard carries forward existing disclosures and also introduces significant additional disclosure requirements that address the nature of, and risks associated with, an entity’s interests in other entities.

IFRS 13 is a comprehensive standard for fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across all IFRSs. The new standard clarifies that fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, at the measurement date. It also establishes disclosures about fair value measurement. Under existing IFRS, guidance on measuring and disclosing fair value is dispersed among the specific standards requiring fair value measurements and in many cases does not reflect a clear measurement basis or consistent disclosures.

In addition, there have been amendments to existing standards, including IAS 27 and IAS 28. IAS 27 addresses accounting for subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities and associates in non-consolidated financial statements. IAS 28 has been amended to include joint ventures in its scope and to address the changes in IFRS 10 – 13.

4. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

a. Authorized: unlimited Common shares without par value; and unlimited Preferred shares without par value.

b. Issued and Outstanding:

Two common shares were issued by the Company at $0.01 per common share on May 9, 2014 to the incorporator and the parent company. The incorporator share was cancelled on May 9, 2014.

5. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company considers the items included in shareholders' equity and cash as capital. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in response to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company's primary objective with respect to its capital management is to ensure that it has sufficient cash resources to fund the commercialization of the licensed proprietary health monitoring/therapeutic systems and the identification and evaluation of potential acquisitions. To secure the additional capital necessary to pursue these plans, the Company intends to raise additional funds through the equity or debt financing. The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a regulator.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

	Ref.	**October 31, 2014**
		$
Other financial assets	a	**1,000**
Other financial liabilities	b	**1,000**

a. Comprises cash held in trust.
b. Comprises accounts payable.

The Company has determined the estimated fair values of its financial instruments based on appropriate valuation methodologies; however, considerable judgment is required to develop these estimates. The fair values of the Company's financial instruments are not materially different from their carrying values.

Management of Industry and Financial Risk

The Company is engaged primarily in mineral exploration and manages related industry risk issues directly. The Company may be at risk for environmental issues and fluctuations in commodity pricing. Management is not aware of and does not anticipate any significant environmental remediation costs or liabilities in respect of its current operations.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, which include the following:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss due to the counterparty's inability to meet its obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk is on its cash and other receivables. Risk associated with cash is managed through the use of major banks which are high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies. Other receivables comprise refundable sales tax credits from the Canadian federal government.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting obligations when they become due. The Company ensures that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term operating requirements, after taking into account the Company's holdings of cash. The Company's cash are held in corporate bank accounts available on demand. Liquidity risk has been assessed as being high.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk relating to its accounts payable balance.