3D MEDICAL LIMITED

ACN 166 963 864

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

This financial report covers the financial statements of 3D Medical Limited as an individual entity. The financial report is presented in the Australian currency.

3D MEDICAL LIMITED
ACN 166 963 864

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

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3D MEDICAL LIMITED
COMPANY PARTICULARS

INCORPORATION

3D Medical Limited was incorporated on 26 November 2013 with limited liability, under Australian law and is domiciled in Australia. The Company's Australian Company Number (ACN) is 166 963 864.

REGISTRATION

The Company's Australian Business Number (ABN) is 74 166 963 864.

REGISTERED OFFICE

Level 2, 470 Collins Street,
Melbourne. Vic 3000

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS

Level 2, 470 Collins Street,
Melbourne. Vic 3000

Telephone: (03) 9867 7199
Facsimile: (03) 9867 8587

AUDITORS

RSM Bird Cameron Partners
55 Collins Street
Melbourne. Vic 3000

BANKERS

Westpac Banking Corporation
360 Collins Street
Melbourne Vic 3000

LAWYERS

K&L Gates
Rialto Towers
525 Collins Street
Melbourne Vic 3000

3D MEDICAL LIMITED
DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report together with the financial report of 3D Medical Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014.

Information on Directors and Company Secretary
The qualifications, experience and special responsibilities of each person who has been a director of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial period is provided below, together with details of the Company Secretary as at the end of the financial year.

Frank Pertile, [Grad Dip App Fin, F.FIN]
Non-executive Director, Appointed 26 November 2013
Mr Pertile is Director and owner of a privately held investment company that holds investments across property, listed and unlisted companies in operational areas as diverse as financial services, retailing, healthcare, telecommunications, functional networking, online gaming, and mining. Prior to this Mr Pertile held positions with ASX listed wealth management companies in both client facing and head office operational roles. Mr Pertile has undertaken studies in Applied Finance and is currently completing a Master of Commerce through Deakin University.

Ken Poutakidis [B.Bus.]
Non-executive Director, Appointed 16 June 2014
Ken has over 15 years of experience spanning Corporate Finance and Management Consultancy across Australia and Asia. His core expertise lies in capital raising, mergers & acquisitions, corporate advisory, asset divestment and strategy development. Ken has sector expertise in healthcare, industrials, engineering and financial services. Ken has worked at leading equities firms and has successfully established and operated his own consultancy firm, as well as holding senior executive roles at leading Australian corporations. Ken holds a Bachelor of Business.

Matthew Morgan [MBA, B Com, B App Sc, Kauffman Fellow]
Non-executive Director, Appointed 17 June 2014
Matthew is an experienced advisor and non-executive director. He is currently the Principal of Millers Point Company, an advisory firm that works with management and shareholders of emerging companies advising on strategy, commercialisation and corporate transactions. Prior to founding Millers Point Company he was a venture capitalist at QIC, a large institutional investor. He has spent the balance of his career working as an executive in the portfolio companies of various private equity investors including DB Capital, Todd Capital and Merlin Ventures (UK). Throughout his career he has served on seed and venture capital stage investment committees and advised on a wide range of corporate transactions including licensing, debt and equity raisings and mergers and acquisitions. Matthew is a director of ASX listed companies: Bluechiip Ltd, Diversa Ltd and Leaf Energy Ltd.

Company Secretary:
Andrew Metcalfe. B.BUS CPA FCIS
Appointed 15 May 2014
Andrew is a qualified accountant with more than twenty five years' experience across a range of industry sectors, holding the position of Company Secretary, Governance Adviser and Chief Financial Officer for a number of ASX listed entities and unlisted public entities in the resource/energy, property, retail, energy, media, and telecommunications/technology industries. Andrew is employed by Accosec Consultants and assists 3DM in company secretarial and governance practice and procedures.

Principal Activities
The principal activity of the entity during the period was to establish operations in the 3D imaging industry in Australia, focussing on the medical industry.

Results
The loss after income tax attributable to members of 3D Medical Limited was $282,812 (2013: no comparative period).

Review of Operations
During the year ended 30 June 2014 the Company:

- Raised $450,500 in capital from new investors;

- Established a Memorandum of Understanding with Echopixel Inc. whereby EchoPixel shall sell the t3D-Viewer products to 3DM and otherwise assist 3DM in the marketing of such product, and with 3DM being responsible for obtaining regulatory approval for the t3D-Viewer products and become the exclusive marketer and distributor of the products, and exert other efforts to promote and market the products with respect to future development opportunities.

