

WEARABLE HEALTH SOLUTIONS, INC.

Form 424B4

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Under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended

Registration 333-210769

3,000,000 Shares of Common Stock

We are registering up to 3,000,000 shares of common stock of Wearable Health Solutions, Inc. f/k/a Medical Alarm Concepts Holding, Inc. (the "Company") by the selling stockholders, including 1,611,110 shares issuable upon conversion of outstanding convertible notes (the "Notes") and 1,388,890 shares issuable upon conversion of 138,889 outstanding shares of Series C Preferred Stock ("Series C Preferred").

The selling stockholders may sell the shares from time to time in the principal market on which the stock is traded at the prevailing market price or in negotiated transactions.

We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholders. We have agreed to pay the expenses of this registration.

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should consider carefully the risk factors beginning on page 2 of this prospectus before purchasing any of the shares offered by this prospectus.

Our common stock is quoted on the OTCQB and trades under the symbol "WHSI". On June 22, 2016, the last reported sale price of our common stock as reported on the OTCQB was \$.11 per share.

We may amend or supplement this prospectus from time to time by filing amendments or supplements as required. You should read the entire prospectus and any amendments or supplements carefully before you make your investment decision.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is July 6, 2016.

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You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized any other person to provide you with different information. If anyone provides you with different or inconsistent information, you should not rely on it. We are not making an offer to sell these securities in any jurisdiction where offer or sale is not permitted. You should assume that the information appearing in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date on the front cover of this prospectus. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since that date.

For investors outside the United States, we have not done anything that would permit this offering or possession or distribution of this prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required, other than in the United States. You are required to inform yourselves about and to observe any restrictions relating to this offering and the distribution of this prospectus outside of the United States.

This prospectus includes estimates, statistics and other industry and market data that we obtained from industry publications, research, surveys and studies conducted by third parties and publicly available information. Such data involves a number of assumptions and limitations and contains projections and estimates of the future performance of the industries in which we operate that are subject to a high degree of uncertainty. This prospectus also includes data based on our own internal estimates. We caution you not to give

undue weight to such projections, assumptions and estimates.

Prospectus Summary

This summary highlights information contained in other parts of this prospectus. Because it is only a summary, it does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in our securities and it is qualified in its entirety by, and should be read in conjunction with, the more detailed information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, especially the section entitled "Risk Factors" and our consolidated financial statements and related notes, before deciding to buy our securities. Unless otherwise stated, all references to "us," "our," "we," "Wearable Health Solutions, Inc." the "Company" and similar designations refer to Wearable Health Solutions, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Our Company

We were organized in 2008. We manufacture medical alarm devices that are used to summon help in the event of an emergency. While these devices are primarily designed for the elderly, we believe there is also a market for those who are physically disabled, as well as for persons living alone.

Our flagship product is called the MediPendant®, which is a personal emergency alarm that is used to summon help in the event of an emergency at home. Currently, approximately 60% of all medical alarms being sold in the United States right now are first-generation technologies that require the user to speak and listen through a central base station unit. The MediPendant®, however, offers a product that has the speaker in the pendant, enabling the user to simply speak and listen directly through the pendant in the event of an emergency.

We also manufacture the iHelp mobile medical alarm device. The iHelp is a next-generation medical alarm that utilizes T-Mobile's 2G network. Users of the iHelp mobile medical alarm can take the device with them wherever there is cellular service. There is no base station and the iHelp only requires a cellular signal in order to work.

We are in the process of implementing a new product called the iHelp+ (iHelp plus 3G). iHelp+ is a cellular medical alert system that operates on a 3G network. Initially, it will be operating on the AT&T network (GSM - Global), and within a few months it will also be able to operate on the Verizon (CDMA - USA) network as well. It is Bluetooth and Wi-Fi enabled. It has a much broader reach than the iHelp, as well as additional functions, such as fall detection and geo-fencing (ability to pre-set an area and alert loved ones if the user leaves or enters the pre-set area).

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The Offering

Common stock offered by the selling stockholders:	3,000,000 shares of the Company's \$.0001 par value common stock
Common stock outstanding before and after this offering:	7,874,177 ⁽¹⁾ and 10,874,177 ⁽²⁾
Use of proceeds:	We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of shares in this offering by the selling stockholders.
Trading symbol:	WHSI
Risk factors:	You should carefully consider the information set forth in this prospectus and, in particular, the specific factors set forth in the "Risk Factors" section beginning on page 3 of this prospectus before deciding whether or not to invest in shares of our common stock.

(1) The number of outstanding shares before the offering is based upon 7,874,177 shares outstanding as of June 22, 2016.

(2) The number of outstanding shares after the Offering assumes that all outstanding Notes and Preferred Stock for which the underlying shares have been registered herein will be converted or exercised into shares of Common Stock.

About Us

Our principal executive offices are located at 200 West Church Road, Suite B, King of Prussia, PA 19406, and our telephone number is (877) 639-2929.

Our website addresses' are www.medipendant.com, www.ihelpalarm.com and www.medicalalarmconcepts.com. The information contained on, connected to or that can be accessed via our websites are not part of this prospectus. We have included our website addresses in this prospectus as an inactive textual reference only and not as an active hyperlink.

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. Before you invest you should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and the other information in this prospectus. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, operating results and financial condition could be harmed and the value of our stock could go down. This means you could lose all or a part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

Our investors may lose their entire investment because our financial status creates a doubt whether we will continue as a going concern.

As of June 30, 2015, the Company has a working capital deficit of \$808,693. The Company did not generate cash from our operations, have had a stockholders' deficit of \$808,693, and had operating losses for the past two years. These circumstances, among significant others, raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

While we are attempting to generate sufficient revenues, our cash position may not be enough to support our daily operations. While we believe in the viability of our strategy to increase revenues and in our ability to raise additional funds, there can be no assurances to that effect. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to further implement our business plan and generate sufficient revenues.

We may incur operating losses in the foreseeable future. Therefore, our auditors have raised substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

If we are unable to successfully execute any material part of our growth strategy, our future growth and ability to make profitable investments in our business would be harmed.

Our success depends on our ability to expand our business while maintaining profitability. We may not be able to sustain our growth or achieve profitability on a quarterly or annual basis in future periods. Our future growth and profitability will depend upon a number of factors, including, without limitation:

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- the level of competition in our industry;
- our ability to offer new products and to extend existing brands and products into new markets, including international markets;
- our ability to identify, acquire and integrate strategic acquisitions;
- our ability to remain competitive in our pricing;
- our ability to maintain efficient, timely and cost-effective production and delivery of our products;
- the efficiency and effectiveness of our sales and marketing efforts in building product and brand awareness and cross-marketing our brands;
- our ability to identify and respond successfully to emerging trends in our industry;
- the level of consumer acceptance of our products; and
- general economic conditions and consumer confidence.

We may not be successful in executing our growth strategy, and even if we achieve our targeted growth, we may not be able to sustain profitability. Failure to successfully execute any material part of our growth strategy would significantly impair our future growth and our ability to make profitable investments in our business.

Our disclosure controls and procedures have been found to be ineffective and we do not have sufficient and skilled accounting personnel with an appropriate level of technical accounting knowledge and experience to identify and remedy material weaknesses in such controls and procedures.

Ronnie Adams, our Chief Executive Officer/Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of our fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

Based on the evaluation, Mr. Adams concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal controls over financial reporting were not effective as of June 30, 2015.

In the course of making our assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting, we identified the following material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting: we are lacking qualified resources to perform the internal audit functions properly and, in addition, the scope and effectiveness of our internal audit function are yet to be developed; we currently do not have an audit committee; and we are relatively inexperienced with certain complexities within US GAAP and SEC reporting. We did not have sufficient and skilled accounting personnel with an appropriate level of technical accounting knowledge and experience in the application of generally accepted accounting principles accepted in the United States of America commensurate with our disclosure controls and procedures requirements, which resulted in a number of deficiencies in disclosure controls and procedures that were identified as being significant. Our management believes that the number and nature of these significant deficiencies, when aggregated, was determined to be a material weakness.

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We face intense competition and competitive pressures, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Our business is highly competitive. Our products may be subject to competition from lower-cost imports that intensify the price competition faced in various markets. Some of our competitors are privately owned and have more latitude to operate than we do as a public company. If we do not successfully compete with these competitors on factors such as new product development, innovation, brand, delivery, customer service, price, and quality, our customers may consider other products. Competitive pressures from our competitors could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We source our products from third-party suppliers located in Asia, which reduces our control over the manufacturing process and may cause variations in quality or delays in our ability to fill orders.

We source all of our Medical Alert parts and materials from third party suppliers located in Asia. We depend on these suppliers to deliver products that are free from defects, comply with our specifications, meet health, safety and delivery requirements, and are competitive in cost. If our suppliers deliver products that are defective or that otherwise do not meet our specifications, our return rates may increase, and the reputation of our products and brands may suffer. In addition, if our suppliers do not meet our delivery requirements or cease doing business with us for any reason, we might miss our customers' delivery deadlines, which could in turn cause our customers to cancel or reduce orders, refuse to accept deliveries, demand reduced prices, or change suppliers. The overseas sourcing of products subjects us to the numerous risks of doing business abroad, including but not limited to, rapid changes in economic or political conditions, civil unrest, political instability, war, terrorist attacks, international health epidemics, work stoppages or labor disputes, currency fluctuations, increasing export duties, trade sanctions and tariffs, and variations in product quality. We may also experience temporary shortages due to disruptions in supply caused by weather or transportation delays. Even if acceptable alternative suppliers are found, the process of locating and securing such alternatives is likely to disrupt our business, and we may not be able to secure alternative suppliers on acceptable terms that provide the same quality product or comply with all applicable laws. Any of these events would cause our business, results of operations, and financial condition to suffer. We had only one supplier during the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and had two suppliers in the year ended June 30, 2015. If relations with either of these suppliers become unfavorable or if we are unable to purchase our product from either of these suppliers for any reason whatsoever, whether within or not within our control, we will need to find other suppliers on at least the same terms and conditions as our current suppliers.

