

**RAZORE ROCK RESOURCES INC.
BAY ADELAIDE CENTRE – EAST TOWER
SUITE 3600, 22 ADELAIDE STREET WEST
TORONTO, ONTARIO M5H 4E3**

**INFORMATION CIRCULAR
MANAGEMENT SOLICITATION**

SOLICITATION OF PROXIES

This Management Information Circular (the “Circular”) is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by and on behalf of the management (the “Management”) of Razore Rock Resources Inc. (the “Corporation”) for use at the Annual General and Special Meeting of Shareholders (the “Meeting”) of the Corporation to be held at the offices of Gardiner Roberts LLP at Suite 3600, 22 Adelaide Street West, Bay Adelaide Centre – East Tower, Toronto, Ontario, at the hour of 11:00 o’clock in the morning (Toronto time), on Wednesday, the 16th day of May, 2018, for the purposes set out in the accompanying Notice of Meeting. The cost of solicitation will be borne by the Corporation.

Although it is expected that the solicitation of proxies will be primarily by mail, proxies may also be solicited personally by the Directors and/or officers of the Corporation at nominal cost. Arrangements have been made with brokerage houses and other intermediaries, clearing agencies, custodians, nominees and fiduciaries to forward solicitation materials to the beneficial owners of the common shares (“**Common Shares**”) held of record by such persons and the Corporation may reimburse such persons for reasonable fees and disbursements incurred by them in doing so. The costs thereof will be borne by the Corporation.

APPOINTMENT AND REVOCATION OF PROXIES

The persons named in the enclosed form of proxy or voting instruction form (“**VIF**”) are officers or Directors of the Corporation (the “**Management Designees**”). **A SHAREHOLDER DESIRING TO APPOINT SOME OTHER PERSON, WHO NEED NOT BE A SHAREHOLDER OF THE CORPORATION, TO REPRESENT HIM OR HER AT THE MEETING MAY DO SO** by inserting such other person’s name in the blank space provided in the form of proxy and depositing the completed proxy with the Transfer Agent of the Corporation, **National Issuer Services Ltd., 760 – 777 Hornby Street, Vancouver, BC, V6Z 1S4**. A proxy can be executed by the shareholder or his attorney duly authorized in writing, or, if the shareholder is a corporation, under its corporate seal by an officer or attorney thereof duly authorized.

In addition to any other manner permitted by law, a valid proxy may be revoked before it is exercised by instrument in writing executed and delivered in the same manner as the proxy at any time up to and including the second last business day preceding the day of the Meeting or any adjournment thereof at which the proxy is to be used or delivered to the Chairman of the Meeting on the day of the Meeting or any adjournment thereof prior to the time of voting and upon either such occurrence, the proxy is revoked.

Please note that Shareholders who receive their Meeting Materials (as defined in the “Advice to Beneficial Shareholders” section below) from Broadridge Investor Communication Solutions, Canada (“**Broadridge**”) or an Intermediary (as defined in the “Advice to Non Registered Shareholders” section below) must return the VIF, once voted, to Broadridge or their Intermediary, as applicable, for the VIF to be dealt with.

DEPOSIT OF PROXY

By resolution of the Directors duly passed, **ALL PROXIES TO BE USED AT THE MEETING MUST BE DEPOSITED NOT LATER THAN 11:00 A.M. ON THE SECOND LAST BUSINESS DAY PRECEDING THE DAY OF THE MEETING, BEING MONDAY, MAY 14, 2018, OR ANY ADJOURNMENT THEREOF, WITH THE TRANSFER AGENT OF THE CORPORATION, NATIONAL ISSUER SERVICES LTD.,**

provided that a proxy may be delivered to the Chairman of the Meeting on the day of the Meeting or any adjournment thereof prior to the time for voting to revoke a valid proxy previously delivered in accordance with the foregoing. A return envelope has been included with this material.

ADVICE TO BENEFICIAL SHAREHOLDERS

Only registered shareholders or the persons they appoint as their proxies are permitted to vote at the Meeting. However, in many cases, Common Shares owned by a person are registered either (a) in the name of an intermediary (an “**Intermediary**”) that the non-registered holder (a “**Non-Registered Holder**”) deals with in respect of the Common Shares (Intermediaries include, among others, banks, trust companies, securities dealers or brokers and trustees or administrators of self-administered registered savings plans, registered retirement income funds, registered education savings plans and similar plans); or (b) in the name of a clearing agency (such as The Canadian Depository for Securities Limited (“**CDS**”)) of which the Intermediary is a participant (a “**Non-Registered Holder**”). In accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 54-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators, the Corporation has distributed copies of the Circular and the accompanying Notice of Meeting together with the form of proxy (collectively, the “**Meeting Materials**”) to the clearing agencies and Intermediaries for onward distribution to Non-Registered Holders of Common Shares.

Non-Registered Holders fall into two categories – those who object to their identity being made known to the issuers of securities which they own (“**Objecting Beneficial Owners**” or “**OBOs**”) and those who do not object to their identity being made known to the issuers of the securities they own (“**Non-Objecting Beneficial Owners**” or “**NOBOs**”). Subject to the provisions of NI 54-101, issuers may request and obtain a list of their NOBOs from Intermediaries via their transfer agent. Pursuant to NI 54-101, issuers may obtain and use the NOBO list for distribution of proxy-related materials directly to such NOBOs.

If you are a Non-Objecting Beneficial Owner and the Corporation or its agent has sent the Meeting Materials directly to you, your name and address and information about your holdings of securities have been obtained in accordance with applicable securities regulatory requirements from the Intermediary holding on your behalf. By choosing to send these materials to you directly, the Corporation (and not the Intermediary holding on your behalf) has assumed responsibility for: (i) delivering these materials to you, and (ii) executing your proper voting instructions as specified in the request for voting instructions.

The Corporation’s decision to deliver proxy-related materials directly to its NOBOs will result in all NOBOs receiving a VIF from Broadridge. Please complete and return the VIF to Broadridge in the envelope provided or by facsimile. In addition, instructions in respect of the procedure for internet voting can be found in the VIF. Broadridge will tabulate the results of the VIFs received from NOBOs and will provide appropriate instructions at the Meeting with respect to the Common Shares represented by the VIFs received by Broadridge. For purposes of the Meeting, NOBOs who deliver VIFs in accordance with the instructions on the VIF will be otherwise treated the same as registered shareholders.

OBOs may expect to receive their materials related to the Meeting from Broadridge or other Intermediaries. If a reporting issuer does not intend to pay for an Intermediary to deliver materials to OBOs, OBOs will not receive the materials unless their Intermediary assumes the cost of delivery. The Corporation does not intend to pay for Intermediaries to deliver the proxy-related materials to OBOs. Intermediaries are required to forward the Meeting Materials to Non-Registered Holders unless a Non-Registered Holder has waived the right to receive them. Very often, Intermediaries will use service companies to forward the Meeting Materials to Non-Registered Holders. Generally, Non-Registered Holders who have not waived the right to receive Meeting Materials will either:

- (a) be given a form of proxy which has already been signed by the Intermediary (typically by a facsimile stamped signature), which is restricted as to the number and class of securities beneficially owned by the Non-Registered Holder but which is not otherwise completed. Because the Intermediary has already signed the form of proxy, this form of proxy is not required to be signed by the Non-Registered Holder when submitting the proxy. In this case, the Non-Registered Holder who wishes to vote by proxy should otherwise properly complete the form of proxy and deliver it as specified; or

- (b) be given a form of proxy which is not signed by the Intermediary and which, when properly completed and signed by the Non-Registered Holder and returned to the Intermediary or its service company, will constitute voting instructions (often called a “**Voting Instruction Form**”) which the Intermediary must follow. Typically the Non-Registered Holder will also be given a page of instructions which contains a removable label containing a bar code and other information. In order for the form of proxy to validly constitute a Voting Instruction Form, the Non-Registered Holder must remove the label from the instructions and affix it to the Voting Instruction Form, properly complete and sign the Voting Instruction Form and submit it to the Intermediary or its service company in accordance with the instructions of the Intermediary or its service company.

In either case, the purpose of this procedure is to permit Non-Registered Holders to direct the voting of the Common Shares they beneficially own. Should a Non-Registered Holder who receives a form of proxy, VIF or Voting Instruction Form wish to vote at the Meeting in person, the Non-Registered Holder should strike out the persons named in such form of proxy and insert the Non-Registered Holder’s name in the blank space provided. Non-registered holders should carefully follow the VIF or the Voting Instructions Form of their Intermediary including those regarding when and where the form of proxy or VIF or Voting Instruction Form is to be delivered.

All references to shareholders in this Circular and the accompanying Notice of Meeting and any proxy or voting instruction form sent to shareholders are to shareholders of record unless specifically stated otherwise.

EXERCISE OF DISCRETION BY PROXIES

The persons named in the enclosed form of proxy or voting instruction form for use at the Meeting will vote the Common Shares in respect of which they are appointed in accordance with the directions of the shareholders appointing them. **IN THE ABSENCE OF SUCH DIRECTIONS, SUCH SHARES SHALL BE VOTED “FOR”:**

- (a) setting the number of directors of the Corporation for the ensuing year at five (5) persons;
- (b) the election of the Directors as nominated by Management;
- (c) the appointment of Wasserman Ramsay, Chartered Accountants, as auditors of the Corporation for the ensuing year and authorizing the Directors to fix their remuneration;
- (d) approval of a special resolution approving the continuation of the Corporation from the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) (“**OBCA**”) to the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (“**BCBCA**”) as more particularly described in the Circular (the “**Continuance Resolution**”); and
- (e) to transact such further and other business as may properly come before the said Meeting or any adjournment or adjournments thereof.

ALL AS MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED IN THIS CIRCULAR.

The enclosed form of proxy or voting instruction form confer discretionary authority upon the persons named therein with respect to any amendment, variation or other matters to come before the Meeting other than the matters referred to in the Notice of Meeting. **HOWEVER, IF ANY SUCH AMENDMENTS, VARIATIONS OR OTHER MATTERS WHICH ARE NOT NOW KNOWN TO THE MANAGEMENT DESIGNEES SHOULD PROPERLY COME BEFORE THE MEETING, THE COMMON SHARES REPRESENTED BY THE PROXIES HEREBY SOLICITED WILL BE VOTED THEREON IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BEST JUDGMENT OF THE PERSON OR PERSONS VOTING SUCH PROXIES.**

EFFECTIVE DATE

The effective date of this Circular is April 4, 2018.

VOTING SECURITIES AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS THEREOF

The authorized capital of the Corporation presently consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares, of which 7,211,754 Common Shares are issued and outstanding as fully paid and non-assessable as of the Record Date. The Common Shares of the Corporation are listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) under the symbol “RZR”.

Each shareholder of record will be entitled to one (1) vote for each Common Share held at the Meeting.

Holders of record of the Common Shares of the Corporation on April 4, 2018 (the “**Record Date**”) will be entitled either to attend and vote at the Meeting in person shares held by them or, provided a completed and executed proxy shall have been delivered to the Corporation as described herein, to attend and vote thereat by proxy the shares held by them.

To the knowledge of the Directors and executive officers of the Corporation, there is no party who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or exercises control or direction over 10% or more of any class of securities of the Corporation.

INTEREST OF CERTAIN PERSONS IN MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON

None of the Directors or executive officers of the Corporation, no proposed nominee for election as a Director of the Corporation, none of the persons who have been Directors or executive officers of the Corporation since the commencement of the Corporation’s last completed financial year, and no associate or affiliate of any of the foregoing has any material interest, direct or indirect, by way of beneficial ownership of securities or otherwise, in any matter to be acted upon at the Meeting, other than the election of Directors and the appointment of officers except as disclosed herein.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information contained below is provided as required under Form 51-102F6 for Venture Issuers (the “**Form**”), as such term is defined in National Instrument 51-102.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

This Compensation Discussion and Analysis provides information about the Corporation’s executive compensation objectives and processes and discusses compensation decisions relating to its named executive officers (“**Named Executive Officers**”) listed in the Summary Compensation Table that follows. During the fiscal year ended April 30, 2017, the following individuals were Named Executive Officers (as determined by applicable securities legislation) of the Corporation:

- Michael Wilson, President and Chief Executive Officer.
- Rodger Roden, Chief Financial Officer

The Corporation does not employ or retain any other individuals who would qualify as a “Named Executive Officer” because no executive officer or employee of the Corporation receives total compensation (including without limitation salary and bonus) in excess of \$150,000.

The Corporation does not currently have a Compensation Committee. The entire Board of Directors is responsible for the compensation program for the Corporation’s Named Executive Officers. No compensation has been paid to the Named Executives Officer for the year ended April 30, 2017 in that capacity.

Compensation Objectives and Principles

The Corporation does not currently have an active business. The Corporation currently has a working capital surplus but the ability of the Corporation to realize on its assets and discharge its liabilities as they come due remains dependent on the ability to generate cash flow from its investments or secure other forms of financing until it has successfully entered into an active business which generates a positive cash flow. As a result, the Board of Directors has to consider not only the financial situation of the Corporation at the time of the determination of executive compensation, but also the estimated financial condition of the Corporation in the future.

Since the preservation of cash is an important goal of the Corporation, an important element of the compensation to be awarded to the Named Executive Officers is the granting of stock options, which do not require cash disbursement by the Corporation. The granting of stock options also helps to align the interests of the Named Executive Officers with the interests of the Corporation. The Corporation will not provide its Named Executive Officers with perquisites or personal benefits that are not otherwise available to all of our employees.

Compensation Processes and Goals

The deliberations of the Board of Directors are conducted in a special session from which management is absent. These deliberations are intended to advance the key objectives of the compensation program for the Corporation's Named Executive Officers. At the request of the Board of Directors, the Named Executive Officers may, from time to time, provide advice to the Board of Directors with respect to the compensation program for the Corporation's Named Executive Officers.