Significant Changes in State of Affairs
Other than those discussed in the Review of Operations section there were no significant changes in the state of affairs of the company during the year ended 30 June 2014.

After Balance Day Events

The Company paid US$100,000 as final payment of a US$250,000 payment to Echopixel Inc. under the signed Memorandum of Understanding with EchoPixel Inc. that grants 3D Medical the right to act as that company's exclusive distributor and marketer, to register, import (from EchoPixel), market, promote, distribute and sell the Products in the countries of Australia and New Zealand, upon receipt of appropriate government licenses and approvals.

The Company continued to complete due diligence on the proposed reverse acquisition of Safety Medical Products Limited (ASX: SFP).

There are no other matters or circumstances arising since 30 June 2014 and up to the date of this report that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

(a) the Company's operations in future financial years;
(b) the results of these operations in future financial years; and
(c) the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

Likely Developments

Over the next 12 months the company will continue to identify and seek access to leading products and services leveraging 3D data to deploy in its home markets of Australia and New Zealand. The company will seek to establish distribution channels into the medical and broader healthcare space primarily by employing sales staff with the requisite experience and networks. In parallel the company will commence an education process to raise the profile of new and alternative 3D data using technologies with a view to increased clinical acceptance and eventually inclusion in best-practice protocols.

Environmental Regulation
The entity's operations are not subject to any significant environmental Commonwealth or State regulations or laws.

Dividends Paid, Recommended and Declared
No dividends have been paid, declared or recommended since the incorporation of the Company.

Share Options
2 million options were set aside but not issued for directors and employees of the Company in accordance with the Company's Equity Incentive Plan.

The future issue of options for directors and employees of the Company forms part of 3DM's executive salary program. All options vest in accordance with the terms of the issue under the Company's Equity Incentive Plan.

Shares issued on exercise of Options
No ordinary shares of 3D Medical Limited were issued during the year or since the end of the financial year as a result of an exercise of an option.

Indemnification and Insurance of Directors, Officers and Auditors
During the financial year, the Company paid no premium in respect of a contract insuring the directors of the Company (as named above), the Company Secretary and all executive officers of the Company and of any related

body corporate against a liability incurred as such a director, secretary or executive officer to the extent permitted by the Corporations Act 2001.
The Company has not otherwise, during or since the end of the financial year, except to the extent permitted by law, indemnified or agreed to indemnify an officer or auditor of the Company or of any related body corporate against a liability incurred as such an officer or auditor.

Proceedings on Behalf of the Entity
No person has applied for leave of the Court to bring proceedings on behalf of the entity.

Information on Directors and Company Secretary
The qualifications, experience and special responsibilities of each person who has been a director of the Company at any time during or since the end of the financial period are provided above, together with details of the Company Secretary as at the end of the financial year.

Directors' Meetings
The number of meetings of Directors (including meetings of Committees of Directors) held during the year and the number of meetings attended by each Director was as follows:

Name of Director	Directors' Meetings	Board Committee Audit & Risk	Board Committee Remuneration
Number of Meetings held:	2	-	-
Number of Meetings attended:			
Frank Pertile	2	-	-
Ken Poutakidis *	1	-	-
Matthew Morgan *	1	-	-

* One Board meeting held since date of appointment to year end.

Auditors' Independence Declaration
A copy of the auditors' independence declaration in relation to the audit for the financial period is provided with this report.

Details of amounts paid or payable to the auditor for audit services provided during the year by the auditor are outlined in the financial statements.

Corporate Governance
The Company monitors corporate governance on a regular basis and adheres to the principles of corporate governance as laid down by the Australian Securities Exchange Corporate Governance Council, where applicable.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

....
Ken Poutakidis
Director

Dated:

RSM Bird Cameron Partners
Level 21, 55 Collins Street Melbourne VIC 3000
PO Box 248 Collins Street West VIC 8007
T +61 3 9286 1800 F +61 3 9286 1999
www.rsmi.com.au

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

As lead auditor for the audit of the financial report of 3D Medical Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014, I declare that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001* in relation to the audit; and

(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

RSM Bird Cameron Partners

RSM BIRD CAMERON PARTNERS

Miano

R B MIANO
Partner

Melbourne, VIC
Dated: 30 October 2014

3D MEDICAL LIMITED
STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

	Notes	2014 $
Revenue		-
Consulting fees	12	100,500
Corporate fees		103,000
Travel		31,009
Office expenses		7,025
Accounting and secretarial fees		4,735
Audit fees		6,500
Other		30,043
Loss before income tax		(282,812)
Income tax benefit / (expense)	4	-
Loss for the period attributable to members of 3D Medical Limited		(282,812)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year		(282,812)

The above Statement of Comprehensive Income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.

