

INHABIT.IO, INC.

Reviewed Financial Statements For The Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

January 3, 2019



INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S REVIEW REPORT

To Management
Inhabit.io, Inc.
Berkeley, CA

We have reviewed the accompanying financial statements of Inhabit.io, Inc. (a corporation), which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related statements of income and retained earnings and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements. A review includes primarily applying analytical procedures to management's financial data and making inquiries of company management. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements as a whole. Accordingly, We do not express such an opinion.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement whether due to fraud or error.

Accountant's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to conduct the review engagement in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. Those standards require us to perform procedures to obtain limited assurance as a basis for reporting whether We are aware of any material modifications that should be made to the financial statements for them to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We believe that the results of Our procedures provide a reasonable basis for Our conclusion.

Accountant's Conclusion

Based on Our review, We are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note B, certain conditions raise an uncertainty about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note B. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Our conclusion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Jason M. Tyra, CPA, PLLC
Dallas, TX
January 3, 2019

INHABIT.IO, INC.
BALANCE SHEET
DECEMBER 31, 2017 & 2016

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 655,112	\$ 264,855
Inventory	65,074	-
Prepaid Salaries	16,565	-
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	<u>736,751</u>	<u>264,855</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Equipment	18,702	-
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(1,059)	-
Security Deposits	31,991	7,850
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	<u>49,634</u>	<u>7,850</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u><u>786,385</u></u>	<u><u>272,706</u></u>
<u>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>		
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Safe Notes	1,434,200	270,000
Convertible Note	19,995	19,995
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>1,454,195</u>	<u>289,995</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common Stock (10,000,000 shares authorized; 8,688,116 issued; \$.00001 par value)	87	87
Retained Earnings (Deficit)	(667,894)	(17,375)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u>(667,807)</u>	<u>(17,288)</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u><u>\$ 786,385</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 272,706</u></u>

INHABIT.IO, INC.
INCOME STATEMENT
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Operating Income		
Sales, Net	\$ 124,616	\$ 6,364
COGS	222,946	8,441
Gross Profit	(98,330)	(2,077)
Operating Expense		
Salaries	119,086	-
Rent	108,740	30,419
Professional Services	100,855	1,754
General & Administrative	87,358	8,466
Marketing	81,255	217
Travel	32,821	233
Contract Labor	31,195	-
Depreciation Expense	1,059	-
	562,368	41,090
Net Income from Operations	(660,698)	(43,166)
Other Income (Expense)	10,180	25,791
Net Income	\$ (650,518)	\$ (17,375)

INHABIT.IO, INC.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Cash Flows From Operating Activities		
Net Income (Loss) For The Period	\$ (650,518)	\$ (17,375)
Change in Prepaid Salaries	(16,565)	-
Change in Inventory	(65,074)	-
Change in Depreciation Expense	1,059	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Cash Flows From Operating Activities	(731,098)	(17,375)
 Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Change in Equipment	(18,702)	-
Change in Security Deposits	(24,141)	(7,850)
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Net Cash Flows From Investing Activities	(42,843)	(7,850)
 Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Change in SAFE Notes	1,164,200	270,000
Change in Common Stock	-	86
Change in Additional Paid in Capital	-	19,995
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net Cash Flows From Investing Activities	1,164,200	290,081
 Cash at Beginning of Period	264,854	-
Net Increase (Decrease) In Cash	390,258	264,855
Cash at End of Period	<u>\$ 655,112</u>	<u>\$ 264,855</u>

INHABIT.IO, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Beginning Equity	\$ (17,288)	\$ -
Change in Common Stock	-	86
Net Income (Loss)	(650,518)	(17,375)
Ending Equity	<u>\$ (667,807)</u>	<u>\$ (17,288)</u>

INHABIT.IO, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (REVIEWED)
DECEMBER 31, 2017 AND 2016

NOTE A- ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

Inhabit.io, Inc. (“the Company”) is a corporation organized under the laws of Delaware. The Company operates an online grocery store.

NOTE B- GOING CONCERN MATTERS

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future. However, management has identified the following conditions and events that created an uncertainty about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The Company has sustained losses for both years

The following describes management's plans that are intended to mitigate the conditions and events that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company will conduct an equity crowdfund campaign and may solicit other sources of capital. The Company's ability to meet its obligations as they become due is dependent upon the success of management's plans, as described above.