Requirements associated with being a public company have, and will continue to, increase our costs significantly and divert significant resources and management attention.

We are not currently subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") because we have not registered our common stock pursuant to the Exchange Act. However, we have made filings on a voluntary basis and intend to make changes in our corporate governance, corporate internal controls,

internal audit, disclosure controls and procedures and financial reporting and accounting systems to manage our growth and our obligations as a public company. In addition, we will become subject to the Exchange Act reporting requirements under Section 15(d) upon effectiveness of this Registration Statement for at least one year. The expenses that will be required in order to adequately manage our obligations as a public company are material. Compliance with the various reporting and other requirements applicable to public companies will also require considerable time and attention of management. We cannot predict or estimate the amount of the additional costs we may incur, the timing of such costs, or the degree of impact that our management's attention to these matters will have on our business. In addition, the changes we make may not be sufficient to allow us to satisfy our obligations as a public company on a timely basis. In addition, being a public company could make it more difficult or more costly for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including directors' and officers' liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced policy limits and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. The impact of these events could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our Board of Directors, our board committees or as executive officers.

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Many of our competitors are also not subject to these requirements, because they do not have securities that are publicly traded on a U.S. securities exchange or other securities exchanges. As a result, these competitors are not subject to the risks identified above. In addition, the public disclosures that are provided pursuant to the SEC's rules and regulations may furnish our competitors with greater competitive information regarding our operations and financial results than we are able to obtain regarding their operations and financial results, thereby placing us at a competitive disadvantage.

Our reporting obligations under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act may be suspended automatically if we have fewer than 300 holders of record on the first day of our fiscal year after the year of effectiveness.

Our Common Stock is not currently registered under the Exchange Act. While we are not currently subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act and have been voluntarily filing reports, we will become subject to the Exchange Act reporting requirements under Section 15(d) upon effectiveness of the current registration statement for at least one year after effectiveness. Our obligation to file reports under Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act will be automatically suspended if, on the first day of any fiscal year, other than a fiscal year in which a registration statement under the Securities Act has gone effective, we have fewer than 300 holders of record. This suspension is automatic and does not require any filing with the SEC. In such an event, we may cease providing periodic reports and current or periodic information, including operational and financial information. As of June 22, 2016, we had approximately 132 holders of record.

Unless we register a class of our securities pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act, we will only be subject to the periodic reporting obligations imposed by Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act which may limit the information on the Company available to shareholders.

Unless we register a class of our securities pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act, we will only be subject to the periodic reporting obligations imposed by Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Accordingly, we will not be subject to the proxy rules, short-swing profit provisions, going-private regulation, beneficial ownership reporting, and the majority of the tender offer rules and the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act. Accordingly, shareholders may have access to less information regarding the activities of the Company and its officers and directors than they otherwise may have if a class of the Company's securities was registered under the Exchange Act.

Risks Related to Our Operations

In the event we are not successful in reaching our revenue targets, additional funds may be required.

We may not be able to proceed with our business plan for the development and marketing of our core services. Should this occur, we may be forced to suspend or cease operations. Management intends to raise additional funds by way of a public or private offering. While we believe in the viability of our strategy to increase revenues and in our ability to raise additional funds, there can be no assurances to that effect. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to further implement our business plan, raise additional money, and generate sufficient revenues.

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While we are attempting to generate sufficient revenues, our cash position may not be enough to support our daily operations.

Management intends to raise additional funds by way of a public offering or additional private offerings, by the exercise of outstanding warrants, or by alternative methods. While we believe in the viability of our strategy to increase revenues and in our ability to raise additional funds, there can be no assurances to that effect. Our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to further implement our business plan, raise additional money, and generate sufficient revenues.

Our ability to adapt to industry changes in technology, or market circumstances, may drastically change the business environment in which we operate.

If we are unable to recognize these changes in good time, are late in adjusting our business model, or if circumstances arise such as pricing actions by competitors, then this could have a material adverse effect on our growth ambitions, financial condition and operating results

The global increase in security threats and higher levels of professionalism in computer crime have increased the importance of effective IT security measures, including proper identity management processes to protect against unauthorized systems access.

Our systems, networks, products, solutions and services remain potentially vulnerable to attacks, which could potentially lead to the leakage of confidential information, improper use of our systems and networks, which could in turn materially adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

We rely on the attraction and retention of talented employees.

Attracting and retaining talented employees in sales and marketing, research and development, finance and general management, as well as of specialized technical personnel, is critical to our success and could also result in business interruptions. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in attracting and retaining all the highly qualified employees and key personnel needed in the future.

We may from time to time be subject to warranty and product liability claims with regard to product performance and effects.

We could incur product liability losses as a result of repair and replacement costs in response to customer complaints or in connection with the resolution of contemplated legal proceedings relating to such claims. Successful claims for damages may be made that are in excess of our insurance coverage. Our insurance could become more expensive and there is no assurance that insurance will still be available on acceptable terms. In addition to potential losses arising from claims and related legal proceedings, product liability claims could affect our reputation and relationships with key customers. As a result, product liability claims could materially impact our financial condition and operating results.

In order to develop additional revenues and further our current products, we have plans to invest in product(s) that are synergistic with our current products.

Investing in these products' adaptive technologies or business models may or may not be successful. They may not be timely nor cost-effective, and there is no assurance the desired results will be achieved. We may need to increase our inventory levels, increase our accounts receivables, and be exposed to bad debt and obsolete inventory, and this would negatively impact our operations and balance sheet.

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We are not averse to acquiring other companies that will increase our revenues, cash flow, and profits.

We would entertain the notion of acquiring attractive candidates that are synergistic to our business model and are accretive to our projected earnings; there is a risk that we will not have the ability to properly integrate these businesses, products, or services with our current business line. We are not certain that we will be able to successfully identify suitable acquisition candidates, and negotiate these deals on terms acceptable to us. In addition, successful integration may involve operational changes, additions, and significant expenses. We may need to borrow money and leveraging ourselves for acquisitions could limit our financial flexibility in the future. If we fail to successfully manage our new product(s) and/or acquisitions, our business may suffer.

We face a risk of a change in control due to the fact that our current officers and directors do not own a majority of our outstanding voting stock.

Our current officers and our directors do not hold voting control over the Company. As a result, our shareholders who are not officers and directors may be able to obtain a sufficient number of votes to choose who serves on our Board of Directors and/or to remove our current directors from the Board of Directors. Because of this, the current composition of our Board of Directors may change in the future, which could in turn have an effect on those individuals who currently serve in management positions with us. If that were to happen, our new management could affect a change in our business focus and/or curtail or abandon our business operations, which in turn could cause the value of our securities, if any, to decline or become worthless.

The ability of our principal stockholders to control our business may limit or eliminate minority stockholders' ability to influence corporate affairs.

The principal holder of our voting capital stock holds 138,889 shares of Series C Preferred Stock, pursuant to a subscription agreement with the Company entered into on March 1, 2016, which gives them majority voting control of the Company, until February 25, 2017. Even thereafter, they will be entitled to ten votes for each share of Series C Preferred Stock owned. Because of their stock ownership, they are in a position to significantly influence membership of our board of directors as well as all other matters requiring stockholder approval. For example, the principal holder of our voting capital stock recently exercised their voting power to approve an amendment to our Articles of Incorporation to increase the amount of the Company's authorized capital stock. The interests of our principal stockholder may differ from the interests of other stockholders with respect to the issuance of shares, business transactions with or sales to other companies, selection of other officers and directors and other business decisions. The minority stockholders have no way of overriding decisions made by our principal stockholder. This level of control may also have an adverse impact on the market value of our shares because our principal stockholder may institute or undertake transactions, policies or programs that result in losses and/or may not take any steps to increase our visibility in the financial community and/or may sell sufficient numbers of shares to significantly decrease our price per share.

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Risks Related to Our Common Stock

The market price of our common stock may decline.

Fluctuations in the price of our securities could contribute to the loss of all or part of your investment. The trading price of our shares has been subject to wide fluctuations in response to various factors, some of which are beyond our control. Any of the factors listed below could have a material adverse effect on your investment in our securities and our securities may trade at prices significantly below the price you paid for them. In such circumstances, the trading price of our securities may not recover and may experience a further decline.

Factors affecting the trading price of our securities may include:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our quarterly financial results or the quarterly financial results of companies perceived to be similar to us;
- changes in the market's expectations about our operating results;
- success of competitors;
- our operating results failing to meet the expectation of securities analysts or investors in a particular period;
- changes in financial estimates and recommendations by securities analysts concerning us or the consumer goods market in general;
- operating and stock price performance of other companies that investors deem comparable to the Company;
- our ability to market new and enhanced products on a timely basis;
- changes in laws and regulations affecting our business;
- commencement of, or involvement in, litigation involving the Company;
- changes in our capital structure, such as future issuances of securities or the incurrence of additional debt;
- the volume of shares of our common stock available for public sale;
- any major change in our board or management;
- sales of substantial amounts of common stock by our directors, executive officers or significant stockholders or the perception that such sales could occur; and
- general economic and political conditions such as recessions, interest rates, fuel prices, international currency fluctuations and acts of war or terrorism.

