

**INCANA INVESTMENTS INC.**

Financial Statements  
For the three months ended January 31, 2010

INCANA INVESTMENTS INC.  
 Balance Sheet  
 As at January 31, 2010 and October 31, 2009

	Jan 31, 2010 (Unaudited)	Oct 31, 2009 (Audited)
<b>Assets</b>		
Current Assets:		
Cash	\$ 117,788	99,952
Accounts receivable	2,033	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 119,821</b>	<b>99,952</b>
<b>Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 655	62,131
	655	62,131
Shareholders' equity:		
Capital stock (Note 3)	200,000	100,000
Deficit	(80,834)	(62,179)
	119,166	37,821
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>\$ 119,821</b>	<b>99,952</b>

**Nature and Continuance of Operations (Note 1)**

**Subsequent Events (Note 6)**

**On behalf of the Board:**

"Carmelo Bisognano"  
 Carmelo Bisognano - Director

"Sonny Janda"  
 Sonny Janda - Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements

INCANA INVESTMENTS INC.  
Statement of Operations, Comprehensive Loss and Deficit  
For the three months ended January 31, 2010

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	<b>Three Months Ended January 31, 2010</b>
<b>Expenses</b>	
Filing Fees	\$ 11,041
Professional Fees	6,518
General and Administrative Expenses	894
Banking Charges	201
<b>Loss and comprehensive loss for the period</b>	<b>(18,654)</b>
<b>Deficit, beginning of the period</b>	<b>\$ (62,179)</b>
<b>Deficit, end of the period</b>	<b>\$ (80,834)</b>
<b>Basic and diluted loss per common share</b>	<b>\$ (0.001)</b>
<b>Weighted average number of common shares outstanding</b>	<b>16,822,502</b>

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INCANA INVESTMENTS INC.  
Statement of Cash Flows  
For the three months ended January 31, 2010

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	<b>Three Months Ended January 31, 2010</b>
<b>Cash (used in) /provided by:</b>	
Operating Activities:	
Loss for the period	\$ (18,654)
Changes in non-cash working capital items	
Accounts receivable	(2,033)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(61,477)
	\$ (82,164)
Financing Activity:	
Capital stock issued (Note 3(c))	\$ 100,000
<b>Change in cash</b>	<b>17,836</b>
<b>Cash, beginning of period</b>	<b>99,952</b>
<b>Cash, end of period</b>	<b>\$ 117,788</b>

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements

## 1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

InCana Investments Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated on May 19, 2009 and, pursuant to a Plan of Arrangement between the Company and Arris Resources Inc. ("Arris"), it has acquired an interest in a real estate property ("Property") and received \$100,000 from Arris. The Company has commenced operations as a real estate development company and it is management's objectives to finance and develop the Property and to identify and acquire additional real estate properties in high-growth locations. The Property is located in Surrey, British Columbia, Canada, approximately thirty-five kilometers from Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The Company commenced trading on November 5, 2009 on the Canadian National Stock Exchange ("CNSX") under the trading symbol "IIN" (See Note 9).

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles with the assumption that 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, are dependent upon its ability to successfully complete the feasibility study of the Property, raise sufficient equity and/or debt financing to complete the acquisition of the Property and identify and acquire additional real estate properties in high-growth locations. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate future profitable operations and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due.

These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in business.

## 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### a. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

### b. Future income taxes

Future income taxes are recorded using the asset and liability method whereby future tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Future 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 future tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment or enactment occurs. To the extent that the

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** *(continued)*

b. Future income taxes *(continued)*

Company does not consider it more likely than not that a future tax asset will be recovered, it provides a valuation allowance against the excess.

c. Loss per share

The Company uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method the dilutive effect on earnings per share is recognized on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period.

d. Financial instruments

All financial instruments are classified into one of five categories: held-for-trading, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets or other financial liabilities. All financial instruments and derivatives are measured in the balance sheet at fair value except for loans and receivables, held-to maturity investments and other financial liabilities which are measured at amortized cost. Subsequent measurement and changes in fair value will depend on their initial classification. Held-for-trading financial assets are measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in net income. Available-for-sale financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income until the instrument is derecognized or impaired.

The Company has classified its cash as held-for-trading and receivables as loans and receivables. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost.