These conditions and events create an uncertainty about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern through January 3, 2020 (one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued). The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE C- SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”).

Significant Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is subject to customary risks and uncertainties with development of new technology including, but not limited to, new technological innovations, costs of services provided by third parties, the need to obtain additional financing, and limited operating history.

Developing and commercializing a product requires significant capital, and based on the current operating plan, the Company expects to continue to incur operating losses as well as cash outflows from operations in the near term. Based on the current operating plan, the cash on hand at December 31, 2017, the Company will not have sufficient liquidity to fund operations for a period of 12 months from the date these financial statements were issued.

INHABIT.IO, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (REVIEWED) (CONTINUED)

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Significant estimates inherent in the preparation of these financial statements include, but are not limited to, management's estimate of useful life.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash balances, and highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased.

Revenue

The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, or services have been rendered, the fee for the arrangement is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

Other income

For 2016, other income consisted of a \$20,000 grant, and a \$1,200 bonus payment from Y Combinator, LLC, a startup accelerator. This amount also includes rental income in the amount of \$4,591.

For 2017, this consisted of a \$1,200 bonus payment from Y Combinator, LLC and \$8,980 in rent income. The lease expired in 2017 and was not renewed. The company does not anticipate rent income in the future.

Fixed Assets

The Company capitalizes assets with an expected useful life of one year or more, and an original purchase price of \$1,000 or more. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over management's estimate of each asset's useful life.

Rent

The Company currently does not occupy office space as of December 31, 2018.

The Company occupied office space under a month to month operating lease for one month in 2016. The lease expired on November 19, 2016 and will not be renewed at the option of the Company.

The Company occupied warehouse space under a non-cancellable operating lease that expired at the end of December 2018.

The Company occupied office space under a non-cancellable operating lease in 2018. The lease expired on December 31, 2018 and will not be renewed.

INHABIT.IO, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (REVIEWED) (CONTINUED)

Advertising

The Company records advertising expenses in the year incurred.

Equity Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock options issued to employees under ASC 718 (Stock Compensation). Under ASC 718, share-based compensation cost to employees is measured at the grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award, and is recognized as an item of expense ratably over the employee's requisite vesting period. The Company has elected early adoption of ASU 2018-07, which permits measurement of stock options at their intrinsic value, instead of their fair value. An option's intrinsic value is defined as the amount by which the fair value of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price of an option. In certain cases, this means that option compensation granted by the Company may have an intrinsic value of \$0.

The Company measures compensation expense for its non-employee stock-based compensation under ASC 505 (Equity). The fair value of the option issued or committed to be issued is used to measure the transaction, as this is more reliable than the fair value of the services received. The fair value is measured at the value of the Company's common stock on the date that the commitment for performance by the counterparty has been reached or the counterparty's performance is complete. The fair value of the equity instrument is charged directly to expense and credited to additional paid-in capital.

Income Taxes

The Company applies ASC 740 Income Taxes ("ASC 740"). Deferred income taxes are recognized for the tax consequences in future years of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial statement reported amounts at each period end, based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. The provision for income taxes represents the tax expense for the period, if any and the change during the period in deferred tax assets and liabilities. ASC 740 also provides criteria for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of uncertain tax positions. A tax benefit from an uncertain position is recognized only if it is "more likely than not" that the position is sustainable upon examination by the relevant taxing authority based on its technical merit.

The Company is subject to tax filing requirements as a corporation in the federal jurisdiction of the United States. The Company sustained net operating losses during fiscal years 2016 and 2017. Net operating losses will be carried forward to reduce taxable income in future years. Due to management's uncertainty as to the timing and valuation of any benefits associated with the net operating loss carryforwards, the Company has elected not to recognize an allowance to account for them in the financial statements. Under current law, net operating losses may be carried forward indefinitely. The Company's federal tax filings for 2014, 2015, and 2016, will remain subject to review by the Internal Revenue Service until 2018, 2019, and 2020, respectively.