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Broad market and industry factors may materially harm the market price of our securities irrespective of our operating performance. The stock market in general has experienced price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of the particular companies affected. The trading prices and valuations of these stocks, and of our securities, may not be predictable. A loss of investor confidence in the market for retail stocks or the stocks of other companies which investors perceive to be similar to the Company could depress our stock price regardless of our business, prospects, financial conditions or results of operations. A decline in the market price of our securities also could adversely affect our ability to issue additional securities and our ability to obtain additional financing in the future.

An active and visible trading market for our common stock may not develop.

We cannot predict whether an active market for our common stock will develop in the future. In the absence of an active trading market:

investors may have difficulty buying and selling or obtaining market quotations;
market visibility for our common stock may be limited; and
a lack of visibility for our common stock may have a depressive effect on the market price for our common stock.

Volatility in the price of our common stock may subject us to securities litigation.

The market for our common stock may be characterized by significant price volatility, and we expect that our share price will continue to be more volatile than a seasoned issuer for the indefinite future. In the past, plaintiffs have often initiated securities class action litigation against a company following periods of volatility in the market price of its securities. We may, in the future, be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and liabilities and could divert management's attention and resources.

Our common stock may be considered a "penny stock," and thereby be subject to additional sale and trading regulations that may make it more difficult to sell.

Our common stock may be considered to be a "penny stock" if it does not qualify for one of the exemptions from the definition of "penny stock" under Section 3a51-1 of the Exchange Act, as amended. Our common stock may be a "penny stock" if it meets one or more of the following conditions: (i) the stock trades at a price less than \$5.00 per share; (ii) it is NOT traded on a "recognized" national exchange; (iii) it is not quoted on the Nasdaq Capital Market, or even if so, has a price less than \$5.00 per share; or (iv) is issued by a company that has been in business less than three years with net tangible assets less than \$5 million. The principal result or effect of being designated a "penny stock" is that securities broker-dealers participating in sales of our common stock will be subject to the "penny stock" regulations set

forth in Rules 15-2 through 15g-9 promulgated under the Exchange Act. For example, Rule 15g-2 requires broker-dealers dealing in penny stocks to provide potential investors with a document disclosing the risks of penny stocks and to obtain a manually signed and dated written receipt of the document at least two business days before effecting any transaction in a penny stock for the investor's account. Moreover, Rule 15g-9 requires broker-dealers in penny stocks to approve the account of any investor for transactions in such stocks before selling any penny stock to that investor. This procedure requires the broker-dealer to: (i) obtain from the investor information concerning his or her financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives; (ii) reasonably determine, based on that information, that transactions in penny stocks are suitable for the investor and that the investor has sufficient knowledge and experience as to be reasonably capable of evaluating the risks of penny stock transactions; (iii) provide the investor with a written statement setting forth the basis on which the broker-dealer made the determination in (ii) above; and (iv) receive a signed and dated copy of such statement from the investor, confirming that it accurately reflects the investor's financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives. Compliance with these requirements may make it more difficult and time consuming for holders of our common stock to resell their shares to third parties or to otherwise dispose of them in the market or otherwise.

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A sale or perceived sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock may cause the price of our common stock to decline.

The market price of our shares could decline as a result of sales of substantial amounts of our shares in the public market including the shares included in this Registration Statement, or the perception that these sales could occur. Moreover, the perceived risk of this potential dilution could cause shareholders to attempt to sell their shares and investors to short our common stock. These sales also may make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem reasonable or appropriate.

The recent increase in our authorized capital stock and issuance of common stock upon conversion of outstanding convertible notes and warrants may result in immediate and substantial dilution.

The issuance of common stock upon conversion of the convertible notes and warrants outstanding will result in immediate and substantial dilution to the interests of other stockholders since the holders of the convertible notes and warrants may ultimately receive and sell the full amount of shares issuable in connection with the conversion of such convertible notes and warrants. Although certain of the convertible notes may not be converted if such conversion would cause the holders thereof to own more than 4.99% or 9.99% of our outstanding common stock, this restriction does not prevent the holders of the convertible notes subject to such restrictions from converting some of their holdings, selling those shares, and then converting the rest of its holdings, while still staying below the 4.99%/9.99% limit. In this way, the holders could sell more than any applicable ownership limit while never actually holding more shares than the applicable limits allow. If the holders choose to do this, it will cause substantial dilution to the then holders of our common stock. The recent increase in our authorized capital stock allows shares of common stock to be issued upon such exercises or conversions without having to get stockholder approval in the future. The table below provides the number of shares issuable upon exercise or conversion of each convertible and exchangeable class of securities.

Security	Underlying Shares of Common Stock	Underlying Shares of Preferred Stock
Convertible Notes	67,375,000	
Warrants	106,691,720	6,666,672 Series C
Series A Preferred	688	
Series B Preferred	9,938	
Series C Preferred	68,055,610	
Series D Preferred	42,500,000	

We do not foresee paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future and, as a result, our investors' sole source of gain, if any, will depend on capital appreciation, if any.

We do not plan to declare or pay any cash dividends on our shares of common stock in the foreseeable future and currently intend to retain any future earnings for funding growth. As a result, investors should not rely on an investment in our securities if they require the investment to produce dividend income. Capital appreciation, if any, of our shares may be investors' sole source of gain for the foreseeable future. Moreover, investors may not be able to resell their common stock at or above the price they paid for them.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus includes forward-looking statements. These statements are based on our management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available to our management. The forward-looking statements are contained principally under the headings "Risk Factors," "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and "Business." Forward-looking statements include statements concerning:

- our possible or assumed future results of operations;
- our business strategies;
- our ability to attract and retain customers;
- our ability to sell additional products and services to customers;
- our cash needs and financing plans;
- our competitive position;
- our industry environment;
- our potential growth opportunities;
- expected technological advances by us or by third parties and our ability to leverage them;
- the effects of future regulation; and
- the effects of competition.

All statements in this prospectus that are not historical facts are forward-looking statements. We may, in some cases, use terms such as "anticipates," "believes," "could," "estimates," "expects," "intends," "may," "plans," "potential," "predicts," "should," "will," "would" or similar expressions or the negative of such items that convey uncertainty of future events or outcomes to identify forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements are made based on management's beliefs, estimates and opinions on the date the statements are made and we undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change, except as may be required by applicable law. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to actual results.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will receive no proceeds from the sale of shares of common stock offered by the selling stockholders.

(table of contents)**MARKET PRICE OF AND DIVIDENDS ON REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS****Market for our Common Stock**

Our common stock has been quoted on the OTCQB system under the symbol "WHSI" since June 3, 2016. Prior to June 3, 2016, our common stock was quoted on the OTCQB system under the symbol "MDHI" since March 23, 2016. Prior to March 23, 2016, our common stock was quoted on the OTC Pink Marketplace (formally the OTC Bulletin Board) system under the symbol "MDHI" since January 2, 2009.

The market price of our common stock will be subject to significant fluctuations in response to variations in our quarterly operating results, general trends in the market, and other factors, over which we have little or no control. In addition, broad market fluctuations, as well as general economic, business and political conditions, may adversely affect the market for our common stock, regardless of our actual or projected performance.

The following table sets forth the range of the high and low sales prices per share of our common stock for the fiscal quarters indicated.

Fiscal Year 2016	High	Low
First Quarter	\$0.24	\$0.03

Fiscal Year 2015	High	Low
First Quarter	\$0.50	\$0.30
Second Quarter	\$0.47	\$0.15
Third Quarter	\$0.35	\$0.10
Fourth Quarter	\$0.17	\$0.11

Fiscal Year 2014	High	Low
First Quarter	\$1.76	\$1.12
Second Quarter	\$1.28	\$0.64
Third Quarter	\$1.12	\$0.15
Fourth Quarter	\$0.52	\$0.22

On June 22, 2016, the last reported sale price of our common stock as reported on the OTCQB was \$.11 per share.

Holders of Record

As of June 22, 2016, there were approximately 132 shareholders of record of our common shares.

Dividends

We currently do not pay regular dividends on our outstanding stock. Our policy is to reinvest earnings in order to fund future growth. Therefore, we have not paid, and currently do not plan to declare dividends on our common stock. Although we intend to retain our earnings, if any, to finance the exploration and growth of our business, our Board of Directors will have the discretion to declare and pay dividends in the future.

Payment of dividends in the future will depend upon our earnings, capital requirements, and other factors, which our Board of Directors may deem relevant.

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Equity Compensation Plan Information

We do not have any equity compensation plans under which equity securities of the Company are authorized for issuance and we have not granted any stock options.

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This discussion should be read in conjunction with the other sections of this Registration Statement, including “Risk Factors,” “Description of Business” and the Financial Statements attached hereto pursuant and the related exhibits. The various sections of this discussion contain a number of forward-looking statements, all of which are based on our current expectations and could be affected by the uncertainties and risk factors described throughout this prospectus. See “Forward-Looking Statements.” Our actual results may differ materially.

The following discussion provides information which management believes is relevant to an assessment and understanding of our results of operations and financial condition. The discussion should be read along with our financial statements and notes thereto contained elsewhere in this Registration Statement. The following discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements, which involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ significantly from the results, expectations and plans discussed in these forward-looking statements.