3D MEDICAL LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2014

	Notes	2014 $
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	5	208,160
Other receivables	6	80,153
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		288,313
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Other receivables	7	167,669
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		167,669
TOTAL ASSETS		455,982
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	8	143,293
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		143,293
TOTAL LIABILITIES		143,293
NET ASSETS		312,689
EQUITY		
Issued capital	9	595,501
Accumulated losses		(282,812)
TOTAL EQUITY		312,689

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.

3D MEDICAL LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2014

	Issued capital	Reserves	Accumulated losses	Total equity
	$	$	$	$
Balance at 26 November 2013	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**
Total Comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(282,812)	(282,812)
Transactions with equity holders in their capacity as equity holders:				
Contribution of equity, net of transaction costs and tax	595,500	-	-	595,500
Balance at 30 June 2014	**595,501**	**-**	**(282,812)**	**312,689**

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.

3D MEDICAL LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
30 JUNE 2014

	Notes	2014 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Payments to suppliers and consultants		(56,425)
Receipt of R&D tax refund amounts		-
Net cash used in operating activities		(56,425)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payments for license fee		(139,665)
Net cash provided by investing activities		(139,665)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issue of shares		404,250
Costs of share issue		-
Net cash provided by financing activities		404,250
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		208,160
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		208,160

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Notes.

3D MEDICAL LIMITED
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

NOTE 1: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This financial report for the year ending 30 June 2014 covers 3D Medical Ltd as an individual for-profit entity. 3D Medical Ltd is a public company limited by shares, incorporated on 26 November 2013 and domiciled in Australia.

Reissued Financial Report

This reissued financial report replaces the previously issued financial report approved on 12 September 2014.

The reason for the reissue of the financial report dated 12 September 2014 is a reclassification of an asset as a prepayment to a supplier of equipment for sale by the Company, and not as a license to sell equipment as previously disclosed. The error had the effect of reclassifying a Non-Current Asset item (Intangible Asset) to a Non-Current Asset item (Prepayment). The error has been corrected by restating each of the affected financial statement line items for the year, as described above.

(a) Basis of preparation of the financial report

The financial report of 3D Medical Limited is a general purpose financial report that has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Australian Accounting Interpretations and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001.

Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards
The financial report of 3D Medical Limited complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)

Australian Accounting Standards set out accounting policies that the AASB has concluded would result in a financial report containing relevant and reliable information about transactions, events and conditions to which they apply. Compliance with Australian Equivalents to IFRS ensures that the financial statements and notes also comply with International Financial Reporting Standards. Material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are presented below. They have been consistently applied unless otherwise stated.

The financial report has been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit and loss, certain classes of property, plant and equipment and investment property.

Going Concern
As explained in the Directors' report the Company is developing its business network in Australia to provide specialised technologies that utilise the data already being captured by the diagnostic imaging sector for use in the medical industry. The Company has raised $404,250 in equity capital and following completion of a proposed reverse take-over transaction with Safety Medical Products Limited, will seek to raise $3 million to further its business strategy in the Australian and regional markets.

Until the Company successfully generates revenues, the ongoing viability of the Company and its ability to continue as a going concern, meet its debt and commitments as they fall due and execute its existing and future commercialisation plans are mainly dependent on the Company being successful in:

- raising additional capital from new and existing shareholders;
- developing sales markets; and
- ongoing management of expenditure.

The directors believe that the Company will be successful in the above matters and, accordingly, have prepared the financial report on a going concern basis. At this time, the directors are of the opinion that no asset is likely to be realised for an amount less than the amount at which it is recorded in the financial report as at 30 June 2014.

No adjustments have been made to the financial report relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company not continue as a going concern.