The Corporation relies on its Board of Directors, through discussion without any formal objectives, targets, criteria or analysis, in determining the compensation of its Named Executive Officers. The Board of Directors is responsible for determining all forms of compensation, including the provision of long-term incentives through the granting of stock options to the Named Executive Officers of the Corporation, and to others, including, without limitation, to the Corporation's Directors, to ensure such arrangements reflect the responsibilities and risks associated with each such officer's position. The Board of Directors incorporates the following goals when it makes its compensation decisions with respect to the Corporation's Named Executive Officers: (i) the recruiting and retaining of executives who are critical both to the success of the Corporation and to the enhancement of shareholder value; (ii) the provision of fair and competitive compensation; (iii) the balancing of the interests of management with the interests of the Corporation's shareholders; (iv) the rewarding of performance, both on an individual basis and with respect to the operations of the Corporation as a whole; and (v) the preservation of available financial resources.

The Implementation of the Corporation's Compensation Policies

No compensation was paid to any Named Executive Officers in 2017 and 2016 in that capacity.

Set out below are some of the factors the Corporation takes into account when determining compensation for the Chief Executive Officer:

- the Chief Executive Officer's public company and regulatory experience gained through his involvement with other public companies; and
- the total number of years of the Chief Executive Officer's relevant experience.

Set out below are some of the factors the Corporation will take into account when determining compensation for the Chief Financial Officer:

- the Chief Financial Officer's public company and financial experience gained through his involvement with other public companies.

Stock Options

The granting of options to the Named Executive Officers under the Corporation's Stock Option Plan provides an appropriate long-term incentive to management to create shareholder value. The number of options the Corporation grants to each Named Executive Officer reasonably reflects the Named Executive Officer's specific contribution to the Corporation in the execution of such person's responsibilities. However, the number of options granted does not depend upon nor does it reflect the fulfillment of any specific performance goals or similar conditions. Previous grants of options to Named Executive Officers are taken into consideration by the Board of Directors in developing its recommendations with respect to the granting of new options. No options were granted to the Named Executive Officers during the year ended April 30, 2017.

The granting of options to the non-management Directors of the Corporation under the Corporation's Stock Option Plan provides an appropriate long-term incentive to these Directors to provide proper independent oversight to the Corporation with a view to maximizing shareholder value. The number of options the Corporation grants to each of these Directors reasonably reflects each Director's contributions to the Corporation in his capacity as a Director and as a member of one or more committees of the Board (if applicable), including without limitation the Audit Committee. Previous grants of options awarded to the independent Directors of the Corporation are taken into consideration when the Corporation considers the granting of new options to the independent Directors. No options were granted to the Corporation's independent Directors during the year ended April 30, 2017.

The Corporation currently does not pay director fees to its independent Directors. Following the meeting, the Board of Directors will consider whether the payment of such fees is appropriate at the relevant time.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table contains information about the compensation paid to, earned by and payable to, the Corporation's Chief Executive Officer, Michael Wilson and the Chief Financial Officer, Rodger Roden, for the fiscal years ended April 30, 2017, April 30, 2016 and April 30, 2015. In accordance with the Form, the Corporation does not have any other "Named Executive Officers" given that no executive officer receives total salary and bonus in excess of \$150,000. Specific aspects of compensation payable to the Named Executive Officers of the Corporation are dealt with in further detail in subsequent tables.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Share-Based Awards (\$)	Option-Based Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)		Pension Value (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total Compensation (\$)
					Annual Incentive Plans	Long-Term Incentive Plans			
Michael Wilson, President and C.E.O.	2017	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rodger Roden, C.F.O.	2017	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Outstanding Share-Based and Option-Based Awards Granted to Named Executive Officers as of April 30, 2017

The following table summarizes all share-based and option-based awards granted by the Corporation to its Named Executive Officers which are outstanding as of April 30, 2017.

Name and Principal Position	Option-Based Awards			Share-Based Awards		
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Value of Unexercised In-The-Money Options (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Number of Shares or Units of Shares that have not Vested (#)	Market or Payout Value of Share-Based Awards that have not Vested (\$)
Michael Wilson	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rodger Roden	150,000	0.14	February 19, 2019	Nil	Nil	Nil

Notes:

- (1) Based on the closing price of the Common Shares on the CSE on April 29, 2017 (being the last trading day before year end) of \$0.09 per Common Share.

Value Vested or Earned by Named Executive Officers During the Year Ended April 30, 2017 Under Option-Based Awards, Share-Based Awards and Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation

The following table summarizes the value vested or earned during the year by Named Executive Officers in respect of option-based awards, share-based awards and non-equity incentive plan compensation during the year ended April 30, 2017.

Name	Option-Based Awards-Value Vested During the Year (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Share-Based Awards-Value Vested During the Year (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation – Value Earned During the Year (\$)
Michael Wilson	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rodger Roden	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note:

- (1) Determined based on the difference between the market price of the underlying Common Shares on the vesting date and the exercise price of the options.

Employment Contracts

The Corporation has not entered into an employment agreement with its President and Chief Executive Officer, Michael Wilson. Mr. Wilson does not currently receive any compensation from the Corporation. The Corporation has not entered into an employment agreement with its Chief Financial Officer, Rodger Roden.

Termination and Change of Control Benefits

The Corporation has no compensatory plan or arrangement with respect to the Named Executive Officers that results or will result from the resignation, retirement or any other termination of employment of any such officer's employment with the Corporation, from a change of control of the Corporation or a change in the responsibilities of a Named Executive Officer following a change of control.

Compensation of Directors

The following table contains information about the compensation awarded to, earned by, paid to or payable to, the Corporation's Directors, other than its Named Executive Officers, the compensation of whom is detailed above under "Summary Compensation Table", for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2017.

Director Compensation Table

Name	Salary (\$)	Share- Based Awards (\$)	Option- Based Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)		Pension Value (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total Compensation (\$)
				Annual Incentive Plans	Long- Term Incentive Plans			
Antonio Mel de Quadros	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Frank van de Water	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
William R. Johnstone	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The independent Directors of the Corporation have not received directors fees in the fiscal year ended April 30, 2017. Non-independent Directors are not entitled to receive directors' fees from the Corporation. All Directors are reimbursed by the Corporation for travel and other out-of-pocket expenses incurred in attending directors and shareholders meetings and meetings of Board committees. Directors are also entitled to receive compensation to the extent that they provide services to the Corporation at rates that would be charged by such Directors for such services to arm's length parties.

Outstanding Share-Based and Option-Based Awards Granted to Directors (Other Than Directors Who are Named Executive Officers) as of April 30, 2017

The following table summarizes all share-based and option-based awards granted by the Corporation to its Directors (other than Directors who are Named Executive Officers whose share-based and option-based awards outstanding as of April 30, 2017 are detailed above) which are outstanding as of April 30, 2017.

Name and Principal Position	Option-Based Awards			Share-Based Awards		
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Value of Unexercised In-The- Money Options (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Number of Shares or Units of Shares that have not Vested (#)	Market or Payout Value of Share-Based Awards that have not Vested (\$)
Antonio Mel de Quadros	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Frank van de Water	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
William R. Johnstone	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Notes:

- (1) Based on the closing price of the Common Shares on the CSE on April 29, 2017 (being the last trading day before year end) of \$0.09 per Common Share.

Value Vested or Earned During the Year Ended April 30, 2017 by Directors (Other Than Directors Who are Named Executive Officers) Under Option-Based Awards, Share-Based Awards and Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation

The following table summarizes the value vested or earned during the year ended April 30, 2017 by Directors of the Corporation (other than Directors who are Named Executive Officers whose value vested or earned during the year ended April 30, 2017 under option-based awards, share-based awards and non-equity incentive plan compensation is detailed above) in respect of option-based awards, share-based awards and non-equity incentive plan compensation.

Name	Option-Based Awards- Value Vested During the Year (\$)⁽¹⁾	Shared-Based Awards- Value Vested During the Year (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation – Value Earned During the Year (\$)
Antonio Mel de Quadros	Nil	Nil	Nil
Frank van de Water	Nil	Nil	Nil
William R. Johnstone	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note:

- (1) Determined based on the difference between the market price of the underlying Common Shares on the vesting date and the exercise price of the options.

SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

The following table sets out information as of April 30, 2017 with respect to the compensation plans under which equity securities of the Corporation are authorized for issuance.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	250,000	Nil	855,876
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	250,000	Nil	855,876

STOCK OPTION PLAN

On April 28, 2008, the Directors of the Corporation adopted a New Stock Option Plan (the “Plan”), which was approved by the disinterested shareholders of the Corporation on April 28, 2008, to encourage common share ownership in the Corporation by Directors, executive officers, employees and consultants of the Corporation who are primarily responsible for the management and profitable growth of its business from time to time. The Plan provides that eligible persons hereunder include any Director, employee (full-time or part-time), executive officer or consultant of the Corporation or any subsidiary thereof. A consultant means an individual (including an individual whose services are contracted through a personal holding company) with whom the Corporation or a subsidiary has a contract for substantial services. The Plan allows the Corporation to attract and retain valued Directors, officers and employees by allowing it to offer stock options as incentives to join the Corporation.

The Plan is administered by the Board of Directors of the Corporation. The Board of Directors has the authority to determine, among other things, subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan, the terms, limitations, restrictions and conditions respecting the grant of stock options under the Plan.

The total number of shares which may be reserved and set aside for issuance to eligible persons may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares from time to time. The total number of stock options granted to any one individual in any 12 month period may not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation and the total number of options granted to all Insiders (as defined by the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”)) in any 12 month period may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation. The total number of options granted to any one consultant in any 12 month period may not exceed 2% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Corporation. Investor Relations persons including employees may not be

granted options exceeding 2% of outstanding capital and such options must vest over one (1) year with no more than 25% vesting in each quarter.

Pursuant to the Plan, the options are not be transferable other than by will or the laws of descent and distribution, the option price to be such price as is fixed by the Plan’s administrator but shall be not less than the fair market value of the shares at the time the option is granted and payment thereof shall be made in full on the exercise of the options. The terms of the options may not exceed five (5) years and shall be subject to earlier redemption upon the termination of employment. If an optionee ceases to be an eligible person for any reason whatsoever other than death, each option held by such optionee will cease to be exercisable in a period not exceeding three (3) months following the termination of the optionee’s position with the Corporation by only up to and including the original option expiry date. If an optionee dies, the legal representative of the optionee may exercise the optionee’s options for a period not exceeding one (1) year after the date of the optionee’s death but only up to and including the original option expiry date. The Plan also contains anti-dilution provisions usual to plans of this type.

The Corporation will not provide any optionee with financial assistance in order to enable such optionee to exercise stock options granted under the Plan. The Corporation has no other compensation plans or arrangements in place and none are currently contemplated.

As of the date of this Circular, there are 30,000 stock options outstanding under the Plan (no options have been exercised under the Plan) and 691,175 options available for grant as follows:

Name and Position	Common Shares Under Option	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Executive Officers	30,000 ⁽¹⁾	\$0.70 ⁽¹⁾	February 19, 2019
TOTAL	30,000		

Note:

(1) On December 12, 2017, the Corporation effected a 5:1 consolidation.

INDEBTEDNESS OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

No officer or Director of the Corporation is indebted to the Corporation for any sum.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No management functions of the Corporation are preformed to any substantial degree by a person other than the Directors or executive officers of the Corporation.

INTEREST OF INFORMED PERSONS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

No insider of the Corporation, no proposed nominee for election as a Director of the Corporation, and no associate or affiliate of any of the foregoing, has any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction since the commencement of the Corporation’s last financial year or in any proposed transaction, which, in either case, has materially affected or will materially affect the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, other than disclosed under the headings “Executive Compensation” and “Stock Option Plan” above.

AUDIT COMMITTEE AND RELATIONSHIP WITH AUDITORS

National Instrument 52-110 of the Canadian Securities Administrators (“**NI 52-110**”) requires the Corporation, as a Venture Issuer, to disclose annually in its information circular certain information relating to the Corporation’s audit committee and its relationship with the Corporation’s independent auditors.

The Audit Committee's Charter

The Corporation's Audit Committee is governed by its Audit Committee Charter, a copy of which is annexed hereto as **Schedule "A"**.

Composition of the Audit Committee

The Corporation's Audit Committee currently consists of three (3) Directors: Antonio Mel de Quadros, William R. Johnstone and Frank van de Water (Chairman). As defined in NI 52-110, Mr. Antonio Mel de Quadros and Frank van de Water are independent. Also as defined in NI 52-110, all three (3) members of the Audit Committee are financially literate. Mr. de Quadros will not be standing for re-election at the Meeting.

Audit Committee Oversight

Since the commencement of the Corporation's most recently completed fiscal year, the Corporation's Board of Directors has not failed to adopt a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor.

Relevant Education and Experience

The following is a summary of the relevant education and experience of each of the members of the Corporation's Audit Committee:

Frank van de Water

Mr. van de Water is a Chartered Professional Accountant and has over forty (40) years of experience acting for a variety of public companies, ranging from a company involved in multinational mining, metal processing and trading to technology, real estate development and mining companies. He has held the positions of Controller, Vice President Finance, Chief Financial Officer, President and Finance Director. Mr. van de Water is a Director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Secretary of Romios Gold Resources Inc. and a Director, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of Appia Energy Corp. He is also a Director of two (2) other public companies.

Antonio Mel de Quadros

Mr. de Quadros has a Ph.D in Geology and has been practicing geology in the mining sector for over 40 years. He is a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, the Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario, and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia. He also sits on the board of directors of three other public companies. His educational and practical experience has resulted in Mr. de Quadros being able to understand accounting principles and review and evaluate financial statements of the Corporation.