You should read the following information in conjunction with our financial statements and related notes contained elsewhere in this report. You should consider the risks and difficulties frequently encountered by early-stage companies, particularly those engaged in new and rapidly evolving markets and technologies. Our limited operating history provides only a limited historical basis to assess the impact that critical accounting policies may have on our business and our financial performance.

Overview and Recent Events

We manufacture medical alarm devices that are used to summon help in the event of an emergency. While these devices are primarily designed for the elderly, there is also a market for those who are physically disabled, as well as for persons living alone.

We were organized in 2008. Traditional financing has not been available to us and because of this we have historically been forced to raise capital on terms that were highly dilutive. This type of financing, along with several other issues, prevented us from realizing a robust growth rate for our first few years of operation. Since that time, considerable

management time has been spent and investor money utilized to turn our operation around.

Our flagship product is called the MediPendant®, which is a personal emergency alarm that is used to summon help in the event of an emergency at home. Since approximately 60% of all medical alarms currently being sold in the United States right now, are first-generation technologies that require the user to speak and listen through a central base station unit, the MediPendant® has found success by offering a product that has the speaker in the pendant, enabling the user to simply speak and listen directly through the pendant in the event of an emergency.

The MediPendant® is designed to be worn in the bath or shower and offers a 600-foot range, so that the wearer can operate the unit from virtually anywhere within their home or on their property. The product is extremely durable, very reliable, and offers an extremely long battery life. The MediPendant® has voice prompts that alert the user of the operational status of the device. This gives the user some peace of mind during an emergency because they know with certainty that their distress signal has been activated and help is being summoned.

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We also manufacture the iHelp mobile medical alarm device. The iHelp is a next-generation medical alarm that utilizes T-Mobile's 2G network. Users of the iHelp mobile medical alarm can take the device with them wherever there is cellular service. There is no base station and only requires a cellular signal in order to work.

We have invested time, manpower, and money into the development of this product. On September 30, 2014, we signed an agreement for a \$300,000 line of credit to enable us to launch the iHelp, and to build the infrastructure that allowed us to buy and track air time from T-Mobile for cellular operation of this unit. The credit line was increased to \$500,000 in January 2015. The iHelp has enhanced features and functions including an advanced GPS system, the ability to remotely locate a loved one, and a dealer portal that enables dealers to manage their own iHelp customer base. A significant amount of time was spent on the backend systems, including the dealer portal. iHelp dealers have significant benefits, most importantly the ease of use in ordering product, activating and deactivating customers, tracking their customer usage, and creating and printing a variety of reports to assist in billing and collecting revenues. The iHelp dealer program is a turn-key program that offers the dealer the opportunity to provide his/her customers with the latest products without having to change his/her own backend.

We are in the process of implementing a new product called the iHelp+ (iHelp plus 3G). iHelp+ is a cellular medical alert system that operates on a 3G network. Initially, it will be operating on the AT&T network (GSM - Global), and within a few months we expect that it should also be able to operate on the Verizon (CDMA - USA) network as well. It is Bluetooth and Wi-Fi enabled. It has a much broader reach than the iHelp, as well as additional functions, such as fall detection and geo-fencing (ability to pre-set an area and alert loved ones if the user leaves or enters the pre-set area).

Additionally, the iHelp+ will be used as the communication device for a wellness bracelet and other Bluetooth-enabled devices used for collecting vital sign data and storing the data in any requested manner in encrypted HIPAA-compliant cloud servers for access by proper parties.

On July 10, 2008, we entered into a Purchase Agreement and Patent Assignment Agreement (the "Agreement") effective July 31, 2008. We were obligated to pay the seller \$2,500,000 on June 30, 2012. The Agreement specifies interest of 6% payable monthly, commencing on July 31, 2008. The seller had the right to reacquire all patents and applications if payment was not made on June 30, 2012; however, this agreement has been extended quarterly since June 30, 2012. The patent purchase agreement refers to patent #RE41845 and RE41392. The scope of the patents is as follows: A personal emergency communication system includes a user-carried portable communication unit having a single button, which when depressed by the user, wirelessly sends a call request signal to a base unit. The base unit initiates a telephone call through a dial-up network to an emergency response center and places an operator at the emergency center responder in wireless voice communication with the portable unit when the call is connected. The telephone number to be called can be stored in at least one of the portable unit and the base unit. A speech synthesizer operating in combination with automated voice messages stored in at least one of the base unit and portable unit system memory are used to advise the user of the status of the call, and to provide the user with verbal confirmation that functional systems of the base unit are operating properly.

In June 2015, we made a decision to terminate our patent agreement with Nevin Jenkins, the patent holder. Mr. Jenkins and the Company agreed to a new revised licensing agreement whereby we still have the ability to order product utilizing the patent. We feel that the old agreement was too costly, and money would be better served based on our decision of investing in more cellular type mPERS devices. Our new agreement with Mr. Jenkins will enable us to continue selling the MediPendant® based on a cost plus structure. Pursuant to the terms of the new agreement, we agreed to turn over to Mr. Jenkins all excess parts in inventory and tooling that were in our factory in China. In exchange for this, we retained the license to sell the MediPendant® in the United States. We also agreed that were we to purchase the MediPendant® from Mr. Jenkins, we would pay “cost” plus \$25 per unit. The excess parts and tooling in China amount to approximately \$35,000 and were not valued on our books. We agreed to a credit of \$25 on each MediPendant® sold to us until the entire \$35,000 was utilized. This number converts to 1,400 units.

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Pursuant to certain subscription agreements dated March 1, 2016 and March 3, 2016, we sold \$612,500 worth of units (the “Units”), pursuant to separate subscription agreements with accredited investors entered into on March 1, 2016 and March 3, 2016, at a purchase price of \$25,000 per Unit. Each Unit consisted of (i) \$25,000 face amount of 10% original issue discount unsecured convertible notes, convertible into shares of the Company’s common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share at a conversion price equal to \$0.01 and (ii) one warrant to purchase 277,778 shares of Series C Convertible Preferred Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, at an exercise price of \$0.09 per share (such sale and issuance, the “Private Placement”). D2CF, LLC, one of the selling stockholders, exercised their rights pursuant to their Warrant and received 138,889 shares of Series C Preferred Stock.

On April 21, 2016 (the “Closing Date”), we closed the sale of one unit for \$400,000 (the “Unit”), pursuant to a subscription agreement (the “Subscription Agreement”) with an accredited investor (the “Investor”). The Unit consisted of (i) 400,000 shares of Series D Preferred Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the “Preferred D Shares”). Each of the Preferred D Shares are convertible into 100 shares of the Company’s common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share; and (ii) one warrant (the “Warrant”) to purchase 40,000,000 shares of Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share, at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share, subject to adjustment, and expires three years from the date of issuance.

On June 14, 2016 (the “Closing Date”), we closed the sale of one unit for \$25,000 (the “Unit”), pursuant to a subscription agreement (the “Subscription Agreement”) with an accredited investor (the “Investor”) at a purchase price of \$25,000 per Unit. The Unit consisted of (i) 25,000 shares of Series D Preferred Stock, par value \$0.0001 per share (the “Preferred D Shares”) which are convertible into 100 shares of Common Stock per Preferred Share and (ii) one warrant (the “Warrant”) to purchase 25,000 shares of Common Stock, \$.0001 par value per share, at an exercise price of \$0.01 per share.

The Company is prohibited from effecting a conversion of the Preferred D Shares to the extent that, as a result of such conversion, such Investor would beneficially own more than 4.99% of the number of shares of Common Stock outstanding immediately after giving effect to the issuance of shares of Common Stock upon conversion of the Preferred D Shares, which beneficial ownership limitation may be increased by the holder up to, but not exceeding, 9.99%.

Results of Operations

Comparison of Three Months Ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

Revenue. Revenue generated during the quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were \$325,095 and \$279,627, respectively; representing a 16% or \$45,468 increase, resulting from a change in strategic business direction toward larger orders to dealers with its new product(s), and more widespread product distribution. The Company believes this change in business direction will lead to stronger growth and margins and higher overall sales during future periods.

During the quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, revenue were generated from sales to distributors, resellers and from direct sales to consumers who pay the Company for monthly monitoring services.

Cost of Revenue. Cost of revenue incurred during quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were \$91,470 and \$124,490, respectively, representing a 27% or \$33,020 decrease. The decrease in cost of revenue was mainly due to the Company's new product iHelp and its sales method of selling equipment to other dealers, which has lower cost than products sold during the same period last year.

Gross Profit. Gross profit generated during quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$233,625 and \$155,137, respectively. The gross profit margin for quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 was 72% and 55%, respectively. The increase of gross profit was the result of both increased revenue and decreased cost of revenue.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses for quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were \$353,896 and \$225,337, respectively; representing 57% or \$128,559 increase in general and administrative expense mainly due to the increase of salary and consulting fees.

Selling Expenses. Selling expenses incurred during quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were \$69,768 and \$107,835, respectively. The \$38,067 or 35% decrease was mainly due to the reduced amount of marketing expenses charged by Costco.

Change in Fair Value of Derivative Instrument. Changes in fair value of derivative instrument generated income of \$82,057 during quarter ended March 31, 2016. The Company didn't have any derivative liabilities during the quarter ended March 31, 2015.

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Interest expense-related party. Interest expense-related party was \$6,643 and \$5,487 for the quarters ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Interest Expense. Interest expense for the quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$32,280 and \$37,910, respectively. The \$5,630 or 15% decrease in interest expense was mainly due to the termination of patent loan agreement.