(b) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for 30 June 2014 reporting periods and have not been early adopted by 3D Medical. 3D Medical's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

Title of standard	Nature of change	Impact	Mandatory application date
AASB 9 *Financial Instruments*	AASB 9 addresses the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. Since December 2013, it also sets out new rules for hedge accounting.	There is no expected impact on the 3D Medical's accounting for financial assets and liabilities. 3D Medical does not have derivatives and does not apply hedge accounting and thus there will be no impact as a result of the new hedge accounting rules.	Must be applied for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2017 * 3D Medical does not plan to early adopt any parts of AASB 9
AASB 136 *Impairment of assets*	Remove the requirement to disclose the recoverable amount of all cash generating units (CGU) that contain goodwill or identifiable assets with indefinite lives if there has been no impairment. Require disclosure of the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU when an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed. Require detailed disclosure of how the fair value less costs of disposal has been measured when an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed.	3D Medical will continue to assess the potential affect that these changes could have on their impairment and will ensure that detailed disclosures of how the fair value less costs of disposal have been measured when an impairment loss has been recognised or reversed.	Must be applied for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2014. 3D Medical will adopt this standard for the financial year commencing 1 July 2014.
AASB 139 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*	AASB 139 requires an entity to stop hedge accounting when a novation (replacement of one party of the derivative contract with a new party) occurs, because the original hedging instrument envisaged in the hedge documentation has changed.	As 3D Medical does not hold any derivate contracts they do not expect these changes to impact their accounting policies.	Must be applied for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2014.
AASB 119 *Employee benefits*	The amendment clarifies the accounting for defined benefit plans that require employees or third parties to contribute towards the cost of the benefits.	As 3D Medical does not have a defined benefit plan they do not expect these changes to impact their accounting policies.	Must be applied for financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2014.

* The mandatory application of this standard may be further deferred once the IASB has agreed on a mandatory date for the equivalent international standard.

There are no other standards that are not yet effective and that are expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

(c) Income Taxes

The income tax expense or revenue for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current and deferred income tax expense is charged or credited directly to equity instead of the profit or loss when the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are ascertained based on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets also result where amounts have been fully expensed but future tax deductions are available. No deferred income tax will be recognised from the initial recognition of an asset or liability, excluding a business combination, where there is no effect on accounting or taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at reporting date. Their measurement also reflects the manner in which management expects to recover or settle the carrying amount of the related asset or liability.

Deferred tax assets relating to temporary differences and unused tax losses are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the benefits of the deferred tax asset can be utilised.

Where temporary differences exist in relation to investments in subsidiaries, branches, associates, and joint ventures, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is not probable that the reversal will occur in the foreseeable future.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists and it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where a legally enforceable right of set-off exists, the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where it is intended that net settlement or simultaneous realisation and settlement of the respective asset and liability will occur in future periods in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be recovered or settled.

(d) Foreign Currencies

Functional and presentation currency
The financial statements are presented in Australian dollars, as this is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and Balances
Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings are presented in the income statement, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the income statement on a net basis within other income or other expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. For example, translation differences on non-monetary assets and liabilities such as equities held at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as part of the fair value gain or loss and translation differences on non-monetary assets such as equities classified as available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(e) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of returns, trade allowances, rebates and amounts collected on behalf of third parties. Any consideration deferred is treated as the provision of finance and is discounted at a rate of interest that is generally accepted in the market for similar arrangements. The difference between the amount initially recognised and the amount ultimately received is interest revenue.

3D Medical recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met.

(i) Revenue from the sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point of delivery as this corresponds to the transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods and cessation of all involvement in those goods.

(ii) Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest rate method which, for floating rate financial assets, is the rate inherent in the instrument. When a receivable is impaired, the Company reduces the carrying amount to its recoverable amount, being the estimated future cash flow discounted at the original effective interest rate of the instrument, and continues unwinding the discount as interest income. Interest income on impaired loans is recognised using the original effective interest rate.

(iii) Revenue from the provision of services

Revenue recognition relating to the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion of the transaction at reporting date and where outcome of the contract can be estimated reliably. Stage of completion is determined with reference to the services performed to date as a percentage of total anticipated services to be performed. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that related expenditure is recoverable.

All revenue is stated net of the amount of goods and services tax (GST).

(f) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within short-term borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

Term deposits are presented as cash equivalents if they have a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition and are repayable with 24 hours' notice with no loss of interest.