The Company is subject to franchise tax filing requirements in the State of Delaware. The Company's tax filings in the State of Delaware for 2016, and 2017 remain subject to review by that State until 2020, and 2021, respectively.

INHABIT.IO, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (REVIEWED) (CONTINUED)

The Company is subject to franchise and income tax filing requirements in the State of California. The Company's tax filings in the State of California for 2016, and 2017 remain subject to review by that State until 2021, and 2022, respectively.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

From time to time, new accounting pronouncements are issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, or other standard setting bodies and adopted by the Company as of the specified effective date. Unless otherwise discussed, the Company believes that the impact of recently issued standards that are not yet effective will not have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations upon adoption.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU (Accounting Standards Update) 2015-17, *Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes*, or ASU 2015-17. The guidance requires that all deferred tax assets and liabilities, along with any related valuation allowance, be classified as noncurrent on the balance sheet. This guidance was effective in the first annual period ended after December 15, 2016, and interim periods thereafter, for public entities. For all entities other than public business entities, the guidance becomes effective for financial statements issued for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted for all entities as of the beginning of an interim or annual reporting period. The adoption of ASU 2015-17 had no material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230), Restricted Cash*, or ASU 2016-18. The amendments of ASU 2016-18 were issued to address the diversity in classification and presentation of changes in restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents on the statement of cash flows which is currently not addressed under Topic 230. ASU 2016-18 would require an entity to include amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning of period and end of period total amounts on the statement of cash flows. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017, for both public entities and no later than for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, for non-public entities. Early adoption is permitted, and the standard must be applied retrospectively. The adoption of ASU 2016-18 had no material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU, 2014-09—*Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, or ASU 2014-09, and further updated through ASU 2016-12, or ASU 2016-12, which amends the existing accounting standards for revenue recognition. ASU 2014-09 is based on principles that govern the recognition of revenue at an amount to which an entity expects to be entitled to when products are transferred to customers. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017, for public entities and no later than for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018, for non-public entities. The new revenue standard may be applied retrospectively to each prior period presented or retrospectively with the cumulative effect recognized as of the date of adoption. The adoption of ASU 2014-09 had no material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*, or ASU 2016-02, which supersedes the guidance in ASC 840, *Leases*. The new standard requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based on the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase by the lessee. This classification will determine whether lease expense is recognized

INHABIT.IO, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (REVIEWED) (CONTINUED)

based on an effective interest method or on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. A lessee is also required to record a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases with a term of greater than 12 months regardless of their classification. Leases with a term of 12 months or less will be accounted for similar to existing guidance for operating leases today. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2018 for public entities and no later than for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim period within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019 for non-public entities. The adoption of ASU 2016-02 had no material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, *Improvements to Employee Share-based Payment Accounting*, or ASU 2016-09. ASU 2016-09 simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. Some of the areas of simplification apply only to non-public companies. This guidance was effective on December 31, 2016 for public entities. For entities other than public business entities, the amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption is permitted for an entity in any interim or annual period for which financial statements have not been issued or made available for issuance. An entity that elects early adoption must adopt all amendments in the same period. The adoption of ASU 2016-09 had no material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, *Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting*, or ASU 2017-09, which clarifies when to account for a change to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award as a modification. Under the new guidance, modification accounting is required only if the fair value, the vesting conditions, or the classification of the award (as equity or liability) changes as a result of the change in terms or conditions. This guidance is effective for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2017, for both public entities and non-public entities. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2017-09 had no material impact on the Company's financial statements and related disclosures.

NOTE D- DEBT

Convertible Security

On November 23, 2016, the company issued a convertible note in the amount of \$19,994.78 to Y Combinator Investments, LLC (the "Convertible Note"). The Convertible Note bears no interest. Under certain pre-defined conditions, the Convertible Note may be converted into common shares at the then current market price with voting rights being 1:1. The conversion feature expires on November 23, 2021 if the Convertible Note remains outstanding at that time.