Net Loss. Net loss incurred during quarters ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$146,905 and \$221,432, respectively. Change in net loss is due to the reasons stated above.

Comparison of Nine Months Ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

Revenue. Revenue generated during the nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were \$996,727 and \$791,708, respectively; representing a 26% or \$205,019 increase, resulting from a change in strategic business direction toward more widespread product distribution to dealers. The Company believes this change in business direction will lead to stronger growth and margins and higher overall sales during future periods. During the nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, revenue were generated from sales to distributors, resellers and from direct sales to consumers who pay the Company for monthly monitoring services.

Cost of Revenue. Cost of revenue incurred during nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were \$301,427 and \$227,549, respectively, representing a 32% or \$73,878 increase. The increase in cost of revenue was mainly due to the Company's new product iHelp and its sales method of selling equipment to other dealers, thereby increasing revenues and as a result sales margins.

Gross Profit. Gross profit generated during nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$695,300 and \$564,159, respectively. The gross profit margin for nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 was 70% and 71%, respectively. The decrease in gross profit margin was mainly due to more revenue generated from the sales of its new product iHelp directly to other dealers, which has lower gross profit margin.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses for nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were \$939,250 and \$591,051, respectively; representing 59% or \$348,199 increase in general and administrative expense mainly due to the increase of salary and consulting fees.

Selling Expenses. Selling expenses incurred during nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 were \$122,700 and \$237,719, respectively. The \$115,019 or 48% decrease was mainly due to the reduced amount of marketing expenses charged by Costco.

Change in Fair Value of Derivative Instrument. Change in fair value of derivative instrument incurred income of \$82,057 during nine months ended March 31, 2016; in contrast, changes in fair value of derivative instrument generated expense of \$11,335 during nine months ended March 31, 2015.

Interest expense-related party. Interest expense-related party was \$19,378 and \$8,421 for the nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The \$10,957 or 130% increase was due to the increase of credit line.

Interest Expense. Interest expense for the nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$59,428 and \$113,455, respectively. The \$54,027 or 48% decrease in interest expense was mainly due to the termination of patent loan agreement.

Net Loss. Net loss incurred during nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015 was \$363,399 and \$397,822, respectively. Change in net loss is due to the reasons stated above.

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Comparison of Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014

Revenue. Revenue generated during the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were \$1,147,099 and \$1,153,693, respectively; representing a 1% or \$6,594 decrease in the year ended June 30, 2015 comparing with last year, resulting from a change in strategic business direction toward more widespread product distribution and away from reliance on only a few resellers and distributors. We believe this change in business direction will lead to stronger growth and margins and higher overall sales during future periods. During 2015 and 2014, revenue was generated from sales to distributors, resellers and from direct sales to consumers who pay us for monthly monitoring services.

Cost of Revenue. Cost of revenue incurred during years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 were \$366,702 and \$324,503, respectively, representing a 13% or \$42,199 increase in the year ended June 30, 2015 comparing with last year. The increase of cost of sales was mainly due to higher cost of sales products sold during current fiscal year as compared with previous fiscal year.

Gross Profit. Gross profit generated during fiscal 2015 and 2014 was \$780,397 and \$829,190, representing 6% or \$48,793 decrease in the year ended June 30, 2015 comparing with last year. The gross profit margin for 2015 and 2014 were 68% and 72%, respectively.

Selling Expenses. Selling expenses incurred during fiscal 2015 and 2014 was \$305,738 and \$212,133, respectively, representing \$93,605 or 44% increase in the year ended June 30, 2015 comparing with last year. During fiscal 2015, we shifted our sales emphasis more toward brand marketing, which contributed to the increase in sales expenses.

General and Administrative. General and administrative expenses for fiscal 2015 and 2014 were \$987,035 and \$1,695,423, respectively; representing 42% or \$708,388 decrease in the year ended June 30, 2015 comparing with last year. During the year ended June 30, 2014, the Company issued 1,493,669 shares of common stock to management pursuant to Global Settlement Agreement and recorded stock compensation expense of \$ 955,948. The Company also issued 50,000 shares of common stocks to a shareholder for consulting services during the year ended June 30, 2014 which was valued at \$38,500.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company issued 1,375,000 shares of common stock to consultants for services performed. Those shares were valued at \$305,039 which was amortized over service period.

Change in Fair Value of Derivative Instrument. Changes in fair value of derivative instrument generated \$1,514,947 income during fiscal 2014; while expense generated from the changes in fair value of derivative instrument during 2015 was \$11,335.

Interest Expense. Interest expense for fiscal 2015 and 2014 were \$117,350 and \$189,220, respectively. The \$71,870 or 38% decrease in interest expense was mainly due to the decrease of loan amount. The Company also recorded interest expense of \$8,436 and \$22,320 for the year ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, on credit line from related parties.

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Gain from Termination of Patent Agreement. On July 10, 2008, the Company entered into a Purchase Agreement and Patent Assignment Agreement (the "Agreement") effective July 31, 2008. The Company was obligated to pay the seller \$2,500,000 on June 30, 2012. The Agreement specifies interest of 6% payable monthly, commencing on July 31, 2008. The seller had the right to reacquire all patents and applications if payment was not made on June 30, 2012. This agreement had been extended quarterly since June 30, 2012. This patent was recorded as an intangible asset and amortized over its estimated useful life. In June 2015, we made decision to terminate the Agreement. Upon termination of this Agreement, the loan payable of \$2,500,000 and unamortized balance of intangible asset of \$1,023,804 were written off and a gain of \$1,476,196 was recorded.

Net Income (Loss). Net income for 2015 and 2014 was \$826,699 and \$225,041, respectively, for the reasons stated above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of March 31, 2016 and June 30, 2015, we had \$134,088 and \$1,335 in cash, respectively.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, our operating activities incurred net cash outflow of \$462,969 and \$366,828, respectively. The main reasons for the change in net cash used in operating activities are outlined below:

1. Changes in fair value of derivative instrument during nine months ended March 31, 2016 generated non-cash income of \$82,057; in contrast such changes incurred non-cash cost of \$11,335 during same period of last year.
2. During the nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, stock-based compensation generated non-cash expense of \$166,919 and \$1,750, respectively.
3. During the nine months ended March 31, 2015, amortization of patent generated non-cash loss of \$58,877; during the same period of current year, there was no accounting transaction of similar nature.
4. During the nine months ended March 31, 2016, amortization of debt discount generated non-cash loss of \$25,080; during the same period of last fiscal year, there was no accounting transaction of similar nature.
5. During the nine months ended March 31, 2016, the increase of prepaid expense generated net cash outflow of \$164,192 and \$18,350, respectively.
6. During the nine months ended March 31, 2016, the Company generated net cash inflow of \$5,228 through decreasing of inventories; comparably during the same period of 2015, the purchasing of inventory generated net cash outflow of \$91,151.

During the nine months ended March 31, 2015, the Company lent \$30,000 to one of employees. There was no transaction in similar nature during the same period of current year.

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During the nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, financing activities generated net cash inflow of \$586,222 and \$391,608, respectively. Main reasons for the change in net cash provided by financing activities were outlined below:

1. During the nine months ended March 31, 2016, the Company received proceeds of \$612,500 through issuance of convertible notes; there was no transaction of similar nature during the same period of previous fiscal year.
2. During the nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company received proceeds of \$0 and \$396,608 by obtaining a credit line from a company, which is partially owned by the Company's CEO.
3. During the nine months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company spent \$39,713 and \$5,000 for the repayment of other notes payables.
4. During the nine months ended March 31, 2016, the Company received proceeds of \$20,000 from an unrelated individual; there was no transaction of similar nature during corresponding period last year.
5. During the nine months ended March 31, 2016, the Company received proceeds of \$12,500 through exercise of warrants; there was no transaction of similar nature during the same period of previous fiscal year.
6. During the nine months ended March 31, 2016, the Company made repayment of \$19,065 to related party; there was no transaction of similar nature during the same period of previous fiscal year.

We believe we can satisfy our cash requirements for the next twelve months with our existing cash and current cash flow from business operations, although there can be no assurance to that effect. If we are unable to satisfy our cash requirements, we may be unable to proceed with our plan of operation. We do not anticipate the purchase or sale of any significant equipment. We also do not expect any significant additions to the number of employees. The foregoing represents our best estimate of our cash needs based on current planning and business conditions. In the event we are not successful in reaching our initial revenue targets, additional funds may be required, and we may not be able to proceed with our business plan for the development and marketing of our core services. Should this occur, we may be forced to suspend or cease operations.

We anticipate incurring operating losses in the foreseeable future. Therefore, our auditors have raised substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014, we had \$1,335 and \$7,673 in cash, respectively.

During fiscal 2015 and 2014, operating activities used net cash of \$466,372 and \$25,684, respectively. Main reasons for the \$440,688 change in net cash used in operating activities were outlined below:

1. Net income generated during 2015 and 2014 was \$826,699 and \$225,041.
2. Stock issued for services was \$284,370 and \$994,448 in 2015 and 2014, respectively.
3. Changes in fair value of derivative instrument during 2014 generated non-cash income of \$1,514,947; while during 2015 such changes incurred net non-cash loss of \$11,335.
4. During 2015, termination of patent purchase agreement generated non-cash income of 1,476,197; there was no transaction of similar nature during 2014.

5. During fiscal 2015 and 2014, the increase of accounts receivable generated net cash outflow of \$62,924 and 33,249, respectively.
6. During 2015, the changes of deferred revenue generated net cash outflow of \$11,533 while, it has generated net cash inflow of \$105,206 during 2014.