(g) Other receivables

Other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

Other receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. If collection of the amounts is expected in one year or less they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

3D Medical has recorded a Prepayment as a Non-Current Asset in its financial statements. The prepayment relates to a Memorandum of understanding between the company and EchoPixel Inc. The prepayment has a finite life of up to six years commencing 1 August 2014.

(h) Investments and other financial assets

(i) Classification

3D Medical classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss,
- loans and receivables,
- held-to-maturity investments, and
- available-for-sale financial assets.

The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its investments at initial recognition and, in the case of assets classified as held-to-maturity, re-evaluates this designation at the end of each reporting period.

(ii) Reclassification

The Company may choose to reclassify a non-derivative trading financial asset out of the held for trading category if the financial asset is no longer held for the purpose of selling it in the near term. Financial assets other than loans and receivables are permitted to be reclassified out of the held for trading category only in rare circumstances arising from a single event that is unusual and highly unlikely to recur in the near term. In addition, the Company may choose to reclassify financial assets that would meet the definition of loans and receivables out of the held for trading or available-for-sale categories if the Company has the intention and ability to hold these financial assets for the foreseeable future or until maturity at the date of reclassification.

Reclassifications are made at fair value as of the reclassification date. Fair value becomes the new cost or amortised cost as applicable, and no reversals of fair value gains or losses recorded before reclassification date are subsequently made. Effective interest rates for financial assets reclassified to loans and receivables and held-to-maturity categories are determined at the reclassification date. Further increases in estimates of cash flows adjust effective interest rates prospectively.

(iii) Recognition and derecognition

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

When securities classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair value adjustments recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss as gains and losses from investment securities.

(iv) Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables and held-to-maturity investments are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of the 'financial assets at fair value through profit or loss' category are presented in profit or loss within other income or other expenses in the period in which they arise. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss as part of revenue from continuing operations when the Company's right to receive payments is established. Interest income from these financial assets is included in the net gains/(losses).

Changes in the fair value of monetary securities denominated in a foreign currency and classified as available-for-sale are analysed between translation differences resulting from changes in amortised cost of the security and other changes in the carrying amount of the security. The translation differences related to changes in the amortised cost are recognised in profit or loss, and other changes in carrying amount are recognised in other comprehensive income. Changes in the fair value of other monetary and non-monetary securities classified as available-for-sale are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(v) Impairment

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting period whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. In the case of equity investments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered an indicator that the assets are impaired.

Assets carried at amortised cost

For loans and receivables, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract. As a practical expedient, the Company may measure impairment on the basis of an instrument's fair value using an observable market price.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Assets classified as available-for-sale
If there is objective evidence of impairment for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognised in profit or loss – is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss. Impairment losses on equity instruments that were recognised in profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss in a subsequent period.

If the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available-for-sale increases in a subsequent period and the increase can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognised in profit or loss, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

(i) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss. When revalued assets are sold, it is 3D Medical's policy to transfer any amounts included in other reserves in respect of those assets to retained earnings.

The cost of fixed assets constructed within 3D Medical includes the cost of materials, direct labour, borrowing costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

Depreciation

The depreciable amount of all fixed assets including building and capitalised lease assets, but excluding freehold land, is depreciated over the asset's useful life commencing from the time the asset is ready for use. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of either the unexpired period of the lease or the estimated useful lives of the improvements.

The depreciation rates/useful life for each class of depreciable assets:

Class of Fixed Assets	Depreciation Rate
Land	Not depreciated
Buildings	10%-50% or 2 to10 years
Plant and Equipment	10%-50% or 2 to 10 years
Motor Vehicles	30% or 3 years
Information Technology	30% or 3 years
Furniture & Fittings	20% -30% or 3 to 5 years

The asset's residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted, if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

(j) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(k) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties and make good obligations are recognised when 3D Medical has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. The discount rate used to determine the present value reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(l) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the income statement over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs.

The fair value of the liability portion of a convertible bond is determined using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond. This amount is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion or maturity of the bonds. The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option. This is recognised and included in shareholders' equity, net of income tax effects.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in other income or finance costs.

Where the terms of a financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of the equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless 3D Medical has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

(m) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred for the construction of any qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed.