William R. Johnstone

Mr. Johnstone has been a securities lawyer acting for public companies for over thirty (30) years. Mr. Johnstone is, and has been, an officer and/or director of numerous public companies and sits, or has sat, on the Audit Committee of many of these companies. During this period of time, Mr. Johnstone has reviewed financial statements and management discussion and analysis of the financial statements and discussed financial issues with management, accountants and auditors. As a result, he has gained an understanding of accounting principles and the ability to analyze and evaluate the financial statements of the Corporation.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

Since the effective date of NI 52-110, the Corporation has not relied on the exemptions contained in sections 2.4 or 8 of NI 52-110. Section 2.4 provides an exemption from the requirement that the audit committee must pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided by the auditors, where the total amount of fees related to the non-audit services

are not expected to exceed 5% of the total fees payable to the auditors in the fiscal year in which the non-audit services were provided. Section 8 permits a company to apply to a securities regulatory authority for an exemption from the requirements of NI 52-110, in whole or in part.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Committee has not adopted specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services. The Committee will review the engagement of non-audit services as required.

External Auditors Service Fees (By Category)

The fees paid by the Corporation's external auditors in each of the last two fiscal years for audit fees are as follows:

Financial Year Ending	Audit Fees	Audit Related Fees⁽¹⁾	Tax Fees⁽²⁾	All Other Fees⁽³⁾
2017	\$8,000	Nil	Nil	Nil
2016	\$8,000	Nil	Nil	Nil

Notes:

- (1) Fees charged for assurance and related services reasonably related to the performance of an audit, and not included under Audit Fees.
- (2) Fees charged for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning services.
- (3) Fees for services other than disclosed in any other column.

Exemption

The Corporation is relying upon the exemption in section 6.1 of NI 52-110 for venture issuers which allows for an exemption from Parts 3 (Composition of the Audit Committee) and 5 (Reporting Obligations) of NI 52-110 and allows for the short form of disclosure of audit committee procedures set out in Form 52-110F2.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The securities regulatory authorities in Canada adopted National Instrument 58-101-Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices ("**NI-58-101**"), which requires the Corporation to provide disclosure in this Circular of its corporate governance practices, and National Policy 58-201 Corporate Governance Guidelines ("**NP-58-201**"), which contains a series of guidelines for effective corporate governance relating to such matters as the constitution and independence of corporate boards, their functions and the experience and education of board members. Pursuant to NI-58-101, and in accordance with Form 58-101F2, the following disclosure is provided:

1. **Board of Directors** — There are currently four (4) members of the Corporation's Board of Directors: Michael Wilson, Frank van de Water, William R. Johnstone and Antonio Mel de Quadros. Of the four Directors only Frank van de Water and Antonio Mel de Quadros are considered independent. Mr. de Quadros will not be standing for re-election at the Meeting. Michael Wilson is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation and William R. Johnstone is the Corporate Secretary, Counsel and Treasurer to the Corporation. To facilitate the Directors of the Corporation functioning independent of management, where appropriate, during regularly scheduled meetings, non-independent Directors and members of management are excluded from certain discussions. The Board implemented a Charter in February, 2014 and reviewed in March 2018, which sets out its responsibilities and duties of its members. A copy of the Board Charter of the Corporation is attached hereto as **Schedule "B"**.

2. **Directorships** — No Director of the Corporation or nominee for Director of the Corporation is presently a director of any other issuer that is a reporting issuer (or the equivalent) in a jurisdiction or a foreign jurisdiction except for:

Director	Name of Reporting Issuer	Market	Position(s) with Issuer
Michael Wilson	Yorkton Ventures Inc.	TSX V	Director
	Wedona Capital Inc.	TSX V	Director
William R. Johnstone	Appia Energy Corp.	CSE	Director and Assistant Secretary
	AurCrest Gold Inc.	TSX V	Director and Corporate Secretary
	Bold Ventures Inc.	TSX V	Director and Corporate Secretary
	Romios Gold Resources Inc.	TSX V	Director and Assistant Secretary
	Rockcliff Metals Corporation	TSX V	Director and Corporate Secretary
Frank van de Water	Romios Gold Resources Inc.	TSX V	Director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Operating Officer and Secretary
	Inter-Rock Minerals Inc.	TSXV	Director
	AurCrest Gold Inc.	TSXV	Director
	Appia Energy Corp.	CSE	Director, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
	Consolidated Tanger Limited	Not Listed	Director
Glen Macdonald	Columbus Energy Limited	NEX	CEO & Director
	Hybrid Minerals Inc.	TSXV	CEO & Director
	Firebird Resources Inc.	TSXV	Director
	Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd.	NEX	Director
	Pistol Bay Mining Inc.	TSXV	Director
	Shoshoni Gold Ltd.	TSXV	CEO & Director
	LeanLife Health Inc.	CSE	Director
	Westminster Resources Inc.	TSXV	Director
	Vinery Resources Ltd.	CSE	CEO & Director
	Noram Ventures Inc.	TSXV	Director
	Blind Creek Resources Ltd.	TSXV	Director
	Castle Peak Mining Ltd.	TSXV	Director
	Glenmac Capital Inc.	Not Listed	CEO & Director
	Priyanka Capital Inc.	Not Listed	CEO & Director
	Nishal Capital Inc.	Not Listed	CEO & Director
Ravensden Capital Inc.	Not Listed	CEO & Director	
Real Difference Capital Inc.	Not Listed	CEO & Director	
Ken Ralfs	Firebird Resources Inc.	TSXV	Director
	Hybrid Minerals Inc.	TSXV	Director
	Vinery Resources Ltd.	CSE	Director
	Columbus Energy Limited	TSXV-NEX	Director
	Gar Limited	CSE	Director
	Glenmac Capital Inc.	Not Listed	Director
	Leanlife Health Inc.	CSE	Director
	Monster Uranium Corp.	TSXV-NEX	CEO, Corporate Secretary & Director
	Nishal Capital Inc.	Not Listed	Director
	Priyanka Capital Inc.	Not Listed	Director
	Ravensden Capital Inc.	Not Listed	Director
	Real Difference Capital Inc.	Not Listed	Director
	Shoshoni Gold Ltd.	TSXV	Director
True North Gems Inc.	TSXV	Director	

3. **Orientation and Continuing Education** — The Corporation implemented a Board Charter in February 2014 which was reviewed in March 2018, setting out the responsibilities of the Board of Directors of the Corporation. However, the Corporation has not yet developed an official policy for orienting new Directors. The Board of Directors will consider implementing such a procedure if it becomes necessary in the future. The Board of Directors has not currently established criteria for continuing education for Directors. All of the Directors have either expertise or substantial experience in the Corporation's area of business.

4. **Ethical Business Conduct** — The Board is committed to the establishment and maintenance of appropriate ethical standards to underpin the Corporation’s operations and corporate practices. The Corporation’s Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the “**Code**”) was implemented in February 2014 and reviewed in March 2018 which aims to encourage the appropriate standards of conduct and behaviour of the Directors, officers, employees and contractors (collectively the “**Corporation Representatives**”) in carrying out their roles for the Corporation. The Corporation Representatives are expected to act with integrity and objectivity, striving at all times to enhance the reputation and performance of the Corporation.

The Corporation has also implemented an Insider Trading Policy, which imposes basic trading restrictions on all officers, directors, employees and consultants of the Corporation and a Whistleblower Policy, which encourages the reporting of any non-compliance with the Code.

All Directors are required to notify fellow Directors of any material personal interest in any matter under the Board’s consideration. Having regard to the nature and extent of such interest, the affected Director may be required to remove himself from discussion and consideration of, and voting on, such matter.

5. **Nomination of Directors** — The Board of Directors will continue to be responsible for identifying new candidates for the Board including members to fill any vacancies on the Board. It will consider candidates submitted by Directors, officers, employees, shareholders and others and may retain search firms for the purposes of identifying suitable candidates who meet the level of personal and professional integrity and ability it deems appropriate for Directors of the Corporation.
6. **Compensation** — The entire Board of Directors will continue to review the compensation of Directors and officers including the granting of stock options. Compensation will be determined with reference, in part, to compensation of officers and directors in similar industries performing similar functions.
7. **Other Board Committees** — There are no committees of the Board of Directors other than the Audit Committee.
8. **Assessments** — The Board of Directors is considering establishing procedures for satisfying itself that the Board, its committee(s), and its individual Directors are performing effectively.

PARTICULARS OF MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Audited Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2017 and 2016 and the report of the auditors thereon will be submitted to the Meeting. Receipt at the Meeting of the auditors’ report and the Corporation’s Financial Statements for its last completed fiscal period, will not constitute approval or disapproval of any matters referred to therein. The Audited Financial Statements and the Management’s Discussion and Analysis for the year ended April 30, 2017 have been mailed to shareholders of record and non-objecting beneficial shareholders. A copy of these financial statements can be obtained at www.sedar.com. In the alternative, upon receiving a written request to the address on the first page of this Circular, the Corporation will mail a copy of the financial statements to you.

SET NUMBER OF DIRECTORS TO BE ELECTED

Shareholders of the Corporation will be asked to consider and, if thought appropriate, to approve and adopt an ordinary resolution setting the number of directors to be elected at the Meeting. Currently the number of directors is set at four (4). At the Meeting, it will be proposed that five (5) directors be elected to hold office until the next annual general meeting or until their successors are elected or appointed. In the absence of contrary directions, the Management Designees intend to vote proxies in the accompanying form in favour of the resolution to fix the number of directors to be elected at five (5).

The shareholders are urged to approve the resolution to fix the number of directors at five (5).

ELECTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the Corporation currently consists of four (4) Directors. The persons named in the enclosed form of proxy intend to vote for the election as Directors of each of the five (5) nominees of management whose names are set forth in the table below. The Board of Directors has adopted a majority voting policy in order to promote enhanced director accountability. Each shareholder is entitled to cast their votes for, or withhold their votes from, the election of each Director. If the number of shares “withheld” for any nominee exceeds the number of shares voted “for” the nominee, then, notwithstanding that such Director was duly elected as a matter of corporate law, he shall tender his written resignation to the Corporation. The Board will consider such offer of resignation and the Director’s suitability to continue to serve as a Board member after considering, among other things, the stated reasons, if any, why certain shareholders “withheld” votes for the Director, the qualifications of the Director and whether the Director’s resignation from the Board would be in the best interests of the Corporation.

These nominees have consented to being named in this Circular and to serve if elected. The Corporation’s management does not contemplate that any of the nominees will be unable or unwilling to serve as a Director, but if that should occur for any reason prior to the Meeting, the Common Shares represented by properly submitted proxies given in favour of such nominee(s) may be voted by the persons whose names are printed in the form of proxy, in their discretion, in favour of another nominee.

The following table and notes thereto state the names of all the persons proposed to be nominated for election as Directors, all of the positions and offices with the Corporation now held by them, their present principal occupations or employments for the last five (5) years and the number of shares of the Corporation beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or over which control or direction is exercised, by each of them as of April 4, 2018. The information as to shares beneficially owned has been furnished to the Board of Directors by the respective nominees.

Name & Municipality of Residence	Position with Corporation	Principal Occupation or Employment for the Last Five Years	Director From	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned or Controlled
Michael Wilson North Vancouver, British Columbia	President, C.E.O. and Director	Business Consultant	September 12, 2005 ⁽²⁾	361,400
William R. Johnstone ⁽¹⁾ Toronto, Ontario	Acting C.F.O., Corporate Secretary and Director	Partner with Gardiner Roberts LLP since February 1, 2005	May 23, 2001	263,767
Frank van de Water ⁽¹⁾ Toronto, Ontario	Director	Officer and Director of Romios Gold Resources Inc. and Appia Energy Corp.	December 10, 2010	200
Glen Macdonald Vancouver, British Columbia	Proposed Director	Professional Geologist and director and officer of a number of junior resources companies	N/A	350,000
Ken Ralfs Victoria, British Columbia	Proposed Director	Independent Geologist and director of a number of junior resources companies	N/A	Nil

Notes:

- (1) Member of the Audit Committee.
- (2) Mr. Wilson was also a Director of the Corporation from September 1994 to May 2001.

Cease Trade Order, Penalties or Sanctions, and Bankruptcies

Corporate Cease Trade Orders

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no Director or proposed Director of the Corporation is, as at the date of this Circular, or has been in the last 10 years before the date of this Circular, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Corporation) that, while that person was acting in that capacity,

- (a) was subject to an order that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or
- (b) was subject to an order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer,

except for Michael Wilson who is a Director of Excelsior Mining Corp., which was suspended by the TSXV effective April 6, 2010 for failure to complete a qualifying transaction within the prescribed time; for Frank van de Water who was a director of Red Tiger Mining Inc. (formerly Zaruma Resources Inc.), which was cease traded for 90 days from May 13, 2010 to August 10, 2010 by the Ontario Securities Commission and British Columbia Securities Commission for failure to file financial statements, and Glen Macdonald who was a director of Dunes Exploration Ltd. (“Dunes”) between September 1993 and September 2009. On May 1, 2009, a management cease trade order was issued against the securities of Dunes held by Glen Macdonald for failure to file financial statements. The financial statements were subsequently filed, and the management cease trade order expired as of July 10, 2009. Mr. Macdonald was a director of Maxim Resources Inc. (“Maxim”) from May 2002 to June 2015. On May 4, 2009, a cease trade order was issued against Maxim for failure to file financial statements. The financial statements were subsequently filed, and the cease trade order expired as of August 4, 2009. Mr. Macdonald was a director of Wind River Resources Ltd. (“Wind”) from May 1, 2004 to August 2011 and on May 1, 2009, Mr. Macdonald was subject to a management cease trade order issued by the Alberta Securities Commission as a result of the failure of Wind to make required filings. The order expired on July 10, 2009. In addition, Ken Ralfs was a director of Dunes between June 2004 and September 2009. On May 1, 2009, a management cease trade order was issued against the securities of Dunes held by Mr. Ralfs for failure to file financial statements. The financial statements were subsequently filed, and the management cease trade order expired as of July 10, 2009.