During fiscal 2015 and 2014, investing activities used net cash of \$30,000 and \$0, respectively.

During fiscal 2015, the Company lent \$30,000 to one of employees. There was no transaction in similar nature during previous year. The loan was made pursuant to a secured promissory note that calls for the entire amount of the loan to be paid in full on or before December 31, 2015. The loan does not bear interest and payments of principal are to be made as soon as possible or in incremental amounts acceptable to the Company. Repayment of the loan is secured by 60,000 common shares of the Company owned by the employee that have been pledged as collateral.

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During fiscal 2015 and 2014, financing activities generated net cash inflow of 490,034 and \$27,500, respectively. The increase of \$462,534 was mainly due the following reasons.

1. During 2015, proceeds from credit line generated net cash inflow of \$388,000; there was no transaction in similar nature during 2014.
2. During 2015, proceeds from note payable, net of repayment were \$81,294, comparing to \$5,000 during fiscal 2014.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

At December 31, 2015, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As such, we are not exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in such relationships.

At March 31, 2016, we did not have any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, such as entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities, established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes. As such, we are not exposed to any financing, liquidity, market or credit risk that could arise if we had engaged in such relationships.

CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

History

On June 4, 2008, we were incorporated under the laws of the State of Nevada as Medical Alarm Concepts, Inc. We were formed for the sole purpose of acquiring all of the membership units of Medical Alarm Concepts LLC, a Pennsylvania limited liability company (“Medical LLC”). On May 26, 2016, we filed an Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of the State of Nevada changing our name to Wearable Health Solutions, Inc. Traditional financing has not been available to us and because of this we have historically been forced to raise capital on terms that were highly dilutive. We believe that this type of financing, along with several other issues,

prevented us from realizing a robust growth rate for our first few years of operation. Since that time, considerable management time has been spent and investor money utilized to turn our operations around.

Company Overview

We manufacture medical alarm devices that are used to summon help in the event of an emergency. While these devices are primarily designed for the elderly, there is also a market for those who are physically disabled, as well as for persons living alone.

Our flagship product is called the MediPendant®, which is a personal emergency alarm that is used to summon help in the event of an emergency *at home*. Since approximately 60% of all medical alarms currently being sold in the United States currently are first-generation technologies that require the user to speak and listen through a central base station unit, the MediPendant® has found success by offering a product that has the speaker in the pendant, enabling the user to simply speak and listen directly through the pendant in the event of an emergency.

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The MediPendant® is designed to be worn in the bath or shower and offers a 600-foot range, so that the wearer can operate the unit from virtually anywhere within their home or on their property. The product is extremely durable, very reliable, and offers an extremely long battery life. The MediPendant® has voice prompts that alert the user of the operational status of the device. This gives the user some peace of mind during an emergency because they know with certainty that their distress signal has been activated and help is being summoned.

We also manufacture the iHelp mobile medical alarm device. The iHelp is a next-generation medical alarm that utilizes T-Mobile's 2G network. Users of the iHelp mobile medical alarm can take the device with them wherever there is cellular service. There is no base station and only requires a cellular signal in order to work.

We have invested time, manpower, and money into the development of this product. On September 30, 2014, we signed an agreement for a \$300,000 line of credit to enable us to launch the iHelp, and to build the infrastructure that allowed us to buy and track air time from T-Mobile for cellular operation of this unit. The credit line was increased to \$500,000 in January 2015. The iHelp has enhanced features and functions including an advanced GPS system, the ability to remotely locate a loved one, and a dealer portal that enables dealers to manage their own iHelp customer base. A significant amount of time was spent on the backend systems, including the dealer portal. iHelp dealers have significant benefits, most importantly the ease of use in ordering product, activating and deactivating customers, tracking their customer usage, and creating and printing a variety of reports to assist in billing and collecting revenues. The iHelp dealer program is a turn-key program that offers the dealer the opportunity to provide his/her customers with the latest products without having to change his/her own backend.

We are in the process of implementing a new product called the iHelp+ (iHelp plus 3G). iHelp+ is a cellular medical alert system that operates on a 3G network. Initially, it will be operating on the AT&T network (GSM - Global), and within a few months we expect that it should also be able to operate on the Verizon (CDMA - USA) network as well. It is Bluetooth and Wi-Fi enabled. It has a much broader reach than the iHelp, as well as additional functions, such as fall detection and geo-fencing (ability to pre-set an area and alert loved ones if the user leaves or enters the pre-set area).

Additionally, the iHelp+ has the ability to be used as the communication device for a wellness bracelet and other Bluetooth-enabled devices used for collecting vital sign data and storing the data in any requested manner in encrypted HIPAA-compliant cloud servers for access by proper parties.

Our principal executive offices are located at 200 West Church Road, Suite B, King of Prussia, PA 19406, and our telephone number is (877) 639-2929. Our website addresses are www.medipendant.com, www.ihelpalarm.com and www.medicalalarmconcepts.com.

New Product Development

The design and development of wearable ‘biosensor’ devices, such as the iHelp+ for health and wellness, has garnered much attention in the public and healthcare community during the last few years. This is primarily motivated by increasing healthcare costs and propelled by recent technology advances in miniature bio-sensing devices, micro-computing technology, and wireless communications. The advance of wearable sensor-based systems is expected to transform the future of “telehealth”, personal emergency response (PERS, mPERS) and remote monitoring, by enabling ubiquitous, convenient-to-use, cost-effective and proactive personal health management with real and near real-time monitoring and archiving of personal safety, health, and environmental conditions.

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Beyond the recent emergence of smart mobile wireless and geographic location solutions, these systems will integrate via Bluetooth low energy 4.0 and other technologies with FDA approved medical devices and biosensors. We will be able to collect data on vital signs, send this data to HIPAA compliant servers in the cloud, and allow access by caregivers, nurses, doctors, hospitals, and other health organizations. This process can facilitate low-monthly-cost wearable solutions for the implementation of monitoring of users, all day and anywhere, for emergency, health, and activity status changes. This evolution will change the face of the traditional PERS device into a WHAM (Wearable Health & Alarm Monitoring) market.

Market Background

Living arrangements have changed greatly in the United States among older people and other potentially vulnerable segments of the population, including those with physical disabilities and/or medical conditions. During the 20th century, one of the most dramatic changes in the lives of the aging in the United States was the rise of the number of aging people living at home alone. In 1910, for example, only 12% of widows age 65 or older lived alone. In 1970, this figure was 70% and today it is estimated to be substantially higher.

In the 21st century, this trend has gained momentum and become stronger than ever, with more of the aging and medically at risk population living alone at present than at any other time in the past, especially with the rise of the aging Baby Boomer population. The Baby Boomers, those born between 1946 and 1964, started turning 65 years old in 2011, with the number of older people set to increase dramatically during the 2010 to 2030 time period. According to a 2009 analysis of U.S. Current Population Survey data, “between 2010 and 2030, the number of people age 65 and older is projected to grow by 31.7 million or 79.2%.” Thus, the older population in 2030 is projected to be twice as large as in 2000, growing from 35 million to 71.5 million, representing 20% of the total U.S. population around the year 2030.

This social dynamic of a rising older population is true in both the United States as well as in many developed nations worldwide. Likewise, social change, technological advancements, and general lifestyle choices have promoted increased independence and the ability to live alone among other potentially vulnerable segments of the population such as those with physical disabilities or medical conditions. These groups can be especially susceptible to health problems and concerns for their physical wellbeing. Experts and even common sense agree that in order to help facilitate independence and safety, more help is needed to provide these people with a point of contact in case of emergency, or the benefit of support in a time of need. It was in response to this situation that the personal emergency response systems (PERS) industry emerged in the United States and developed the first personal medical alarm. The most obvious and common use for personal medical alarms is as a safeguard for the aged and persons with certain medical conditions, in case of an age or health related incident that requires immediate attention, and in which the victim is unable to reach out for assistance via traditional means, including the ability to make a telephone call.

Effective personal emergency response systems, with their emergency alert capabilities, are a key technology solution that can greatly help the vulnerable segment of the population live a more free and active life while maintaining the

security of being able to access immediate assistance as needed. In fact, there has been a boom in the PERS market in recent years because of the growing aging population worldwide. According to Forrester Research, Inc., the PERS market in the United States has grown at double digit rates, from approximately \$350 million in 2004 to \$2 billion in 2012 and increasing every year thereafter.

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Today, however, while the PERS industry has been around for a long time, much of the technology within the industry has unfortunately remained stagnant. Many of the original PERS solutions are still designed today to provide alerts whereby a push of a button simply triggers a call center operator to respond by calling the device user at home, with two-way voice communication done through a centralized speaker box and not the actual device itself. Thus, traditional PERS solutions currently on the market offer communication between user and a call center only through a speaker box. This greatly inhibits the user's freedom and limits their mobility to an area near the speaker box.

Mobile medical alerts have recently been introduced to the market. They are designed for the younger and more active person with medical issues, and also the active elderly adult. And with the emergence of telehealth and biosensor technology, the market is changing again, to even younger people with medical issues that need to be tracked on a regular basis.

We offer a wide range of solutions for the user, from a simple at home medical alarm to a mobile device that enables the user to get help anywhere they go. And now, with the introduction of the iHelp+, users will even be able to get help before they know they need it.

Market Opportunity

The healthcare industry is the largest industry in the world, with the home healthcare market in developed countries in particular growing rapidly, driven in part by aging baby boomers and a growing shift toward moving some types of healthcare away from the hospital and into the home.