(n) Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits and accumulating sick leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

The liability for accumulating sick leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. All other short-term employee benefit obligations are presented as payables.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations
The liabilities for long service leave and annual leave that are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised as non-current in the balance sheet. Non-current long service leave and annual leave are recognised in the provision for employee benefits and measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. Consideration is given to expected future wage and salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Expected future payments are discounted using market yields at the end of the reporting period of government bonds with terms and currencies that match, as closely as possible, the estimated future cash outflows. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

3D Medical currently records its long service leave and annual obligations as current liabilities in the balance sheet as the 3D Medical does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Retirement benefit obligations
3D Medical does not have any retirement benefit obligations as it does not have a defined benefit plan.

(iv) Share-based payments
Share-based compensation benefits are provided to employees via the employee share plan. Information relating to these schemes is set out in Note 14.

The fair value of options granted to employees is recognised as an employee benefit expense with a corresponding increase in equity. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted, which includes any market performance conditions and the impact of any non-vesting conditions but excludes the impact of any service and non-market performance vesting conditions.

Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to vest. The total expense is recognised over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each period, the entity revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-marketing vesting conditions. It recognises the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in profit or loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

The employee share plan is administered by a trustee acting for a trust. When the options are exercised, the trust transfers the appropriate amount of shares to the employee. The proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are credited directly to equity.

Shares issued by the Company to employees for no cash consideration vest immediately on grant date. On this date, the market value of the shares issued is recognised as an employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in equity.

The fair value of deferred shares granted to employees for nil consideration under a short-term incentive scheme are recognised as an expense over the relevant service period, being the year to which the bonus relates and the vesting period of the shares. The fair value is measured at the grant date of the shares and is recognised in equity in the share-based payment reserve. The number of shares expected to vest is estimated based on the non-market vesting conditions. The estimates are revised at the end of each reporting period and adjustments are recognised in profit or loss and the share-based payment reserve.

The fair value at grant date is independently determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

(v) Profit-sharing and bonus plans
The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses and profit-sharing based on a formula that takes into consideration the profit attributable to the Company's shareholders after certain adjustments.

The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(vi) Termination benefits
Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the entity recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of AASB 137 and involves the payment of terminations benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

(o) Contributed equity

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options for the acquisition of a business are not included in the cost of the acquisition as part of the purchase consideration.

If the entity reacquires its own equity instruments e.g. as the result of a share buy-back, those instruments are deducted from equity and the associated shares are cancelled. No gain or loss is recognised in the profit or loss and the consideration paid including any directly attributable incremental costs (net of income taxes) is recognised directly in equity until the shares are cancelled or reissued. Where such ordinary shares are subsequently reissued, any consideration received, net of any directly attributable incremental transaction costs and the related income tax effects, and is included in equity attributable to the owners of 3D Medical.

(p) Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

There were no dividends paid or declared during the year ending 30 June 2014 (2013: $nil).

(q) Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Tax Office. In these circumstances, the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense.

Receivables and payables in the balance sheet are shown inclusive of GST. The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included with other receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

Cash flows are presented on a gross basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing or financing activities which are recoverable from, or payable to the taxation authority, are presented as operating cash flows.

(r) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to the high degree estimates and assumptions used.

Going concern
The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Refer to Note 1 (a) for the 3D Medical's assumptions in the assessment of going concern.

NOTE 4: INCOME TAX

No income tax is payable due to the Company incurring an operating loss for the period to 30 June 2014.

No deferred tax asset has been recognised in relation to the losses due to the uncertainty of the utilisation of those losses. Tax assets in relation to tax losses are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that it can be offset against future taxable income.

	2014
	$

NOTE 5: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

CURRENT	
Cash on hand:	
Operating account	208,160
	208,160

NOTE 6: OTHER RECEIVABLES

CURRENT	
GST and Withholding Tax receivable	12,630
Prepayments	11,273
Other debtors	56,250
	80,153

NOTE 7: OTHER RECEIVABLES

NON CURRENT	
Prepayment (1)	167,669
	167,669

(1) 3D Medical Limited entered into aUS$250,000 licensing agreement with EchoPixel Inc. whereby EchoPixel shall sell the t3D-Viewer products to 3DM and otherwise assist 3DM in the marketing of such product, and with 3DM being responsible for obtaining regulatory approval for the t3D-Viewer products and become the exclusive marketer and distributor of the products, and exert other efforts to promote and market the products with respect to future development opportunities. As at balance date, US$150,000 (AUD$167,669) was paid to Echopixel Inc under the Memorandum of Understanding.