For the purposes of subsections (a) and (b) above, “order” means (i) a cease trade order; (ii) an order similar to a cease trade order; or (iii) an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no Director or proposed Director of the Corporation:

- (a) is, as at the date of this Circular, or has been within the 10 years before the date of this Circular, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Corporation) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or
- (b) has, within 10 years before the date of this Circular, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the Director or proposed Director,

except William R. Johnstone who was an officer and director of Outlook Resources Inc. (“**Outlook**”) until August

2010. Outlook filed a Proposal under the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act of Canada* which was approved by the Court on March 21, 2011 and has not yet been finalized.

Penalties or Sanctions

To the knowledge of the Corporation, none of the Directors or proposed Directors of the Corporation have been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to Canadian securities legislation or by a Canadian securities regulatory authority or have entered into a settlement agreement with a Canadian securities regulatory authority or been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor making an investment decision except for William R. Johnstone who was reprimanded by the TSXV for breaching three (3) requirements of an undertaking given to the TSXV in his capacity as an officer and Director of Outlook in respect of the holding of an Annual Meeting for Outlook in compliance with TSXV policies. Mr. Johnstone was required to resign as an officer and Director of Outlook; was restricted to his then current involvement as an officer and/or Director of six TSXV listed companies; and is required to obtain prior written approval from TSXV before having any involvement as an officer and/or Director of another TSXV listed company. In February of 2016, the TSXV revoked the restrictions and requirements imposed by the TSXV in 2010.

Conflict of Interest

To the best of the Corporation's knowledge and other than as disclosed herein, there are no existing or potential conflicts of interest among the Corporation, its promoters, Directors, officers or other members of management of the Corporation except that certain of the Directors, officers, promoters and other members of management serve as directors, officers, promoters and members of management of other public companies and therefore it is possible that a conflict may arise between their duties as a director, officer, promoter or member of management of such other companies and their duties as a Director, officer, promoter or management of the Corporation.

The Directors and officers of the Corporation are aware of the existence of laws governing accountability of directors and officers for corporate opportunity and requiring disclosure by Directors of conflicts of interest and the Corporation will rely upon such laws in respect of any Directors' and officers' conflicts of interest or in respect of any breaches of duty by any of its Directors and officers.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

The persons named in the enclosed form of proxy intend to vote for the appointment of Wasserman Ramsay, Chartered Accountants, of Markham, Ontario, as auditors of the Corporation to hold office until the next annual meeting of shareholders and to authorize the Directors of the Corporation to fix the auditors' remuneration.

On the representations of the said auditors, neither that firm nor any of its partners has any direct financial interest nor any material indirect financial interest in the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries nor has had any connection during the past three years with the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries in the capacity of promoter, underwriter, voting trustee, director, officer or employee.

The shareholders are urged by Management to appoint Wasserman Ramsay, Chartered Accountants, as the Corporation's auditors and to authorize the Board of Directors to fix their remuneration.

CONTINUANCE FROM THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO TO THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Corporation is currently governed by the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) (the "OBCA"). The Corporation's shareholders will be asked to consider and, if thought appropriate, pass, with or without amendment, a special resolution approving the Continuance of the Corporation under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the "BCBCA") (the "Continuance"). See "Comparison of the Rights under the BCBCA and the OBCA" below for a discussion of the principal differences and similarities between the BCBCA and OBCA.

Management of the Corporation believes it would be in the best interests of, and would be more efficient and cost effective for, the Corporation to be governed by the laws of British Columbia as the BCBCA does not contain Canadian residency restrictions on the directors of corporations. Therefore, the Corporation would be able to select additional and future directors from a larger pool of qualified nominees than under the OBCA. In addition, the BCBCA allows the directors to change the name of the Corporation, consolidate or split the outstanding capital of the Corporation and create one or more classes or series of shares, among other powers that can be granted to the directors, by resolution of the directors, if the Articles of the Corporation provide such powers to the directors, allowing the Corporation to be more responsive in respect of financing opportunities and other corporate transactions. See below under the sub-heading “New Articles”.

If the Continuance is approved at the Meeting, it is proposed that the Corporation apply to and file all necessary documentation with the Director under the OBCA for an authorization to continue into the Province of British Columbia. Immediately following the receipt of the Director’s authorization, it is proposed that the Corporation shall file the continuation application required for the Continuance of the Corporation into British Columbia with the Registrar of Companies which will result in a new notice of articles (the “**New Notice of Articles**”) replacing the existing articles of incorporation as the charter document of the Corporation under the BCBCA. The New Notice of Articles, a copy of which is attached to this Circular as **Schedule “C”**, is not substantively different than the current articles of incorporation of the Corporation (as they relate to matters that would typically be in the Notice of Articles of a corporation governed by the BCBCA).

New Articles

In addition, the articles to be adopted by the Corporation after the Continuance (the “**New Articles**”) are attached to this Circular as **Schedule “D”**. The New Articles give the directors of the Corporation the authority, by directors resolution, to, among other things, create one or more classes or series of shares; subdivide or consolidate all or any of the issued shares of the Corporation; alter its shares or authorized share structure; and change the name of the Corporation or adopt or change any translation of that name, subject to the provisions of the BCBCA. In addition, the directors may, by resolution, create special rights or restrictions for, and attach those special rights or restrictions to, the shares of any class or series of shares and vary or delete any special rights or restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares, subject to the provisions of the BCBCA relating to the rights of holders of outstanding shares to vote if their rights are prejudiced or interfered with as a result of any of these changes. The New Articles authorize the directors to alter the New Notice of Articles and Articles to reflect any changes made as a result. Pursuant to the provisions of the OBCA, all of the foregoing changes currently require approval of the shareholders of the Corporation by a Special Resolution approved by shareholders at a meeting duly called for the purpose of, among other things, approving such Special Resolution. Approving the Continuance will constitute approval of the New Notice of Articles and New Articles, giving the Board of Directors the foregoing powers to amend the New Notice of Articles and Articles without further approval of the shareholders of the Corporation.

Continuance into the Province of British Columbia and Adoption of New Notice of Articles and New Articles

The corporate affairs of the Corporation are currently governed by the OBCA. The Director appointed under the OBCA is prepared to allow a continuance out of the Province of Ontario and into the Province of British Columbia upon receipt of an application for authorization to continue out, which confirms that the Continuance will not adversely affect the creditors or shareholders of the Corporation as set out in section 181 of the OBCA.

The Continuance does not create a new legal entity, nor does it prejudice or affect the continuity of the Corporation. The Corporation’s authorized capital will continue to consist of an unlimited number of common shares and the Continuance and the adoption of the New Notice of Articles and New Articles will not result in any substantive changes to the constitution, powers or management of the Corporation, except as otherwise described herein. See in particular the sub-heading “New Articles” above.

The adoption of the New Notice of Articles and New Articles of the Corporation has been approved by the Board, subject to the completion of the Continuance. Upon the Continuance becoming effective, the former articles of incorporation and by-laws of the Corporation will be replaced by the New Notice of Articles and New Articles included as Schedules “C” and “D”, respectively, of this Circular.

Following the Continuance, the Corporation will be governed by the BCBCA. The BCBCA provides shareholders with substantially the same rights as are available to shareholders under the OBCA, including rights of dissent and appraisal and rights to bring derivative actions and oppression actions. However, there are certain differences between the two statutes and the regulations made thereunder. Upon completion of the Continuance, the Corporation will continue to be bound by the rules and policies of the CSE and the Ontario Securities Commission, as well as other applicable securities legislation.

In order to complete the Continuance, Shareholders will be asked, at the Meeting, to consider, and if thought advisable, to pass, with or without amendment, the Continuance Resolution as more particularly set out below under the heading “Shareholder Approval to Continuance Resolution”. The Continuance Resolution must be passed by non-less than 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the votes cast by the Shareholders present in person or represented by proxy at the Meeting. Management recommends that Shareholders vote in favour of the Continuance Resolution.

Section 185 of the OBCA gives to registered Shareholders who object to the Continuance the right of dissent in respect of the Continuance and to be paid the fair value of their Common Shares determined as of the day before the resolution approving the Continuance was passed. See heading “Rights of Dissenting Shareholders” below for details of this dissent right.

Comparison of the Rights under the BCBCA and the OBCA

Following is a summary of certain differences between the BCBCA and the OBCA, but it is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the two statutes. Reference should be made to the full text of both statutes and the regulations thereunder for particulars of any differences between them, and Shareholders should consult their own legal or other professional advisors with regard to all of the implications of the Continuance which may be of importance to them.

Charter Documents

Under the BCBCA, the charter documents consist of a “notice of articles,” which sets forth, among other things, the name of the corporation and the amount and type of authorized capital, and “articles” which govern the management of the corporation. The notice of articles is filed with the Registrar of Companies, while articles are filed only with the corporation’s registered and records office. A public company is required to file the “notice of articles” and “articles” on its SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

Under the OBCA, a corporation’s charter documents consist of “articles of incorporation,” which set forth the name of the corporation and the amount and type of authorized capital, and the “by-laws,” which govern the management of the corporation. The articles are filed with the Director under the OBCA and the by-laws are filed with the corporation’s registered office, or at another location designated by the corporation’s directors. A public company is required to file its “articles of incorporation” and its “by-laws” on its SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

Ability to Set Necessary Levels of Shareholder Consent

Under the BCBCA, a company, in its articles, can establish levels for various shareholder approvals (other than those prescribed by the BCBCA). The percentage of votes required for a “special resolution” can be specified in the articles and may be no less than $\frac{2}{3}$ and no more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the votes cast. The OBCA does not provide for flexibility on shareholder approvals, which are either ordinary resolutions passed by a majority of the votes cast or, where specified in the OBCA, special resolutions which must be passed by $\frac{2}{3}$ of the votes cast.

The New Articles that will be adopted by the Corporation if the Continuance is completed will provide that the percentage of votes required for a special resolution is no less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the votes cast.

Amendments to the Charter Documents of a Corporation

Changes to the articles of a corporation under the BCBCA will be effected by the type of resolution specified in the articles of a corporation, which, for many alterations, including change of name, consolidation, creation of new

classes or series of shares or alterations to the articles, could provide for approval solely by a resolution of the directors. In the absence of anything in the articles, most corporate alterations will require a special resolution of the shareholders to be approved by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by the shareholders voting on the resolution. Alteration of the special rights and restrictions attached to issued shares requires, subject to the requirements set forth in the corporation's articles, approval by a special resolution of the holders of the class or series of shares affected. A proposed amalgamation or continuation of a corporation out of the jurisdiction generally requires that shareholders approve the adoption of the amalgamation agreement or the continuance by way of a special resolution. Where permitted by the BCBCA, the New Articles will provide for substantive changes to the Corporation's charter documents to be effected by way of directors' resolution.

Under the OBCA, certain amendments to the charter documents of a corporation require a resolution passed by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by the shareholders voting on the resolution authorizing the amendments and, where certain specified rights of the holders of a class or series of shares are affected by the amendments differently than the rights of the holders of other classes or series of shares, such holders are entitled to vote separately as a class or series, whether or not such class or series of shares otherwise carry the right to vote. A resolution to amalgamate an OBCA corporation requires a special resolution passed by the holders of each class or series of shares, whether or not such shares otherwise carry the right to vote, if such class or series of shares are affected differently.

Change of Name and Consolidation

The OBCA provides that a special resolution is required in order to change a company's name or to consolidate or split its issued and outstanding capital. The proposed New Articles provide that a change of name or consolidation or stock split may be approved by a directors' resolution.

Sale of Business or Assets

Under the BCBCA, the directors of a corporation may sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of the undertaking of the corporation only if it is in the ordinary course of the corporation's business or with shareholder approval authorized by special resolution. Under the BCBCA, a special resolution requires the approval of a "special majority", which means the majority specified in a corporation's articles, if such specified majority is at least two-thirds and not more than by three-quarters of the votes cast by those shareholders voting in person or by proxy at a general meeting of the corporation. If the articles do not contain a provision stipulating the special majority, then a special resolution is passed by at least two-thirds of the votes cast on the resolution.

The OBCA requires approval of the holders of two-thirds of the shares of a corporation represented at a duly called meeting to approve a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the property of the corporation that is other than in the ordinary course of business of the corporation. Holders of shares of a class or series, whether or not they are otherwise entitled to vote, can vote separately only if that class or series is affected by the sale, lease or exchange in a manner different from the shares of another class or series.

Rights of Dissent and Appraisal

The BCBCA provides that shareholders, including beneficial holders, who dissent from certain actions being taken by a corporation, may exercise a right of dissent and require the corporation to purchase the shares held by such shareholder at the fair value of such shares. The dissent right is applicable where the corporation proposes to:

- (a) alter the articles to alter restrictions on the powers of the corporation or on the business it is permitted to carry on;
- (b) adopt an amalgamation agreement;
- (c) approve an amalgamation under Division 4 of Part 9 of the BCBCA;
- (d) approve an arrangement, the terms of which arrangement permit dissent;

- (e) authorize or ratify the sale, lease or other disposition of all or substantially all of the corporation's undertaking; or
- (f) authorize the continuation of the corporation into a jurisdiction other than British Columbia.

In certain circumstances, shareholders may also be entitled to dissent in respect of a resolution if dissent is authorized by such resolution, or if permitted by court order.