These trends help make the home healthcare sector an increasingly attractive market for successful companies that offer effective solutions in the PERS industry space.

The most obvious and common use for personal medical alarms is as a safeguard for the aged and persons with certain medical conditions, not only in case of an age or health related incident that requires immediate attention, but in which the victim is unable to reach out for assistance via traditional means, including the placement of a telephone call. While very few things can prevent falls by aged persons or other unforeseen medical emergencies, medical alarms mitigate the potential harm and expensive hospital stays done by initiating a timely response to such an incident. Tracking devices, like the iHelp+ for wearable biosensors will be able to monitor people with pre-existing conditions.

In fact, there has been a boom in the PERS market in recent years because of the growing aging population worldwide and in the United States in particular. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the number of people over 65 in the United States is set to jump from approximately 34 million today to approximately 65 million in 2025. By 2050, this

number is projected to reach 86.7 million, with many of them living at home or in an alternative home-type environment. Worldwide, this number is expected to double from some 550 million people currently at age 65 years old to over 1.2 billion seniors by the time period around the year 2025.

Not surprisingly, experts in the health care industry expect many of these seniors will want to continue living independently at home for as long as possible. Likewise, more than any aging generation of the past, this population is expected to be more technology-savvy as consumers of healthcare are very interested in playing an active role in personally managing their health and well-being. Importantly, they will likely look to technologies that help them gain access to medical care while being able to remain independent and outside a hospital environment.

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Effective personal emergency response systems (PERS), with their emergency alert capabilities, are a key technology solution that can greatly help the vulnerable segment of the population live a more free and active life while maintaining the security of being able to access immediate assistance as needed. According to Forrester Research, Inc., the PERS market in the United States has grown at double digit rates, from approximately \$350 million in 2004 to \$2 billion in 2012 and increasing every year thereafter

According to statistics from some of the industry's largest providers of traditional PERS solutions, customers of these emergency alert systems are typically individuals over the age of 75 years old that are predominantly female and live alone, with the actual buyers of PERS systems often being the end user's children who purchase the medical alarms for their parents.

Regarding purchases of PERS solutions worldwide, the large majority of customers currently pay for their PERS products out-of-pocket, with government reimbursement for PERS items varying from country to country. In the United States, for example, 25% of PERS sales were government reimbursed in 2004, compared to 35% in Germany, just over 50% in France and nearly 100% in the United Kingdom. Furthermore, it is estimated government reimbursement for PERS will ramp up in a number of countries, further fueling demand for these products.

Interestingly, as an approximation of the potential PERS market size in the United States, Lifeline Systems, Inc., the founder of the PERS industry in the U.S. approximately 25 years ago, served 250,000 users in the United States and Canada around the time frame of 1992. Today, Philips Medical Systems' acquisition of Lifeline Medical Alarm has positioned it as the largest provider of traditional PERS systems with over 700,000 monitored accounts, implying that the total market size of users is likely much larger.

Sales and Marketing

Our marketing efforts are focused in four main areas, 1) Internet sales & marketing, 2) retail distribution, 3) wholesale distribution and 4) international markets.

Internet Sales & Marketing

We market the MediPendant® through our website at www.MediPendant.com and our iHelp mobile medical alarm to dealers at www.ihelpalarm.com. Due to the complex sales process for medical alarms, which often require several phone calls among the end user customer's family members before a decision is reached, the MediPendant® and iHelp websites are used mainly for informational purposes with the actual sale typically taking place over the phone with one of our customer service representatives or one of our many dealers. We use a variety of techniques, such as

Internet paid ad campaigns and social media, in order to drive web traffic to the websites, and initiate potential customer sales calls.

Retail Distribution

We introduced our products to potential retail distributors at the International Security Conference trade show in Las Vegas in April 2016. It is anticipated that retailers will begin offering the new iHelp+ when it begins its rollout, currently anticipated for June 2016.

Wholesale Distribution

We currently have several relationships with wholesalers who resell the MediPendant® and the iHelp in conjunction with their own monitoring services. We believe our relationships with our strategic partners are good. We are currently in discussions with several other wholesale groups looking to distribute our products through their own independent channels.

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International Markets

We also distribute our products in a wholesale manner to selected international markets. To date, we have made sales in Denmark, Ireland, Bermuda, and the People's Republic of China.

Competition

The market for Personal Emergency Response Systems (PERS) is highly fragmented. Because the vast majority of the market participants are private corporations, only limited information about competitors is available.

The vast majority of competitors market first generation PERS systems that rely on a centralized base station for communication between the user and the monitoring center. The second largest of these market participants is believed to be Life Alert, which was founded in 1987. The largest participant is thought to be Philips Medical Systems, which several years ago purchased Lifeline Medical Alarms. Additionally, there are dozens of smaller organizations marketing PERS devices and monitoring services.

Mobile Medical Alerts have recently been introduced to the market. They are designed for the younger and more active person with medical issues and also the active elderly adult.

Termination of Patent Purchase Agreement and New Patent Licensing Agreement

On July 10, 2008, we entered into a Purchase Agreement and Patent Assignment Agreement (the "Agreement") effective July 31, 2008. We were obligated to pay the seller \$2,500,000 on June 30, 2012. The Agreement specifies interest of 6% payable monthly, commencing on July 31, 2008. The seller had the right to reacquire all patents and applications if payment was not made on June 30, 2012; however, this agreement has been extended quarterly since June 30, 2012. The patent purchase agreement refers to patent #RE41845 and RE41392. This patent was recorded as an intangible asset and amortized over its estimated useful life. In June 2015, we made the decision to terminate the Agreement. Upon termination of this Agreement, the loan payable of \$2,500,000 and unamortized balance of intangible asset of \$1,023,804 were written off and a gain of \$1,476,196 was recorded.

The scope of the patents is as follows: A personal emergency communication system includes a user-carried portable communication unit having a single button, which when depressed by the user, wirelessly sends a call request signal to a base unit. The base unit initiates a telephone call through a dial-up network to an emergency response center and

places an operator at the emergency center responder in wireless voice communication with the portable unit when the call is connected. The telephone number to be called can be stored in at least one of the portable unit and the base unit. A speech synthesizer operating in combination with automated voice messages stored in at least one of the base unit and portable unit system memory are used to advise the user of the status of the call, and to provide the user with verbal confirmation that functional systems of the base unit are operating properly.

In June 2015, we made a decision to terminate our patent agreement with Nevin Jenkins, the patent holder. Mr. Jenkins and the Company agreed to a new revised licensing agreement whereby we still have the ability to order and sell product utilizing the patent. We feel that the old agreement was too costly, and money would be better served based on our decision of investing in more cellular type mPERS devices. The new agreement with Mr. Jenkins enables us to continue selling the MediPendant® based on a cost plus structure. Pursuant to the terms of the new agreement, we agreed to turn over to Mr. Jenkins all excess parts in inventory and tooling that were in our factory in China. In exchange for this, we retained the license to sell the MediPendant® in the United States. We also agreed that were we to purchase the MediPendant® from Mr. Jenkins, we would pay “cost” plus \$25 per unit. The excess parts and tooling in China amount to approximately \$35,000 and were not valued on our books. We agreed to a credit of \$25 on each MediPendant® sold to us until the entire \$35,000 was utilized. This number converts to 1,400 units.

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Products

Our primary focus is the sale of our medical alarm and safety alert devices, which are some of the most advanced systems on the market today.

MediPendant®

MediPendant® is our traditional medical alarm product and the world's first monitored two-way voice speakerphone pendant for the personal emergency response (PERS) industry. It allows the user to speak and listen to the operator directly through the pendant. Our alarm pendant also offers superior range radio frequency capabilities and an enhanced communication range that enable the user to move freely in and about the home, including up to an extended range that is revolutionary in the PERS industry. Specifically, the MediPendant® system enables the device wearer to move up to 600+ feet (line of sight) away from the main base station, a distance that far exceeds competitive offerings on the market today that instead require the user to be within speaking distance of the base station box, a situation that may not be conducive to an emergency if the end user is not at the base station. As part of the MediPendant® product offering, users receive our two-way communication pendant, base station unit and a subscription to a contracted around-the-clock personal response service monitoring center.

Emergency calls made through our MediPendant® device are always handled by certified operators who are available around the clock 24-hours a day and guaranteed to remain on the line with MediPendant® subscribers until the problem is resolved and/or help arrives. Operators are trained to immediately assess the situation and can either connect the caller to a loved-one or dispatch medical personnel to the user's location. All emergency operators are prepared to bring calm, professional, knowledgeable insight to any situation. Additionally, the call center can also maintain an important list of personal information for all MediPendant® users that includes an updated list of medications, health information and the subscriber's contact information including home address for location and dispatch purposes. This personal information and medical history are securely stored by the monitoring center and can be provided to the dispatched authority and emergency responders as necessary.

iHelp

We recently announced the launch of a new, advanced medical alarm device called the iHelp. The iHelp is an advanced mobile medical alert system, designed to be easy to use, lightweight yet durable, but with significantly advanced features. We have invested time, manpower, and money into the development and launch of this product. The iHelp has enhanced features and functions including an advanced GPS system, the ability to remotely locate a loved one, voice prompts, and a dealer portal that enables dealers to manage their own iHelp customer base. A significant amount of time was spent on the back end systems, including the dealer portal. iHelp dealers have significant benefits, most importantly the ease of use in ordering product, activating and deactivating customers,

tracking their customer usage, and creating and printing a variety of reports. The iHelp dealer program is a turn-key program that offers the dealer the opportunity to provide his/her customers with the latest products without having to change his/her own “back end” systems.