NOTE 8: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

CURRENT	
Trade creditors and accruals	131,543
Other Creditors	11,750
	143,293

NOTE 9: ISSUED CAPITAL

(a) Issued and paid up capital

	2014	2014
Ordinary shares	Shares	$
Fully Paid	20,250,001	595,501
Total shares issued	20,250,001	595,501

Ordinary fully paid shares carry one vote per share and carry a right to dividends. Summary of share issues for 2014 years is included below in the table.

		Shares	Issue Price $	Transaction costs $	Value $
26-11-2014	**Opening Balance**	1	1	-	$1
19-06-2014	Founder share issue (1)	12,350,000	$0.005	-	$61,750
19-06-2014	New issue	2,350,000	$0.05	-	$117,500
30-06-2014	New issue	5,550,000	$0.075	-	$416,250
30-06-2014	**Closing Balance**	**20,250,001**		-	**$595,501**

1. Founder shares were issued free of charge at a nominal price of 0.5 cents ($0.005) per share for value $61,750

Capital management

When managing capital, management's objectives are to safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Management is constantly adjusting the capital structure to take advantage of favourable costs of capital or high returns on assets. As the market is constantly changing, management may change the amount of dividends to be paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

There were no dividends paid or declared during the year ending 30 June 2014.

Management has plans to issue further shares on the market for the purpose of continuing its research and development activities and assurance of an optimum working capital level. As the consolidated group does not have any debt there is no need to monitor capital via any gearing ratio or similar at this stage. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

NOTE 10: CASH FLOW INFORMATION

	2014 $
Reconciliation of the net loss after tax to the net cash flows from operations	
Loss for the period	**(282,812)**
Non Cash Items	
Depreciation	
Non-cash shares issued	**191,250**
Changes in Assets and Liabilities	
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Debtors and Other Receivables	**(108,157)**
(Decrease)/Increase in Trade Creditors and Other Liabilities	**143,294**
Net cash flow from operating activities	**(56,425)**

NOTE 11: COMMITMENTS

Capital Commitments

As of 30 June 2014 the Company had a single capital commitment to Echopixel Inc. whereby a total of US$250,000 was to be paid Echopixel Inc. whereby EchoPixel shall sell the t3D-Viewer products to 3DM and otherwise assist 3DM in the marketing of such product, and with 3DM being responsible for obtaining regulatory approval for the t3D-Viewer products and become the exclusive marketer and distributor of the products, and exert other efforts to promote and market the products with respect to future development opportunities. As at 30 June 2014, the Company had paid A$167,669 (US$150,000) under this licensing arrangement with the remainder to be paid by 1 August 2014.

	2014 $
Capital Commitments	
Committed at reporting date but not recognised as liabilities payable:	
- Intangible assets	101,596
	101,596

As at 30 June 2014, the Company had not entered into any other commitments with respect to current or future operations and has not recognised any contingencies.

NOTE 12: KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

Key management personnel compensation

(a) The key management personnel of 3D Medical Limited during the period were:

Directors and Management	Position
Frank Pertile	Non-Executive Director
Ken Poutakidis	Non-Executive Director
Matthew Morgan	Non-Executive Director

(b) Key management personnel compensation

	2014 $
Short-term employee benefits	nil
Share-based payments *	107,500
	107,500

* Shares were issued in lieu of consulting fees and in payment for expenses incurred on behalf of the company at the same issue price and same terms as for all shareholders.

(c) Shares issued to key management personnel

2014

Shares held in 3D Medical Limited	Allocated as Remuneration Ordinary	Acquired Ordinary	Other * Ordinary	Balance at 30 June 2014 Ordinary
Frank Pertile	4,500,000	-	750,000	5,250,000
Ken Poutakidis		-	600,000	600,000
Matthew Morgan	-	-	-	-
	4,500,000	-	1,350,000	5,850,000

* Shares were issued in lieu of consulting fees and in payment for expenses incurred on behalf of the company at the same issue price and same terms as for all shareholders.

(d) Options issued to key management personnel

Nil

(e) Loans to Directors and other key management personnel during the financial period.

There have been no loans to Directors and other key management personnel during the financial period.

(f) Other transactions with key management personnel

None

NOTE 13: CONSULTING FEES

Consulting fees were paid during the period for services provided in the areas of corporate, finance and legal.