The OBCA contains a similar dissent remedy to that contained in the BCBCA, although the procedure for exercising this remedy is different. Subject to specified exceptions, dissent rights are available where the corporation resolves to:

- (a) amend its articles to add, remove or change restrictions on the issue, transfer or ownership of shares of a class or series of the shares of the corporation;
- (b) amend its articles to add, remove or change any restriction upon the business or businesses that the corporation may carry on or upon the powers that the corporation may exercise;
- (c) amalgamate with another corporation;
- (d) be continued under the laws of another jurisdiction; or
- (e) sell, lease or exchange all or substantially all its property.

Oppression Remedies

Under the OBCA a registered shareholder, beneficial shareholder, former registered shareholder or beneficial shareholder, director, former director, officer or former officer of a corporation or any of its affiliates, or any other person who, in the discretion of a court, is a proper person to seek an oppression remedy, and in the case of an offering corporation, the Ontario Securities Commission, may apply to a court for an order to rectify the matters complained of where in respect of a corporation or any of its affiliates:

- (a) any act or omission of a corporation or its affiliates effects or threatens to effect a result;
- (b) the business or affairs of a corporation or its affiliates are or have been or are threatened to be carried on or conducted in a manner; or
- (c) the powers of the directors of the corporation or any of its affiliates are, have been or are threatened to be exercised in a manner,

that is oppressive or unfairly prejudicial to, or that unfairly disregards the interests of any security holder, creditor, director or officer of the corporation.

On such an application, the court may make such order as it sees fit, including but not limited to, an order restraining the conduct complained of.

The oppression remedy under the BCBCA is similar to the remedy found in the OBCA, with a few differences. Under the OBCA, the applicant can complain not only about acts of the corporation and its directors but also acts of an affiliate of the corporation and the affiliate's directors, whereas under the BCBCA, the shareholder can only complain of oppressive conduct of the corporation. Under the BCBCA the applicant must bring the application in a timely manner, which is not required under the OBCA, and the court may make an order in respect of the complaint if it is satisfied that the application was brought by the shareholder in a timely manner. As with the OBCA, the court may make such order as it sees fit, including an order to prohibit any act proposed by the corporation. Under the OBCA a corporation is prohibited from making a payment to a successful applicant in an oppression claim if there are reasonable grounds for believing that (a) the corporation is, or after the payment, would be unable to pay its liabilities as they become due, or (b) the realization value of the corporation's assets would thereby be less than

the aggregate of its liabilities; under the BCBCA, if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the corporation is, or after a payment to a successful applicant in an oppression claim would be, unable to pay its debts as they become due in the ordinary course of business, the corporation must make as much of the payment as possible and pay the balance when the corporation is able to do so.

Shareholder Derivative Actions

Under the BCBCA, a shareholder, defined as including a beneficial shareholder and any other person whom the court considers to be an appropriate person to make an application under the BCBCA, or a director of a corporation may, with leave of the court, bring a legal proceeding in the name and on behalf of the corporation to enforce an obligation owed to the corporation that could be enforced by the corporation itself, or to obtain damages for any breach of such an obligation. An applicant may also, with leave of the court, defend a legal proceeding brought against a corporation.

A broader right to bring a derivative action is contained in the OBCA than is found in the BCBCA, and this right extends to former shareholders, directors or officers of a corporation or its affiliates, and any person who, in the discretion of the court, is a proper person to make an application to court to bring a derivative action. In addition, the OBCA permits derivative actions to be commenced in the name and on behalf of a corporation or any of its subsidiaries. The complainant must provide the directors of the corporation or its subsidiary with fourteen days' notice of the complainant's intention to apply to the court to bring a derivative action, unless all of the directors of the corporation or its subsidiary are defendants in the action.

Requisition of Meetings

The BCBCA provides that one or more shareholders of a corporation holding not less than 5% of the issued voting shares of the corporation may give notice to the directors requiring them to call and hold a general meeting which meeting must be held within 4 months. Subject to certain exceptions, if the directors fail to provide notice of a meeting within 21 days of receiving the requisition, the requisitioning shareholders, or any one or more of them holding more than 2.5% of the issued shares of the corporation that carry the right to vote at general meetings may send notice of a general meeting to be held to transact the business stated in the requisition.

The OBCA permits the holders of not less than 5% of the issued shares of a corporation that carry the right to vote to require the directors to call and hold a meeting of the shareholders of the corporation for the purposes stated in the requisition. Subject to certain exceptions, if the directors fail to provide notice of a meeting within 21 days of receiving the requisition, any shareholder who signed the requisition may call the meeting.

Form and Solicitation of Proxies, Information Circular

Under the BCBCA, the management of a public corporation, concurrently with sending a notice of meeting of shareholders, must send a form of proxy to each shareholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting as well as an information circular containing prescribed information regarding the matters to be dealt with at the meeting. The required information is substantially the same as the requirements that apply to the corporation under applicable securities laws. The BCBCA does not place any restriction on the method of soliciting proxies.

The OBCA also contains provisions prescribing the form and content of notices of meeting and information circulars. Under the OBCA, a person who solicits proxies, other than by or on behalf of management of the corporation, must send a dissident's proxy circular in prescribed form to each shareholder whose proxy is solicited and certain other recipients. Pursuant to the OBCA a person may solicit proxies without sending a dissident's proxy circular if either (i) the total number of shareholders whose proxies solicited is 15 or fewer (with two or more joint holders being counted as one shareholder), or (ii) the solicitation is, in certain prescribed circumstances, conveyed by public broadcast, speech or publication.

Place of Shareholders' Meetings

The BCBCA requires all meetings of shareholders to be held in British Columbia unless: (i) a location outside the province of British Columbia is provided for in the articles; (ii) the articles do not restrict the corporation from approving a location outside of the province of British Columbia for holding of the general meeting and the location of the meeting is approved by the resolution required by the articles for that purpose or by ordinary resolution if no resolution is required for that purpose by the articles; or (iii) if the location for the meeting is approved in writing by the registrar before the meeting is held.

The OBCA provides that, subject to the articles and any unanimous shareholder agreement, meetings of shareholders may be held either inside or outside Ontario as the directors may determine, or in the absence of such a determination, at the place where the registered office of the corporation is located.

Quorum Requirement

Under the Corporation's existing bylaws, there must be two persons present at the opening of the Meeting who are entitled to vote thereat either as shareholders or as proxy holders before any action may validly be taken at the Meeting.

The proposed New Articles have substantially the same requirement that any two shareholders, in person or by proxy, that attend the shareholder meeting constitute a quorum.

Directors' Residency Requirements

The BCBCA provides that a public corporation must have at least three directors but does not have any residency requirements for directors.

The OBCA requires that at least 25% of directors be resident Canadians, unless the corporation has less than four directors, in which case at least one director must be a resident Canadian.

Removal of Directors

The BCBCA provides that the shareholders of a corporation may remove one or more directors by a special resolution or by any other method specified in the articles. If holders of a class or series of shares have the exclusive right to elect or appoint one or more directors, a director so elected or appointed may only be removed by a separate special resolution of the shareholders of that class or series or by any other method specified in the articles.

The OBCA provides that the shareholders of a corporation may by ordinary resolution at an annual or special meeting remove any director or directors from office. An ordinary resolution under the OBCA requires the resolution to be passed, with or without amendment, at the meeting by at least a majority of the votes cast. The OBCA further provides that where the holders of any class or series of shares of a corporation have an exclusive right to elect one or more directors, a director so elected may only be removed by an ordinary resolution at a meeting of the shareholders of that class or series.

Meaning of "Insolvent"

Under the BCBCA, for purposes of the insolvency test that must be passed for the payment of dividends and purchases and redemptions of shares, "insolvent" is defined to mean when a corporation is unable to pay its debts as they become due in the ordinary course of its business. Unlike the OBCA, the BCBCA does not impose a net asset solvency test for these purposes. For purposes of proceedings to dissolve or liquidate, the definition of "insolvent" from federal bankruptcy legislation applies.

Under the OBCA, a corporation may not pay dividends or purchase or redeem its shares if there are reasonable grounds for believing (i) it is or would be unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or (ii) it would not meet a net asset solvency test. The net asset solvency tests for different purposes vary somewhat.

Reduction of Capital

Under the BCBCA, capital may be reduced by special resolution or court order. A court order is required if the realizable value of the corporation's assets would, after the reduction of capital, be less than the aggregate of its liabilities.

Under the OBCA, capital may be reduced by special resolution but not if there are reasonable grounds for believing that, after the reduction, (i) the corporation would be unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or (ii) the realizable value of the corporation's assets would be less than its liabilities.

Shareholder Proposals

The BCBCA includes a more detailed regime for shareholders' proposals than the OBCA. For example, a person submitting a proposal must have been the registered or beneficial owner of one or more voting shares for at least two years before signing the proposal. In addition, the proposal must be signed by shareholders who, together with the submitter, are registered or beneficial owners of (i) at least 1% of the corporation's voting shares, or (ii) shares with a fair market value exceeding an amount prescribed by regulation (at present, C\$2,000).

The OBCA allows shareholders entitled to vote or a beneficial owner of shares that are entitled to be voted to submit a notice of a proposal.

Compulsory Acquisition

The OBCA provides a right of compulsory acquisition for an offeror that acquires 90% of the target securities pursuant to a take-over bid or issuer bid, other than securities held at the date of the bid by or on behalf of the offeror.

The BCBCA provides a substantively similar right although there are differences in the procedures and process. Unlike the OBCA, the BCBCA provides that where an offeror does not use the compulsory acquisition right when entitled to do so, a securityholder who did not accept the original offer may require the offeror to acquire the securityholder's securities on the same terms contained in the original offer.

Investigation/Appointment of Inspectors

Under the BCBCA, a corporation may appoint an inspector by special resolution. Shareholders holding at least 20% of the issued shares of a corporation may apply to the court for the appointment of an inspector. The court must consider whether there are reasonable grounds for believing there has been oppressive, unfairly prejudicial, fraudulent, unlawful or dishonest conduct.

Under the OBCA, shareholders can apply to the court for the appointment of an inspector. Unlike the BCBCA, the OBCA does not require an applicant to hold a specified number of shares.

Dividends

Under the BCBCA, a company may pay dividends to its shareholders by shares or money, unless the company is insolvent or the payment of the dividends would render the company insolvent.

Under the OBCA, a company may not pay dividends if the company is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due, or the realizable value of the company's assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and stated capital of all classes.

Shareholder Approval to Continuance Resolution

The Continuance must be approved by special resolution in order to become effective. To pass, a special resolution requires the affirmative vote of not less than $66\frac{2}{3}\%$ of the votes cast by the Corporation's shareholders present in

person or by proxy at the Meeting.

The complete text of the Continuance Resolution which management intends to place before the Meeting authorizing the Continuance is as follows:

“BE IT RESOLVED, as a special resolution, THAT:

1. the continuance of the Corporation out of the jurisdiction of the Province of Ontario and into the Province of British Columbia under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the “**BCBCA**”) be and is hereby authorized and approved;
2. the application to the Director appointed under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) (the “**OBCA**”) for authorization to continue out of the Province of Ontario and into the Province of British Columbia under the BCBCA be and is hereby authorized and approved;
3. the application by the Corporation to the Registrar of Companies under the BCBCA for a certificate of continuance in order to continue out of the Province of Ontario and into the Province of British Columbia under the BCBCA under the name “**RAZORE ROCK RESOURCES INC.**”, or such other name as the board of directors may approve, be and is hereby authorized and approved;
4. effective upon issuance of the certificate of continuance, the Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to adopt the New Notice of Articles and the New Articles in substantially the forms attached as schedules to the Corporation’s management information circular dated April 4, 2018, with such amendments, modifications and alterations thereto as the board of directors of the Corporation may approve in order to comply with the requirements of the BCBCA, in substitution for the current articles of incorporation and by-laws of the Corporation;
5. the New Notice of Articles and the New Articles are hereby ratified and confirmed;
6. any one director or officer of the Corporation is hereby authorized and directed for and on behalf of the Corporation to execute and deliver, under corporate seal of the Corporation or otherwise, all such documents and instruments and to do all such acts and things as in his or her opinion may be necessary or desirable to give full effect to this special resolution; and
7. notwithstanding any approval of the shareholders of the Corporation as provided herein, the board of directors may, in its sole discretion, revoke this special resolution and abandon the Continuance before it is acted upon without further approval of the shareholders.”

The Board may, notwithstanding requisite shareholder approval, abandon the application for the Continuance without further approval of the shareholders, all as provided under the OBCA. In making such determination, the Board in its discretion, will determine whether it is in the best interests of the Corporation to proceed with the Continuance, after considering all relevant factors at the particular time, whether or not foreseen at this date.

Section 185 of the OBCA gives to registered Shareholders who object to the Continuance the right of dissent in respect of the Continuance and to be paid the fair value of their Common Shares determined as of the day before the resolution approving the Continuance was passed. See heading “Rights of Dissenting Shareholders” below for details of this dissent right.

Management recommends that shareholders vote for the Continuance Resolution.

THIS RESOLUTION MUST BE APPROVED BY THE REQUISITE TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY OF THE VOTES CAST AT THE MEETING.

RIGHTS OF DISSENTING SHAREHOLDERS

The Shareholders have the right to dissent to the Continuance pursuant to section 185 of the OBCA (the “**Right of Dissent**”). In the event that the actions approved by the Continuance Resolution become effective, any Shareholder who dissents in accordance with the provisions of section 185 of the OBCA will be entitled to be paid the fair value of the Common Shares held by such shareholder determined as at the close of business on the last business day before the Continuance Resolution was adopted.