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iHelp + 3G

The iHelp + 3G are currently in the development stage and are expected to be available to the marketplace by June 2016. The iHelp Plus is similar to the iHelp in that it is an mPERS product. However, the iHelp + 3G will have more advanced features and functions, including the ability to detect if the wearer of the unit falls, such as in the shower, will operate on the “3G” networks when available, and be telehealth enabled. The unit will have superior audio quality, an extended battery life, and will operate on both GSM and CDMA networks allowing for use with AT&T, T-Mobile, Verizon, & Sprint providers domestically, therefore enabling extended coverage almost anywhere the user may go.

Employees

As of March 30, 2016, we had 10 full-time employees.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Our business office is located at 200 West Church Road Suite B, King of Prussia, PA 19406. Our lease has increased annually by 5% since we took possession in February 2011. Rent has increased from \$850 to its current rate of \$957. Our lease is due to expire in February 2017. We anticipate that we will renew the lease on the same terms as we currently have, along with the assumed annual increases of 5%. We believe that this facility is in good operating condition and adequately serves our needs. We anticipate that, if required, suitable additional or alternative space would be available on commercially reasonable terms to accommodate expansion of our operations.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not currently involved in any pending legal proceeding or litigation and we are not aware of any such proceedings contemplated by or against us or our property. To our knowledge, there are no material legal proceedings to which any our directors, officers or affiliates, or any beneficial owner of more than five percent of our common stock, or any associate of any of the foregoing, is a party adverse to us or any of our subsidiaries or has a material interest adverse to us or any of our subsidiaries.

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DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The following table sets forth the names and ages of the members of our Board of Directors and our executive officers and the positions held by each as of date of this prospectus.

Name	Age	Position
Ronnie Adams	67	Chief Executive Officer, President, and Chairman of the Board of Directors
Allen Polsky	71	Executive Vice President, Director

All directors hold office until the next annual meeting of stockholders and the election and qualification of their successors. Officers are elected annually by the board of directors and serve at the discretion of the board.

Family Relationships

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

Executive Biographies

Ronnie Adams

Mr. Adams serves as our CEO, President, Chief Financial Officer, and Director since 2008. He has also served as President and Chief Financial Officer of Consolidated Stainless, Inc., a NASDAQ (NMS) company resulting from an IPO in 1995, which he started from inception and grew to over \$60 million. Mr. Adams was the recipient of the prestigious Entrepreneur of the Year Award in 1996, sponsored by Dow Jones, NASDAQ, and Ernst & Young.

Allen Polsky

Mr. Polsky has served as our Executive Vice President and Director since 2008. Mr. Polsky has 30 years of experience in the security and life safety industry and currently serves as the Company's Vice President of Strategic Alliances. Prior to joining the Company, he was co-founder and Executive Vice President of Connective Home Acquisition, a low voltage wiring integrator serving the new home industry.

Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings

To our knowledge, our directors and executive officers have not been involved in any of the following events during the past ten years:

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any bankruptcy petition filed under the Federal bankruptcy laws or any state insolvency law by or against such person or any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time and no receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer was appointed by a court for the business or property of such person or any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;

any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);

being subject to any order, judgment, or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining him from or otherwise limiting his ability (i) to act as a futures commission merchant, introducing broker, commodity trading advisor, commodity pool operator, floor broker, leverage transaction merchant, any other person regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, or an associated person of any of the foregoing, or as an investment adviser, underwriter, broker or dealer in securities, or as an affiliated person, director or employee of any investment company, bank, savings and loan association or insurance company, or engaging in or continuing any conduct or practice in connection with such activity; (ii) his involvement in any type of business practice; or (iii) any activity in connection with the purchase or sale of any security or commodity or in connection with any violation of Federal or State securities laws or Federal commodities laws;

being subject of any order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, of any Federal or State authority barring, suspending or otherwise limiting for more than 60 days the right of such person to engage in any activity described in paragraph (3)(i) of this section, or to be associated with persons engaged in any such activity;

being found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action or by the Commission to have violated any Federal or State securities law, and the judgment in such civil action or finding by the Commission has not been subsequently reversed, suspended, or vacated;

being found by a court of competent jurisdiction in a civil action or by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated any Federal commodities law, and the judgment in such civil action or finding by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission has not been subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated;

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

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

[\(table of contents\)](#)**EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION****Named Executive Officers**

This prospectus contains information about the compensation paid to our named executive officers during 2015. For 2015, we determined that the following officer was our named executive officer for purposes of this prospectus:

- Ronnie Adams – chief executive officer and president
- Allen Polsky – executive vice president

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The following summary compensation table sets forth all compensation awarded to, earned by, or paid to the named executive officer during the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 in all capacities for the accounts of our executive officers, including the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO):

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus or	All Other	Total
		Paid	Commission	Compensation	
		(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Ronnie Adams, Chief Executive Officer and President	2015	\$56,800	\$ -	\$ 6,040	\$62,840
	2014	\$56,800	-	6,040	\$62,840
Allen Polsky, Executive VP	2015	\$12,000	-	-	\$12,000
	2014	\$12,000	-	-	\$12,000

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR END

The following table sets forth information concerning exercisable and unexercisable stock options held by the named executive officers at June 30, 2015. We granted no stock option awards to any named executive officers in 2015. There were no option exercises during 2015.

Option Awards**Equity**

Name	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable		Incentive Plan Awards:		
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date
Ronnie Adams	-	-	-	-	-
Allen Polsky	-	-	-	-	-

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Employment Agreements

We do not have any employment agreements in place with our executive officers and directors.

Director Compensation

How Directors are Compensated

Employee directors do not receive additional compensation for serving on the board beyond the compensation they received for serving as our officers, as described under “Executive Compensation.”

Directors are permitted to receive fixed fees and other compensation for their services as directors. The Board of Directors has the authority to fix the compensation of directors. We reimburse our directors for all reasonable ordinary and necessary business related expenses, but we did not pay directors’ fees or other cash compensation for services rendered as a director in the year ended June 30, 2015 to any individual serving on our Board during that period. We have no standard arrangement pursuant to which our directors are compensated for their services in their capacity as directors. We may pay fees for services rendered as a director when and if additional directors are appointed to the board of Directors. The Board of Directors also reserves the right in the future to award the members of the Board of Directors cash or stock based consideration for their services to the Company, which awards, if granted shall be in the sole determination of the Board of Directors.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Director Independence

Neither Mr. Adams nor Mr. Polsky meet the definition of an “independent” director set forth in Rule 4200(a) (15) of the Market Place Rules of the Nasdaq Stock Market, which is the independence standard that we have chosen to report under.

Board of Directors Meetings and Attendance

The Board of Directors held 4 meetings in 2015 including 4 meetings prior to filing three quarterly and one annual reports. All board members were present at all of the 4 meetings.

Board Committees

Our Board of Directors is currently composed of two members: Ronnie Adams and Allen Polsky. All board actions require the approval of a majority of the directors in attendance at a meeting at which a quorum is present.

We currently do not have an audit committee, nominating committee or compensation committee. Given our size and the development of our business to date, we believe that the board through its meetings can perform all of the duties and responsibilities which might be performed by a committee.

We do not currently have any established procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to our Board of Directors, however, any suggestions on directors, and discussions of board nominees in general, is handled by the entire Board of Directors.

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We intend, however, to establish an audit committee of the board of directors as soon as practical. We envision that the audit committee will be primarily responsible for reviewing the services performed by our independent auditors, evaluating our accounting policies and our system of internal controls. Currently such functions are performed by our Board of Directors. The Board has determined that none of the board members qualifies as a “financial expert” as defined by SEC rules implementing Section 407 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Corporate Governance and Related Matters

Board Leadership Structure

Our board is responsible for the selection of the chairman of the board and the chief executive officer. Our board does not have a policy on whether or not the roles of chief executive officer and chairman should be separate and, if they are to be separate, whether the chairman should be selected from the non-employee directors or be an employee. Currently our chief executive officer acts as chairman. Our board believes that Ronnie Adams, our chief executive officer, is best situated to act as chairman of the board because he is the director most familiar with the Company’s business and industry and is therefore best able to identify the strategic priorities to be discussed by the board.

Our Board’s Role in Risk Oversight

Our management is responsible for risk management on a day-to-day basis. The role of our board includes overseeing the risk management activities of management. Our board oversees our risk management processes directly.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table shows the amount of our common stock beneficially owned as of the date of this Prospectus by (i) each person or group as those terms are used in Section 13(d)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), believed by us to beneficially own more than 5% of our common stock or of our preferred stock, (ii) each of our directors, (iii) each of our executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table, and (iv) all of our directors and executive officers as a group. Except as otherwise noted, each person named in the table has sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares shown as beneficially owned by them, subject to applicable community property laws.

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Name and Addresses of Beneficial Owner	Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned ⁽¹⁾	Percentage of Outstanding Common Stock Beneficially Owned ⁽²⁾	Series	Percentage of Outstanding Preferred Shares Beneficially Owned ⁽³⁾	Series	Percentage of Outstanding Preferred Shares Beneficially Owned ⁽⁴⁾	Total Voting Power
			C	C	D	D	
Ronald Adams 200 West Church Road, Suite B King of Prussia, PA 19406	634,164	7.09%					
Allen Polsky 200 West Church Road, Suite B King of Prussia, PA 19406	227,478	2.89%					
Biotech Debt Liquidation Fund, LLC (Katherine Noel-Zuniga)	493,660						