The Company had no "other comprehensive income or loss" transactions during the period ended October 31, 2009, and no opening or closing balances for accumulated other comprehensive income or loss. As a result, these financial statements do not include a statement of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.

e. New accounting pronouncements adopted

On January 20, 2009, the CICA issued Emerging Issues Committee Abstract 173, '*Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*' ("EIC 173"), to apply without restatement of prior periods to all financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in interim and annual financial statements. EIC 173 requires the Company to consider the Company's own credit risk and the credit risk of the counterparty in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative instruments. For entities that do not apply Section 3855, Financial Instruments, may defer application of this EIC 173 to interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2010. The Company adopted EIC 173 from inception of incorporation, which in management's opinion does not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or operation.

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** *(continued)*

e. New accounting pronouncements adopted *(continued)*

Goodwill and intangible assets

The Accounting Standards Board (“AcSB”) issued CICA Handbook Section 3064, which replaces Section 3062, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, and Section 3450, Research and Development Costs. This new section establishes standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill subsequent to its initial recognition and of intangible assets. Standards concerning goodwill remain unchanged from the standards included in the previous Section 3062. This section applies to interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2008. The Company adopted these sections from inception of incorporation, which in management’s opinion does not have a material impact on the Company’s financial position or operation.

Financial Instruments

The Canadian Accounting Standards Board (“AcSB”) issued CICA Handbook Section 3862, Financial Instruments – Disclosures, which requires entities to provide disclosures in their financial statements that enable users to evaluate (a) the significance of financial instruments for the entity’s financial position and performance; and (b) the nature and extend of risks arising from financial instruments which the entity is exposed during the period and at the balance sheet date, and how the entity manages those risks. The principles in this section complement the principles for recognizing, measuring and presenting financial assets and financial liabilities in Section 3855, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement, Section 3863, Financial Instruments – Presentation, and Section 3865, Hedges. The Company adopted these standards from inception of incorporation and has included the required disclosure in note 5 of these financial statements.

The AcSB issued CICA Handbook Section 3863, Financial Instruments – Presentation, which is to enhance statements users’ understanding of the significance of financial instruments to an entity’s financial position, performance and cash flows. This section establishes standards for presentation of financial instruments and non-financial derivatives. It deals with the classification of financial instruments, from the perspective of the issuer, between liabilities and equity, the classification of elected interest, dividends, losses and gains, and the circumstances in which financial assets and financial liabilities are offset. The Company adopted these standards from inception of incorporation and the adoption of this policy has no significant impact to the Company’s financial statements.

Capital Disclosures

The AcSB issued CICA Handbook Section 1535, which establishes standards for disclosing information about an entity’s capital and how it is managed. This section applies to interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2007.

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** *(continued)*

e. New accounting pronouncements adopted *(continued)*

Capital Disclosures *(continued)*

Section 1535 requires disclosure of an entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, quantitative data about what the entity regards as capital and whether the entity has complied with any capital requirements and, if it has not complied, the consequences of such non-compliance.

As a result of the adoption of this standard, additional disclosure on the Company's capital management strategy has been included in note 4.

Going-concern

In June 2007, the CICA amended Handbook Section 1400, "General Standards of Financial Statement Presentation", which requires management to make an assessment of a company's ability to continue as a going-concern. When financial statements are not prepared on a going-concern basis, that fact shall be disclosed together with the basis on which the financial statements are prepared and the reason why the company is not considered a going-concern. The Company adopted this standard from inception of operation. Refer to note 1 to these financial statements for disclosure relating to this section.

f. Future accounting changes

i. Business Combinations, Section 1582:

This Section, which replaces the former Business Combinations, Section 1581, establishes standards for the accounting for a business combination. It provides the Canadian equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standard IFRS 3, "Business Combinations".

The Section applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier application is permitted, in which case an entity would also early adopt Section 1601, Consolidated Financial Statements and Section 1602, Non-Controlling Interests. This Section will not impact the Company as it presently operates, however the Section will be effective if the Company undertakes a business combination in the future.

ii. Consolidated Financial Statements, Section 1601:

This Section, which, together with new Section 1602, replaces the former Consolidated Financial Statements, Section 1600, establishes standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** *(continued)*

f. Future accounting changes *(continued)*

ii. Consolidated Financial Statements, Section 1601 *(continued)*:

The Section applies to interim and annual consolidated financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption is permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year, in which case an entity would also early adopt Section 1582, Business Combinations and Section 1602, Non-Controlling Interests. This Section will not impact the Company as it presently operates, however the Section will be effective if the Company undertakes a business combination in the future.

iii. Non-Controlling Interests:

This new Section establishes standards for accounting for non-controlling interest in a subsidiary in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. It is equivalent to the corresponding provisions of International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 27, "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements".