The following description of the Right of Dissent in respect of the Continuance Resolution is not a comprehensive statement of the procedures to be followed by a dissenting Shareholder who seeks payment of the fair value of his or her Common Shares and is qualified in its entirety by the reference to the full text of Section 185 of the OBCA which is attached to this Circular as **Schedule “E”**. The statutory provisions covering the Right of Dissent and appraisal are technical and complex. **Any Shareholders who wish to exercise their Right of Dissent and appraisal in respect of the Continuance Resolution should seek their own legal advice, as failure to comply strictly with the provisions of Section 185 of the OBCA may result in a loss of all rights thereunder.**

Any registered Shareholder is entitled, in addition to any other right he or she may have, to dissent (“**Dissenting Shareholder**”) and to be paid by the Corporation the fair value of the Common Shares owned by him or her in respect of which he or she dissents, determined as of the close of business on the last business day before the day on which the resolution from which he or she dissents was adopted.

A Dissenting Shareholder is not entitled to dissent with respect to any Common Shares if such Dissenting Shareholder votes (or instructs or is deemed, by submission of an incomplete proxy, to have instructed a proxyholder to vote) any Common Shares in favour of the Continuance, but such Dissenting Shareholder may abstain from voting on the Continuance Resolution (or from submitting a proxy) without affecting the Dissenting Shareholder’s dissent rights.

A Dissenting Shareholder may dissent only with respect to all of the Common Shares owned by such Dissenting Shareholder on his or her own behalf or on behalf of any one beneficial owner and registered in his or her name. **Persons who are beneficial owners of Common Shares registered in the name of a broker, custodian, nominee or other intermediary who wish to dissent, should be aware that only the registered owner of such Common Shares is entitled to dissent. Accordingly, a beneficial owner of Common Shares desiring to exercise his or her right to dissent must make arrangements for the Common Shares beneficially owned by him or her to be registered in his or her name prior to the time the written objection to the Continuance Resolution is required to be received by the Corporation or, alternatively, make arrangements for the registered holder of his or her Common Shares to dissent on his or her behalf.**

A Dissenting Shareholder must send to the Corporation a written objection to the Continuance Resolution, which written objection (the “**Objection Notice**”) must be received by the Corporate Secretary of the Corporation at its counsel’s mailing address at Suite 3600, 22 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5H 4E3 Attention of William R. Johnstone or by the Chairman of the Meeting at or before the Meeting unless the Corporation did not give notice to the Dissenting Shareholder of the purpose of the Meeting and of his or her Right of Dissent. A vote against the Continuance Resolution, an abstention or the execution of a proxy to vote against the Continuance Resolution does not constitute such written objection, but a Shareholder need not vote his or her Common Shares against the Continuance Resolution in order to dissent.

If the Continuance Resolution is passed, the Corporation is required to give each Dissenting Shareholder who filed an Objection Notice, notice of the adoption of the Continuance Resolution (the “**Adoption Notice**”). The Adoption Notice shall set out the rights of the Dissenting Shareholder and the procedure to be followed to exercise those rights. The Dissenting Shareholder is then required upon receipt of the Adoption Notice to make a demand for payment of fair value of his or her Common Shares (the “**Demand for Payment**”).

A Dissenting Shareholder ceases to have any rights as a Shareholder, other than the right to be paid the fair value of his or her Common Shares, upon sending a Demand for Payment unless the Dissenting Shareholder withdraws his or her Demand for Payment prior to the Corporation making an Offer to Pay (as defined below) or the Corporation fails

to make an Offer to Pay and the Dissenting Shareholder withdraws his or her Demand for Payment or the directors revoked the Continuance Resolution.

Upon receipt of a Demand for Payment, the Corporation is then required to send to each Dissenting Shareholder delivering a Demand for Payment a written offer to pay (the “**Offer to Pay**”) the amount considered by the directors of the Corporation to be the fair value thereof accompanied by a statement showing how the fair value was determined.

If the Corporation fails to make an Offer to Pay or a Dissenting Shareholder fails to accept the Offer to Pay, the Corporation may apply to the Court to fix the fair value. If the Corporation fails to apply to the Court, a Dissenting Shareholder may apply.

A Dissenting Shareholder may make an agreement with the Corporation for the purchase of the Dissenting Shareholder’s Common Shares by the Corporation, in the amount of the offer by the Corporation or otherwise, at any time before the Court pronounces an order fixing the fair value of the Common Shares.

On an application under Section 185, the Court must make an order fixing the fair value of the Common Shares of all Dissenting Shareholders, giving judgment in that amount against the Corporation and in favour of each Dissenting Shareholder, and fixing the time within which the Corporation must pay that amount to a Dissenting Shareholder. The Court may in its discretion allow a reasonable rate of interest on the amount payable to each Dissenting Shareholder from the date on which the Dissenting Shareholder ceases to have any rights as a Shareholder of the Corporation until the date of payment.

The Dissenting Shareholder is not required to give security for costs in respect of an application to the Court to fix the fair value of the Dissenting Shareholder’s Common Shares. If the Corporation fails to deliver the Offer to Pay, then the costs of a Shareholder application to the Court are to be borne by the Corporation, unless the Court otherwise orders.

The above summary does not purport to provide a comprehensive statement of the procedures to be followed by a Dissenting Shareholder of the Corporation who seeks payment of the fair value of his or her Common Shares.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information concerning the Corporation can be obtained from www.sedar.com.

Financial information concerning the Corporation is provided in the Corporation’s comparative financial statements and Management Discussion and Analysis for its fiscal year ended April 30, 2017. Copies of these documents may be obtained from the Corporation by making a request in writing to the Corporation at 22 Adelaide Street West, Suite 3600, Bay-Adelaide Centre- East Tower, Toronto, Ontario M5H 4E3, fax (416) 865-6636, Attention: William R. Johnstone.

APPROVAL OF DIRECTORS

The Circular and the mailing of same to shareholders have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Corporation.

DATED the 4th day of April, 2018.

**BY ORDER OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

“Michael Wilson”

MICHAEL WILSON
President and Chief Executive Officer

SCHEDULE “A”

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

Purpose of the Audit Committee

The purpose of the Audit Committee (the “**Committee**”) of the Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) of the Corporation is to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibility for the oversight of the financial reporting process. The purpose of this Charter is to ensure that the Corporation maintains a strong, effective and independent audit committee, to enhance the quality of financial disclosure made by the Corporation and to foster increased investor confidence in both the Corporation and Canada’s capital markets. It is the intention of the Board that through the involvement of the Committee, the external audit will be conducted independently of the Corporation’s Management to ensure that the independent auditors serve the interests of shareholders rather than the interests of Management of the Corporation. The Committee will act as a liaison to provide better communication between the Board and the external auditors. The Committee will review financial reports or other financial information provided by the Corporation to regulatory authorities and shareholders and review the integrity, adequacy and timeliness of the financial reporting and disclosure practices of the Corporation. The Committee will monitor the independence and performance of the Corporation’s independent auditors.

Composition and Procedures of the Audit Committee

The Committee shall consist of at least three (3) directors. Members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board and may be removed by the Board in its discretion. While the Board may recommend a Chairman for the Committee, the Committee shall have the discretion to appoint the Chairman from amongst its members. The Committee shall establish procedures for quorum, notice and timing of meetings subject to the proviso that a quorum shall be no less than two (2) Committee members. Meetings shall be held no less regularly than once per quarter to review the audited financial statements and interim financial statements of the Corporation. At least one (1) member of the Committee shall be independent and the Board and the Committee shall endeavor to appoint a majority of independent directors to the Committee, who in the opinion of the Board, would be free from a relationship which would interfere with the exercise of the Committee members’ independent judgment. At least one (1) member of the Committee shall have accounting or related financial management expertise. All members of the Committee that are not financially literate will work towards becoming financially literate to obtain a working familiarity with basic finance and accounting practices applicable to the Corporation. For the purposes of this Charter, an individual is financially literate if he or she has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation’s financial statements.

Specific duties and responsibilities of the Audit Committee

- (1) The Committee shall recommend to the Board:
 - (a) the external auditors to be nominated for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditors’ report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation; and
 - (b) the compensation of the external auditors.
- (2) The Committee shall be directly responsible for overseeing the work of the external auditors engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditors’ report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation, including the resolution of disagreements between Management and the external auditors regarding financial reporting.
- (3) The Committee shall pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation or its subsidiary entities by the Corporation’s external auditors.

- (4) The Committee satisfies the pre-approval requirement in subsection (3) if:
 - (a) the aggregate amount of all the non-audit services that were not pre-approved is reasonably expected to constitute no more than five per cent of the total amount of fees paid by the Corporation and its subsidiary entities to the Corporation's external auditors during the fiscal year in which the services are provided;
 - (b) the Corporation or the subsidiary entity of the Corporation, as the case may be, did not recognize the services as non-audit services at the time of the engagement; and
 - (c) the services are promptly brought to the attention of the Committee and approved, prior to the completion of the audit, by the Committee or by one or more of its members to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the Committee.
- (5)
 - (a) The Committee may delegate to one or more independent members the authority to pre-approve non-audit services in satisfaction of the requirement in subsection (3).
 - (b) The pre-approval of non-audit services by any member to whom authority has been delegated pursuant to subsection (5)(a) must be presented to the Committee at its first scheduled meeting following such pre-approval.
- (6) The Committee satisfies the pre-approval requirement in subsection (3) if it adopts specific policies and procedures for the engagement of the non-audit services, if:
 - (a) the pre-approval policies and procedures are detailed as to the particular service;
 - (b) the Committee is informed of each non-audit service; and
 - (c) the procedures do not include delegation of the Committee's responsibilities to Management.
- (7) The Committee shall review the Corporation's financial statements, MD&A and annual and interim earnings press releases before the Corporation publicly discloses this information.
- (8) The Committee must be satisfied that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Corporation's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation's financial statements, other than the public disclosure referred to in subsection (7), and must periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures.
- (9) The Committee must establish procedures for:
 - (a) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and
 - (b) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.
- (10) The Committee must review and approve the Corporation's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditors of the Corporation.
- (11) The Committee shall have the authority:
 - (a) to engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties,
 - (b) to set and pay the compensation for any advisors employed by the Committee; and

- (c) to communicate directly with the internal and external auditors.
- (12) The Committee shall review with Management and independent auditors the quality and the appropriateness of the Corporation's financial reporting and accounting policies, standards and principles and significant changes in such standards or principles or in their application, including key accounting decisions affecting the financial statements, alternatives thereto and the rationale for decisions made.
- (13) The Committee shall review the clarity of the financial statement presentation with a view to ensuring that the financial statements provide meaningful and readily understandable information to shareholders and the investing public.
- (14) The Committee shall monitor the independence of the independent auditors and establish procedures for confirming annually the independence of the independent auditors and any relationships that may impact upon the objectivity and the independence of the external auditors.
- (15) The Committee shall review with Management and the external auditors the audit plan for the year-end financial statements prior to the commencement of the year end audit.
- (16) The Committee shall review the appointments of the Corporation's Chief Financial Officer and any other key financial executives involved in the financial reporting process.
- (17) The Committee shall review with Management and the external auditors significant related party transactions and potential conflicts of interest.
- (18) The Committee shall review in consultation with the external auditors and Management the integrity of the Corporation's financial reporting process and internal controls.
- (19) The Committee shall meet with the external auditors in the absence of Management to discuss the audit process, any difficulties encountered, any restrictions on the scope of work or access to required information, any significant judgements made by Management and any disagreement among Management and the external auditors in the preparation of the financial statements and such other matters that may arise as a result of the audit or review by the external auditors.
- (20) The Committee shall conduct or authorize any review or investigation and consider any matters of the Corporation the Committee believes is within the scope of its responsibilities and shall establish procedures for such review or investigation as may be required.
- (21) The Committee shall make recommendations to the Board with respect to changes or improvements to financial or accounting practices, policies and principles and changes to this Charter.



RAZORE ROCK
RESOURCES INC.

Board Charter

February, 2014

The Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) of Razore Rock Resources Inc. (the “**Corporation**”) is responsible for the stewardship of the business and affairs of the Corporation on behalf of the shareholders by whom they are elected and to whom they are accountable.

The Board shall be constituted with at least two (2) individuals who are independent directors in accordance with the requirements for a Venture Issuer. Directors are considered to be independent if they have no direct or indirect material relationship with the Corporation. A “material relationship” is a relationship which could, in the view of the Corporation’s Board of Directors, be reasonably expected to interfere with the exercise of a director’s independent judgment.

The Board may appoint one director as Chairman. The Chairman, if appointed, shall be an independent director. The Chairman is responsible for the leadership of the Board and for specific functions to ensure the independence of the Board. Currently, the Board has not appointed a Chairman.

The Senior Officers are accountable to the Board for all authority delegated to the positions. For the purposes of these Corporate Governance Policies, Senior Officer shall be defined as any person holding the position of President, CEO, CFO, COO or Vice President of Exploration.

The Board has the following overall responsibilities:

- in conjunction with management, establishing the direction and strategies for the Corporation and monitoring the implementation of those strategies; and
- monitoring compliance with regulatory requirements and setting the tone for ethical behaviour and standards.

The monitoring and ultimate control of the business of the Corporation is vested in the Board. The Board’s primary responsibility is to oversee the Corporation’s business activities and management for the benefit of the Corporation and its shareholders. The specific responsibilities of the Board include:

- selection, appointment, monitoring, evaluation, rewarding and if necessary the removal of the Senior Officers of the Corporation;
- in conjunction with management, development of the strategic planning process and approving and appropriately monitoring plans, new investments, major capital and operating expenditures, capital management, acquisitions, divestitures and major funding activities;
- monitor and review annually the success of management in implementing the approved strategies and plans;
- establishing appropriate levels of delegation to the Senior Officers to allow them to manage the Corporation’s operations efficiently;

- monitoring actual performance against planned performance expectations and reviewing operating information;
- appreciation of areas of significant business risk and ensuring arrangements are in place to adequately manage those risks;
- overseeing the management of safety and occupational health, environmental issues and community development;
- satisfying itself that the financial statements of the Corporation fairly and accurately set out the financial position and financial performance of the Corporation for the period under review;
- satisfying itself that there are appropriate reporting systems and controls in place to assure the Board that proper operational, financial, compliance, risk management and internal control processes are in place and functioning appropriately;
- ensuring that appropriate external audit arrangements are in place and operating effectively;
- developing the Corporation's approach to corporate governance issues;
- having a framework in place to help ensure that the Corporation acts legally and responsibly on all matters consistent with the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics; and
- reporting to shareholders.