NOTE 14: RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) Key Management Personnel

There were no transactions with related parties are on normal commercial terms and conditions no more favourable than those available to other parties unless otherwise stated.

(b) Loans to related parties

There have been no loans made to related parties in the financial year ending 30 June 2014.

NOTE 15: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Financial Risk Management

3D Medical Limited's financial instruments mainly consist of deposits with banks, accounts receivable and payable. Risk management is carried out by the Board of Directors and is reviewed periodically.

Financial Risks

The main risks 3D Medical Limited is exposed to through its financial instruments are interest rate risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is managed with a mixture of fixed and floating rates.

Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring forecast cash flows and raising additional capital when needed.

Credit Risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date to recognised financial assets, is the carrying amount, net of any provisions for impairment of those assets, as disclosed in the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements,

At 30 June 2014 the Company does not have any material risk exposure to any single or group of receivables under financial instruments entered into by the Company.

(b) Financial Instruments

(i) Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risks and the effective interest rates of financial assets and liabilities, both recognised and unrecognised at balance date are as follows:

2014 Financial Instruments	Fixed Interest Rate	Non-Interest Bearing	Total Carrying Amount as per the Statement of Financial Position	Weighted Average Effective Interest Rate
	2014	2014	2014	2014
	$	$	$	%
Financial Assets				
Cash	-	208,160	**208,160**	N/A
Receivables	-	80,153	**80,153**	N/A
	-	288,313	**288,313**	
Financial Liabilities				
Payables	-	143,293	**143,293**	N/A
	-	143,293	**143,293**	

(ii) Net Fair Values
All financial assets and financial liabilities are recorded in the financial statements at amortised cost, which approximates their net fair value at both 30 June 2014.

NOTE 17: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company paid US$100,000 as final payment of a US$250,000 payment to Echopixel Inc. under the signed Memorandum of Understanding with EchoPixel Inc. that grants 3D Medical the right to act as that company's exclusive distributor and marketer, to register, import (from EchoPixel), market, promote, distribute and sell the Products in the countries of Australia and New Zealand, upon receipt of appropriate governmental licenses and approvals.

The Company continued to complete due diligence on the proposed reverse acquisition of Safety Medical Products Limited (ASX: SFP).

There are no other matters or circumstances arisen since 30 June 2014 and up to the date of this report that have significantly affected, or may significantly affect:

(a) the Company's operations in future financial years;
(b) the results of these operations in future financial years; and
(c) the Company's state of affairs in future financial years.

3D MEDICAL LIMITED

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the directors' opinion:

(a) the financial statements and notes set out on pages 7 to 24 are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

  (i) complying with Accounting Standards, the Corporations Regulations 2001 and other mandatory professional reporting requirements; and
  (ii) giving a true and fair view of the Company's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance, as represented by the results of the operations, changes in equity and the cash flows, for the financial period ended on that date; and

(b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that 3D Medical Limited will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

This declaration is made in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

Ken Poutakidis
Director

RSM Bird Cameron Partners

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF

3D MEDICAL LIMITED

We have audited the accompanying financial report of 3D Medical Limited ("the company"), which comprises the balance sheet as at 30 June 2014, and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period commencing 26 November 2013 to 30 June 2014, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration.

Directors' Responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In Note 1, the directors also state, in accordance with Accounting Standard AASB 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements*, that the financial statements comply with *International Financial Reporting Standards.*

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. These Auditing Standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial report in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*. We confirm that the independence declaration required by the *Corporations Act 2001*, which has been given to the directors of 3D Medical Limited, would be in the same terms if given to the directors as at the time of this auditor's report.

Opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the financial report of 3D Medical Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the company's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the period commencing 26 November 2013 to 30 June 2014; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Regulations 2001*; and

(b) the financial report also complies with *International Financial Reporting Standards* as disclosed in Note 1.

Emphasis of matter - Reissued Financial Report

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to the following matter. As indicated in Note 1, Reissued Financial Report, the attached financial report of 3D Medical Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014 is a "reissued financial report" and supersedes the financial report signed by the directors on 12 September 2014. This audit report supersedes our audit report dated 12 September 2014 relating to the previously issued and now superseded financial report.

RSM Bird Cameron Partners

RSM BIRD CAMERON PARTNERS

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R B MIANO
Partner

Melbourne, VIC
Dated: 30 October 2014