SAFE agreements

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company issued Simple Agreements for Future Equity ("SAFE"). The SAFE agreements have no maturity date and bear no interest. The SAFE agreements provide a right to the holder to future equity in the Company in the form of SAFE Preferred Stock. SAFE Preferred Stock are shares of a series of Preferred Stock issued to the investor in an equity financing, having identical rights, privileges, preferences and restrictions as the shares of standard Preferred Stock offered to non-holders of SAFE agreements other than with respect to: (i) the per share liquidation preference and the

INHABIT.IO, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (REVIEWED) (CONTINUED)

conversion price for purposes of price-based anti-dilution protection, which will equal the conversion price; and (ii) the basis for any dividend rights, which will be based on the conversion price. The number of shares issued to the holder is determined by either (1) the face value of the SAFE agreement divided by the price per share of the standard preferred stock issued, if the pre-money valuation is less than or equal to the valuation cap; or (2) a number of shares of SAFE Preferred Stock equal to the face value of the SAFE agreement divided by the price per share equal to the valuation cap divided by the total capitalization of the company immediately prior to an equity financing event. Total capitalization of the company includes all shares of capital stock issued and outstanding and outstanding vested and unvested options as if converted.

If there is a liquidity event (as defined in the SAFE agreements), the investor will, at their option, either (i) receive a cash payment equal to the face value of the SAFE agreement ("Purchase Amount") or (ii) automatically receive from the Company a number of shares of common stock equal to the Purchase Amount divided by the price per share equal to the valuation cap divided by the Liquidity Capitalization ("Liquidity Price") (as defined in the SAFE agreements). If there are not enough funds to pay the holders of SAFE agreements in full, then all of the Company's available funds will be distributed with equal priority and pro-rata among the SAFE agreement holders in proportion to their Purchase Amounts and they will automatically receive the number of shares of common stock equal to the remaining unpaid Purchase Amount divided by the Liquidity Price.

If there is a dissolution event (as defined in the SAFE agreements), the Company will pay an amount equal to the Purchase Amount, due and payable to the investor immediately prior to, or concurrent with, the consummation of the dissolution event. The Purchase Amount will be paid prior and in preference to any distribution of any of the assets of the Company to holders of outstanding capital stock. If immediately prior to the consummation of the dissolution event, the assets of the Company legally available for distribution to all SAFE holders, are insufficient to permit the payment to their respective Purchase Amounts, then all of the assets of the Company legally available for distribution will be distributed with equal priority and pro-rata among the SAFE holders as a single class.

The SAFE agreements will expire and terminate upon either (i) the issuance of shares to the investor pursuant to an equity financing event or (ii) the payment, or setting aside for payment, of amounts due to the investor pursuant to a liquidity or dissolution event.

As of December 31, 2017, no SAFE agreements had been converted into equity, nor had any terminated or expired based on the terms of the agreements.

As of December 31, 2017, the Company had \$1,434,200 of SAFE obligations outstanding, with a valuation cap of \$244,000,000.

The Company accounts for the SAFE agreements under ASC 480 (Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity), which requires that they be recorded at fair value as of the balance sheet date. Any changes in fair value are to be recorded in the statement of income. The Company has determined that the fair value at the date of issuance, and as of December 31, 2017 are both consistent with the proceeds received at issuance, and therefore there is no mark-to-market fair value adjustments required or reflected in income for the year ended December 31, 2017.

INHABIT.IO, INC.
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (REVIEWED) (CONTINUED)

NOTE E- FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Fair value is an exit price, representing the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants based on the highest and best use of the asset or liability. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. The Company uses valuation techniques to measure fair value that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. These inputs are prioritized as follows:

Level 1 - Observable inputs, such as quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets;
Level 2 - Inputs, other than the quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities, or market-corroborated inputs; and
Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for which there is little or no market data which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions about how market participants would price the assets or liabilities.

The valuation techniques that may be used to measure fair value are as follows:

Market approach - Uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable assets or liabilities.

Income approach - Uses valuation techniques to convert future amounts to a single present amount based on current market expectations about those future amounts, including present value techniques, option-pricing models, and excess earnings method.

Cost approach - Based on the amount that currently would be required to replace the service capacity of an asset (replacement cost).

NOTE F- CONCENTRATIONS OF RISK

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with a limited number of high-quality financial institutions and at times may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits.

NOTE G- SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management considered events subsequent to the end of the period but before January 3, 2019, the date that the financial statements were available to be issued.