At all times the Board retains full responsibility for guiding and monitoring the Corporation; however, in discharging its stewardship it makes use of committees. To this end, the Board has established the following committees:

- Audit Committee; and
- Compensation Committee.

The Corporation also has in place a Disclosure Committee comprised of the Chief Executive Officer, the Vice President Corporate Development and the Corporate Secretary.

Each director has the right to seek independent professional advice on matters relating to his position as a director of the Corporation at the Corporation's expense, subject to the prior approval of the Chairman, if appointed, which shall not be unreasonably withheld.

The independent members of the Board shall meet regularly during the year without any member of the Corporation's management present. Generally these meetings will be held prior to regular Board meetings. Any material business items arising from these meetings shall be brought to the attention of the Corporate Secretary and such matters will be added to the agenda of the next regularly scheduled Board meeting.

In the event of a conflict of interest or where a potential conflict of interest may arise, involved directors will, unless the remaining directors resolve otherwise, withdraw from deliberations concerning the matter.

The Board does not specify a maximum term for which a director may hold office.

The responsibility for the day-to-day operation and administration of the Corporation is delegated by the Board to the Senior Officers. The Board ensures that this team is appropriately qualified and experienced to discharge their responsibilities and has in place procedures to assess the performance of the Senior Officers.

Policy history

Established: February 2014

Last review: April 2018

Review frequency: Annually

Schedule "C" NOTICE OF ARTICLES

A NAME OF COMPANY

Set out the name of the company as set out in Item A of the Continuation Application.

B TRANSLATION OF COMPANY NAME

Set out every translation of the company name that the company intends to use outside of Canada.

C DIRECTOR NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

Set out the full name, delivery address and mailing address (if different) of every director of the company. The director may select to provide either (a) the delivery address and, if different, the mailing address for the office at which the individual can usually be served with records between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. on business days or (b) the delivery address and, if different, the mailing address of the individual's residence. The delivery address must not be a post office box. Attach an additional sheet if more space is required.

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

DELIVERY ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

MAILING ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

DELIVERY ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

MAILING ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

DELIVERY ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

MAILING ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

DELIVERY ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

MAILING ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

D REGISTERED OFFICE ADDRESSES

DELIVERY ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY'S REGISTERED OFFICE

PROVINCE

POSTAL CODE

BC

MAILING ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY'S REGISTERED OFFICE

PROVINCE

POSTAL CODE

BC

E RECORDS OFFICE ADDRESSES

DELIVERY ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY'S RECORDS OFFICE

PROVINCE

POSTAL CODE

BC

MAILING ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY'S RECORDS OFFICE

PROVINCE

POSTAL CODE

BC

F AUTHORIZED SHARE STRUCTURE

Identifying name of class or series of shares	Maximum number of shares of this class or series of shares that the company is authorized to issue, or indicate there is no maximum number.		Kind of shares of this class or series of shares.			Are there special rights or restrictions attached to the shares of this class or series of shares?	
	THERE IS NO MAXIMUM (✓)	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SHARES AUTHORIZED	WITHOUT PAR VALUE (✓)	WITH A PAR VALUE OF (\$)	Type of currency	YES (✓)	NO (✓)

Schedule "D"

Incorporation Number:

RAZORE ROCK RESOURCES INC.
(the "Company")

ARTICLES

1.	Interpretation.....	1
2.	Shares and Share Certificates.....	2
3.	Issue of Shares	4
4.	Share Registers	5
5.	Share Transfers	5
6.	Transmission of Shares	7
7.	Purchase of Shares	7
8.	Borrowing Powers	8
9.	Alterations.....	8
10.	Meetings of Shareholders	9
11.	Proceedings at Meetings of Shareholders	11
12.	Votes of Shareholders	15
13.	Directors.....	18
14.	Election and Removal of Directors.....	20
15.	Alternate Directors.....	25
16.	Powers and Duties of Directors	27
17.	Disclosure of Interest of Directors	27
18.	Proceedings of Directors.....	28
19.	Executive and Other Committees	31
20.	Officers	32
21.	Indemnification.....	33
22.	Dividends	34
23.	Documents, Records and Reports	36
24.	Notices	36
25.	Execution of Documents; Use of Seal	38
26.	Prohibitions.....	38

1. INTERPRETATION

1.1 Definitions

In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) “**appropriate person**” has the meaning assigned in the *Securities Transfer Act*;

- (2) “**board of directors**”, “**directors**” and “**board**” mean the directors or sole director of the Company for the time being;
- (3) “*Business Corporations Act*” means the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) from time to time in force and all amendments thereto and includes all regulations and amendments thereto made pursuant to that Act;
- (4) “*Interpretation Act*” means the *Interpretation Act* (British Columbia) from time to time in force and all amendments thereto and includes all regulations and amendments thereto made pursuant to that Act;
- (5) “**legal personal representative**” means the personal or other legal representative of a shareholder;
- (6) “**protected purchaser**” has the meaning assigned in the *Securities Transfer Act*;
- (7) “**registered address**” of a shareholder means the shareholder’s address as recorded in the central securities register;
- (8) “**seal**” means the seal of the Company, if any;
- (9) “**securities legislation**” means statutes concerning the regulation of securities markets and trading in securities and the regulations, rules, forms and schedules under those statutes, all as amended from time to time, and the blanket rulings and orders, as amended from time to time, issued by the securities commissions or similar regulatory authorities appointed under or pursuant to those statutes; “**Canadian securities legislation**” means the securities legislation in any province or territory of Canada and includes the *Securities Act* (British Columbia); and “**U.S. securities legislation**” means the securities legislation in the federal jurisdiction of the United States and in any state of the United States and includes the *Securities Act* of 1933 and the *Securities Exchange Act* of 1934; and
- (10) “*Securities Transfer Act*” means the *Securities Transfer Act* (British Columbia) from time to time in force and all amendments thereto and includes all regulations and amendments thereto made pursuant to that Act.

1.2 Business Corporations Act and Interpretation Act Definitions Applicable

The definitions in the *Business Corporations Act* and the definitions and rules of construction in the *Interpretation Act*, with the necessary changes, so far as applicable, and unless the context requires otherwise, apply to these Articles as if they were an enactment. If there is a conflict between a definition in the *Business Corporations Act* and a definition or rule in the *Interpretation Act* relating to a term used in these Articles, the definition in the *Business Corporations Act* will prevail in relation to the use of the term in these Articles. If there is a conflict between these Articles and the *Business Corporations Act*, the *Business Corporations Act* will prevail.

2. SHARES AND SHARE CERTIFICATES

2.1 Authorized Share Structure

The authorized share structure of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

2.2 Form of Share Certificate

Each share certificate issued by the Company must comply with, and be signed as required by, the *Business Corporations Act*.

2.3 Shareholder Entitled to Certificate or Acknowledgment

Unless the shares of which the shareholder is the registered owner are uncertificated shares, each shareholder is entitled, without charge, to (a) one share certificate representing the shares of each class or series of shares registered in the shareholder's name or (b) a non-transferable written acknowledgment of the shareholder's right to obtain such a share certificate, provided that in respect of a share held jointly by several persons, the Company is not bound to issue more than one share certificate or acknowledgment and delivery of a share certificate or an acknowledgment to one of several joint shareholders or to a duly authorized agent of one of the joint shareholders will be sufficient delivery to all.

2.4 Delivery by Mail

Any share certificate or non-transferable written acknowledgment of a shareholder's right to obtain a share certificate may be sent to the shareholder by mail at the shareholder's registered address and neither the Company nor any director, officer or agent of the Company is liable for any loss to the shareholder because the share certificate or acknowledgement is lost in the mail or stolen.

2.5 Replacement of Worn Out or Defaced Certificate or Acknowledgement

If the directors are satisfied that a share certificate or a non-transferable written acknowledgment of the shareholder's right to obtain a share certificate is worn out or defaced, they must, on production to them of the share certificate or acknowledgment, as the case may be, and on such other terms, if any, as they think fit:

- (1) order the share certificate or acknowledgment, as the case may be, to be cancelled; and
- (2) issue a replacement share certificate or acknowledgment, as the case may be.

2.6 Replacement of Lost, Destroyed or Wrongfully Taken Certificate

If a person entitled to a share certificate claims that the share certificate has been lost, destroyed or wrongfully taken, the Company must issue a new share certificate, if that person:

- (1) so requests before the Company has notice that the share certificate has been acquired by a protected purchaser;
- (2) provides the Company with an indemnity bond sufficient in the Company's judgment to protect the Company from any loss that the Company may suffer by issuing a new certificate; and
- (3) satisfies any other reasonable requirements imposed by the directors.

A person entitled to a share certificate may not assert against the Company a claim for a new share certificate where a share certificate has been lost, apparently destroyed or wrongfully taken if that person fails to notify the Company of that fact within a reasonable time after that person has notice of it and the Company registers a transfer of the shares represented by the certificate before receiving a notice of the loss, apparent destruction or wrongful taking of the share certificate.

2.7 Recovery of New Share Certificate

If, after the issue of a new share certificate, a protected purchaser of the original share certificate presents the original share certificate for the registration of transfer, then in addition to any rights on the indemnity bond, the Company may recover the new share certificate from a person to whom it was issued or any person taking under that person other than a protected purchaser.

2.8 Splitting Share Certificates

If a shareholder surrenders a share certificate to the Company with a written request that the Company issue in the shareholder's name two or more share certificates, each representing a specified number of shares and in the aggregate representing the same number of shares as represented by the share certificate so surrendered, the Company must cancel the surrendered share certificate and issue replacement share certificates in accordance with that request.

2.9 Certificate Fee

There must be paid to the Company, in relation to the issue of any share certificate under Articles 2.5, 2.6 or 2.8, the amount, if any and which must not exceed the amount prescribed under the *Business Corporations Act*, determined by the directors.

2.10 Recognition of Trusts

Except as required by law or statute or these Articles, no person will be recognized by the Company as holding any share upon any trust, and the Company is not bound by or compelled in any way to recognize (even when having notice thereof) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share or fraction of a share or (except as required by law or statute or these Articles or as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction) any other rights in respect of any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the shareholder.

3. ISSUE OF SHARES

3.1 Directors Authorized

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act* and the rights of the holders of issued shares of the Company, the Company may issue, allot, sell or otherwise dispose of the unissued shares, and issued shares held by the Company, at the times, to the persons, including directors, in the manner, on the terms and conditions and for the issue prices (including any premium at which shares with par value may be issued) that the directors may determine. The issue price for a share with par value must be equal to or greater than the par value of the share.

3.2 Commissions and Discounts

The Company may at any time, pay a reasonable commission or allow a reasonable discount to any person in consideration of that person purchasing or agreeing to purchase shares of the Company from the Company or any other person or procuring or agreeing to procure purchasers for shares of the Company.

3.3 Brokerage

The Company may pay such brokerage fee or other consideration as may be lawful for or in connection with the sale or placement of its securities.

3.4 Conditions of Issue

Except as provided for by the *Business Corporations Act*, no share may be issued until it is fully paid. A share is fully paid when:

- (1) consideration is provided to the Company for the issue of the share by one or more of the following:
 - (a) past services performed for the Company;
 - (b) property;
 - (c) money; and
- (2) the value of the consideration received by the Company equals or exceeds the issue price set for the share under Article 3.1.

3.5 Share Purchase Warrants and Rights

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may issue share purchase warrants, options and rights upon such terms and conditions as the directors determine, which share purchase warrants, options and rights may be issued alone or in conjunction with debentures, debenture stock, bonds, shares or any other securities issued or created by the Company from time to time.

4. SHARE REGISTERS

4.1 Central Securities Register

As required by and subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company must maintain a central securities register. The directors may, subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, appoint an agent to maintain the central securities register. The directors may also appoint one or more agents, including the agent which keeps the central securities register, as transfer agent for its shares or any class or series of its shares, as the case may be, and the same or another agent as registrar for its shares or such class or series of its shares, as the case may be. The directors may terminate such appointment of any agent at any time and may appoint another agent in its place.

4.2 Closing Register

The Company must not at any time close its central securities register.

5. SHARE TRANSFERS

5.1 Registering Transfers

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, a transfer of a share of the Company must not be registered unless the Company or the transfer agent or registrar for the class or series of share to be transferred has received:

- (1) in the case of a share certificate that has been issued by the Company in respect of the share to be transferred, that share certificate and a written instrument of transfer (which may be on a separate document or endorsed on the share certificate) made by the shareholder or other appropriate person or by an agent who has actual authority to act on behalf of that person;

- (2) in the case of a non-transferable written acknowledgment of the shareholder's right to obtain a share certificate that has been issued by the Company in respect of the share to be transferred, a written instrument of transfer that directs that the transfer of the shares be registered, made by the shareholder or other appropriate person or by an agent who has actual authority to act on behalf of that person;
- (3) in the case of a share that is an uncertificated share, a written instrument of transfer that directs that the transfer of the share be registered, made by the shareholder or other appropriate person or by an agent who has actual authority to act on behalf of that person; and
- (4) such other evidence, if any, as the Company or the transfer agent or registrar for the class or series of share to be transferred may require to prove the title of the transferor or the transferor's right to transfer the share, that the written instrument of transfer is genuine and authorized and that the transfer is rightful or to a protected purchaser.

5.2 Form of Instrument of Transfer

The instrument of transfer in respect of any share of the Company must be either in the form, if any, on the back of the Company's share certificates or in any other form that may be approved by the directors or the transfer agent for the class or series of shares to be transferred.