This Section applies to interim and annual consolidated financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption is permitted, in which case an entity would also early adopt Section 1582, Business Combinations and Section 1601, Consolidated Financial Statements. This Section will not impact the Company as it presently operates, however the Section will be effective if the Company undertakes a business combination in the future.

iv. International Financial Reporting Standards:

The Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") in 2006 published a new strategic plan that will significantly affect financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies. The AcSB strategic plan outlines the convergence of Canadian GAAP with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") over a five-year transitional period.

In February 2008, the CICA Accounting Standards Board confirmed that the changeover to IFRS from Canadian GAAP will be required for publicly accountable enterprises, effective for the interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The transition from current Canadian GAAP to IFRS is a significant undertaking that may materially affect the Company's reported financial position and results of operations. The Company continues to monitor and assess the impact of the convergence of Canadian GAAP and IFRS on its financial statements. The Company has not completed development of its IFRS changeover plan, which will include project structure governance, resourcing and training, analysis of key GAAP differences and a phased plan to assess accounting policies under IFRS as well as potential IFRS 1 ("First Time Adoption of IFRS") exemptions. While the Company has begun assessing the adoption of IFRS for 2011, the financial reporting impact of the transition to IFRS cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

### 3. CAPITAL STOCK

- a. Authorized:                    unlimited common shares without par value  
   unlimited preferred shares without par value

- b. Issued and Outstanding:

	Number of Shares		Amount
i) November 2009 private placement	2,000,000	\$	100,000
ii) Common shares issued in pursuant to Plan of Arrangement	15,083,372		100,000
<b>Balance as at January 31, 2010</b>	<b>17,083,372</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>200,000</b>

i) The Company completed a private placement in November of 2009 and issued a total of 2,000,000 units at a price of \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$100,000. Each unit consists of a common share and a common share purchase warrant. Each common share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase, for a period of two years, an additional common share at an exercise price of \$0.07.

ii) Pursuant to the Plan of Arrangement, the Company issued 15,083,372 common shares to shareholders of Arris Resources Inc. ("Arris") as consideration for the redemption of the Arris Class A Preferred Shares. In consideration, the Company received \$100,000 cash and was assigned the interest in a real estate property contract of purchase and sale agreement (See Note 7 and Note 8(a)).

- c. Stock Options:

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan (the "Option Plan") in May, 2009 which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with CNSX requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees, management companies and consultants to the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares. Included in the Option Plan are provisions that provide that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company and that the number of common shares reserved for issuance pursuant to options granted to all consultants will not exceed 2% of the issued and outstanding common shares within any 12-month period. At the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company, options granted under the Option Plan can have a maximum exercise term of 5 years from the date of grant. Vesting terms will be determined at the time of grant by the Board of Directors.

As at and during the three months ended January 31, 2010, no options were granted or outstanding.

#### **4. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES**

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The Company considers the items included in shareholders' equity, debt financing 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. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, issue new debentures, sell assets to settle liabilities or return capital to its shareholders. Cash consists of cash at a major Canadian chartered bank and is insured by the Canadian Deposit Insurance Corporation (CDIC). The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a regulator.

#### **5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and accrued liabilities; the fair values of which are considered to approximate their carrying value due to their short-term maturities or ability of prompt liquidation.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Strategic and operational risks are risks that arise if the Company fail to complete the feasibility study of the Property and/or to raise sufficient equity and/or debt financing in completing the acquisition of the Property. These strategic opportunities or threats arise from a range of factors which might include changing economic and political circumstances and regulatory approvals and competitor actions. The risk is mitigated by consideration of other potential development opportunities and challenges which management is currently undertaking.

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company is subject to normal industry credit risks. The Company's other receivable balance may consist of amounts outstanding on Input Tax Credits from Canada Revenue Agency. Therefore, the Company believes that there is minimal exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at October 31, 2009, the Company had a cash balance of \$99,952 to settle current liabilities of \$62,131. The Company also closed a private placement for total gross proceeds of \$100,000 in November of 2009 (See Note 9(b)). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

**5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**

Interest risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market risk. The Company's sensitivity to interest rates is currently immaterial.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company holds no financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than Canadian dollar. Cash and accrued liabilities are denominated in Canadian currency. Therefore, the Company's exposure to currency risk is minimal.

**6. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

- a. On February 12, 2010, the Company completed the acquisition of EasyMed Services SA ("EasyMed"). InCana acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of EasyMed by issuing 12,000,000 convertible preferred shares, each preferred share convertible into one common share of the Company.
- b. On February 16, 2010, the Company's name was changed from InCana Investments Inc. to EasyMed Services Inc. and began trading under the ticker symbol EZM on the Canadian National Stock Exchange.