5.3 Transferor Remains Shareholder

Except to the extent that the *Business Corporations Act* otherwise provides, the transferor of shares is deemed to remain the holder of the shares until the name of the transferee is entered in a securities register of the Company in respect of the transfer.

5.4 Signing of Instrument of Transfer

If a shareholder, or his or her duly authorized attorney, signs an instrument of transfer in respect of shares registered in the name of the shareholder, the signed instrument of transfer constitutes a complete and sufficient authority to the Company and its directors, officers and agents to register the number of shares specified in the instrument of transfer or specified in any other manner, or, if no number is specified, all the shares represented by the share certificates or set out in the written acknowledgments deposited with the instrument of transfer:

- (1) in the name of the person named as transferee in that instrument of transfer; or
- (2) if no person is named as transferee in that instrument of transfer, in the name of the person on whose behalf the instrument is deposited for the purpose of having the transfer registered.

5.5 Enquiry as to Title Not Required

Neither the Company nor any director, officer or agent of the Company is bound to inquire into the title of the person named in the instrument of transfer as transferee or, if no person is named as transferee in the instrument of transfer, of the person on whose behalf the instrument is deposited for the purpose of having the transfer registered or is liable for any claim related to registering the transfer by the shareholder or by any intermediate owner or holder of the shares, of any interest in the shares, of any share certificate representing such shares or of any written acknowledgment of a right to obtain a share certificate for such shares.

5.6 Transfer Fee

There must be paid to the Company, in relation to the registration of any transfer, the amount, if any, determined by the directors.

6. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

6.1 Legal Personal Representative Recognized on Death

In the case of the death of a shareholder, the legal personal representative of the shareholder, or in the case of shares registered in the shareholder's name and the name of another person in joint tenancy, the surviving joint holder, will be the only person recognized by the Company as having any title to the shareholder's interest in the shares. Before recognizing a person as a legal personal representative of a shareholder, the directors may require the original grant of probate or letters of administration or a court certified copy of them or the original or a court certified or authenticated copy of the grant of representation, will, order or other instrument or other evidence of the death under which title to the shares or securities is claimed to vest.

6.2 Rights of Legal Personal Representative

The legal personal representative of a shareholder has the same rights, privileges and obligations that attach to the shares held by the shareholder, including the right to transfer the shares in accordance with these Articles, if appropriate evidence of appointment or incumbency within the meaning of s. 87 of the *Securities Transfer Act* has been deposited with the Company. This Article 6.2 does not apply in the case of the death of a shareholder with respect to shares registered in the shareholder's name and the name of another person in joint tenancy.

7. PURCHASE OF SHARES

7.1 Company Authorized to Purchase Shares

Subject to Article 7.2, the special rights and restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series and the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may, if authorized by the directors, purchase or otherwise acquire any of its shares at the price and upon the terms specified in such resolution.

7.2 Purchase When Insolvent

- (1) The Company must not make a payment or provide any other consideration to purchase or otherwise acquire any of its shares if there are reasonable grounds for believing that:
- (2) the Company is insolvent; or
- (3) making the payment or providing the consideration would render the Company insolvent.

7.3 Sale and Voting of Purchased Shares

If the Company retains a share redeemed, purchased or otherwise acquired by it, the Company may sell, gift or otherwise dispose of the share, but, while such share is held by the Company, it:

- (1) is not entitled to vote the share at a meeting of its shareholders;
- (2) must not pay a dividend in respect of the share; and

- (3) must not make any other distribution in respect of the share.

8. BORROWING POWERS

The Company, if authorized by the directors, may:

- (1) borrow money in the manner and amount, on the security, from the sources and on the terms and conditions that they consider appropriate;
- (2) issue bonds, debentures and other debt obligations either outright or as security for any liability or obligation of the Company or any other person and at such discounts or premiums and on such other terms as they consider appropriate;
- (3) guarantee the repayment of money by any other person or the performance of any obligation of any other person; and
- (4) mortgage, charge, whether by way of specific or floating charge, grant a security interest in, or give other security on, the whole or any part of the present and future assets and undertaking of the Company.

9. ALTERATIONS

9.1 Alteration of Authorized Share Structure

Subject to Article 9.2 and the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may by resolution of the directors:

- (1) create one or more classes or series of shares or, if none of the shares of a class or series of shares are allotted or issued, eliminate that class or series of shares;
- (2) increase, reduce or eliminate the maximum number of shares that the Company is authorized to issue out of any class or series of shares or establish a maximum number of shares that the Company is authorized to issue out of any class or series of shares for which no maximum is established;
- (3) subdivide or consolidate all or any of its unissued, or fully paid issued, shares;
- (4) if the Company is authorized to issue shares of a class of shares with par value:
 - (a) decrease the par value of those shares; or
 - (b) if none of the shares of that class of shares are allotted or issued, increase the par value of those shares;
- (5) alter the identifying name of any of its shares; or
- (6) otherwise alter its shares or authorized share structure when required or permitted to do so by the *Business Corporations Act* where it does not specify by a special resolution,

and, if applicable, alter its Notice of Articles and Articles accordingly.

9.2 Special Rights and Restrictions

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act* and in particular those provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* relating to the rights of holders of outstanding shares to vote if their rights are prejudiced or interfered with, the Company may by resolution of the directors:

- (1) create special rights or restrictions for, and attach those special rights or restrictions to, the shares of any class or series of shares, whether or not any or all of those shares have been issued;
- (2) vary or delete any special rights or restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares, whether or not any or all of those shares have been issued; or
- (3) change all or any of its unissued, or fully paid issued, shares with par value into shares without par value or any of its unissued shares without par value into shares with par value,

and, if applicable, alter its Notice of Articles and Articles accordingly.

9.3 Change of Name

The Company may by a resolution of the directors authorize an alteration of its Notice of Articles in order to change its name or adopt or change any translation of that name.

9.4 Other Alterations

If the *Business Corporations Act* does not specify the type of resolution and these Articles do not specify another type of resolution, the Company may by ordinary resolution alter these Articles.

10. MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

10.1 Annual General Meetings

Unless an annual general meeting is deferred or waived in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company must hold its first annual general meeting within 18 months after the date on which it was incorporated or otherwise recognized, and after that must hold an annual general meeting at least once in each calendar year and not more than 15 months after the last annual reference date at such time and place as may be determined by the directors.

10.2 Resolution Instead of Annual General Meeting

If all the shareholders who are entitled to vote at an annual general meeting consent by a unanimous resolution under the *Business Corporations Act* to all of the business that is required to be transacted at that annual general meeting, the annual general meeting is deemed to have been held on the date of the unanimous resolution. The shareholders must, in any unanimous resolution passed under this Article 10.2, select as the Company's annual reference date a date that would be appropriate for the holding of the applicable annual general meeting.

10.3 Calling of Meetings of Shareholders

The directors may, whenever they think fit, call a meeting of shareholders.

10.4 Location of Meetings of Shareholders

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, a meeting of shareholders may be held in or outside of British Columbia as determined by a resolution of the directors.

10.5 Notice for Meetings of Shareholders

The Company must send notice of the date, time and location of any meeting of shareholders, in the manner provided in these Articles, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by ordinary resolution (whether previous notice of the resolution has been given or not), to each shareholder entitled to attend the meeting, to each director and to the auditor of the Company, unless these Articles otherwise provide, at least the following number of days before the meeting:

- (1) if and for so long as the Company is a public company, 21 days;
- (2) otherwise, 10 days.

10.6 Record Date for Notice

The directors may set a date as the record date for the purpose of determining shareholders entitled to notice of any meeting of shareholders. The record date must not precede the date on which the meeting is to be held by more than two months or, in the case of a general meeting requisitioned by shareholders under the *Business Corporations Act*, by more than four months. The record date must not precede the date on which the meeting is held by fewer than:

- (1) if and for so long as the Company is a public company, 21 days;
- (2) otherwise, 10 days.

If no record date is set, the record date is 5 p.m. on the day immediately preceding the first date on which the notice is sent or, if no notice is sent, the beginning of the meeting.

10.7 Record Date for Voting

The directors may set a date as the record date for the purpose of determining shareholders entitled to vote at any meeting of shareholders. The record date must not precede the date on which the meeting is to be held by more than two months or, in the case of a general meeting requisitioned by shareholders under the *Business Corporations Act*, by more than four months. If no record date is set, the record date is 5 p.m. on the day immediately preceding the first date on which the notice is sent or, if no notice is sent, the beginning of the meeting.

10.8 Failure to Give Notice and Waiver of Notice

The accidental omission to send notice of any meeting to, or the non-receipt of any notice by, any of the persons entitled to notice does not invalidate any proceedings at that meeting. Any person entitled to notice of a meeting of shareholders may, in writing or otherwise, waive or reduce the period of notice of such meeting.

10.9 Notice of Special Business at Meetings of Shareholders

If a meeting of shareholders is to consider special business within the meaning of Article 11.1, the notice of meeting must:

- (1) state the general nature of the special business; and
- (2) if the special business includes considering, approving, ratifying, adopting or authorizing any document or the signing of or giving of effect to any document, have attached to it a copy of the document or state that a copy of the document will be available for inspection by shareholders:
 - (a) at the Company's records office, or at such other reasonably accessible location in British Columbia as is specified in the notice; and
 - (b) during statutory business hours on any one or more specified days before the day set for the holding of the meeting.

11. PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

11.1 Special Business

At a meeting of shareholders, the following business is special business:

- (1) at a meeting of shareholders that is not an annual general meeting, all business is special business except business relating to the conduct of or voting at the meeting;
- (2) at an annual general meeting, all business is special business except for the following:
 - (a) business relating to the conduct of or voting at the meeting;
 - (b) consideration of any financial statements of the Company presented to the meeting;
 - (c) consideration of any reports of the directors or auditor;
 - (d) the setting or changing of the number of directors;
 - (e) the election or appointment of directors;
 - (f) the appointment of an auditor;
 - (g) business arising out of a report of the directors not requiring the passing of a special resolution or an exceptional resolution; and
 - (h) any other business which, under these Articles or the *Business Corporations Act*, may be transacted at a meeting of shareholders without prior notice of the business being given to the shareholders.

11.2 Special Majority

The majority of votes required for the Company to pass a special resolution at a meeting of shareholders is $2/3$ of the votes cast on the resolution.

11.3 Quorum

Subject to the special rights and restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares, the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of shareholders is two shareholders who are present in person or represented by proxy.

11.4 One Shareholder May Constitute Quorum

If there is only one shareholder entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders:

- (1) the quorum is one person who is, or who represents by proxy, that shareholder, and
- (2) that shareholder, present in person or by proxy, may constitute the meeting.

11.5 Other Persons May Attend

The directors, the president (if any), the secretary (if any), the assistant secretary (if any), any lawyer for the Company, the auditor of the Company and any other persons invited by the directors are entitled to attend any meeting of shareholders, but if any of those persons does attend a meeting of shareholders, that person is not to be counted in the quorum and is not entitled to vote at the meeting unless that person is a shareholder or proxy holder entitled to vote at the meeting.

11.6 Requirement of Quorum

No business, other than the election of a chair of the meeting and the adjournment of the meeting, may be transacted at any meeting of shareholders unless a quorum of shareholders entitled to vote is present at the commencement of the meeting, but such quorum need not be present throughout the meeting.

11.7 Lack of Quorum

If, within one-half hour from the time set for the holding of a meeting of shareholders, a quorum is not present:

- (1) in the case of a general meeting requisitioned by shareholders, the meeting is dissolved, and
- (2) in the case of any other meeting of shareholders, the meeting stands adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place.

11.8 Lack of Quorum at Succeeding Meeting

If, at the meeting to which the meeting referred to in Article 11.7(2) was adjourned, a quorum is not present within one-half hour from the time set for the holding of the meeting, the person or persons present and being, or representing by proxy, one or more shareholders entitled to attend and vote at the meeting constitute a quorum.

11.9 Chair

The following individual is entitled to preside as chair at a meeting of shareholders:

- (1) the chair of the board, if any;
- (2) if the chair of the board is absent or unwilling to act as chair of the meeting, the president, if any;
or
- (3) a vice-president, if any.

11.10 Selection of Alternate Chair

If, at any meeting of shareholders, there is no chair of the board or president present within 15 minutes after the time set for holding the meeting, or if the chair of the board and the president are unwilling to act as chair of the meeting, or if the chair of the board and the president have advised the secretary, if any, or any director present at the meeting, that they will not be present at the meeting, the directors present must choose one of their number to be chair of the meeting or if all of the directors present decline to take the chair or fail to so choose or if no director is present, the shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting who are present in person or by proxy may choose any person present at the meeting to chair the meeting.

11.11 Adjournments

The chair of a meeting of shareholders may, and if so directed by the meeting must, adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business may be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

11.12 Notice of Adjourned Meeting

It is not necessary to give any notice of an adjourned meeting or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting of shareholders except that, when a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given as in the case of the original meeting.

11.13 Decisions by Show of Hands or Poll

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, every motion put to a vote at a meeting of shareholders will be decided on a show of hands unless a poll, before or on the declaration of the result of the vote by show of hands, is directed by the chair or demanded by at least one shareholder entitled to vote who is present in person or by proxy.

11.14 Declaration of Result

The chair of a meeting of shareholders must declare to the meeting the decision on every question in accordance with the result of the show of hands or the poll, as the case may be, and that decision must be entered in the minutes of the meeting. A declaration of the chair that a resolution is carried by the necessary majority or is defeated is, unless a poll is directed by the chair or demanded under Article 11.13, conclusive evidence without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

11.15 Motion Need Not be Seconded

No motion proposed at a meeting of shareholders need be seconded unless the chair of the meeting rules otherwise, and the chair of any meeting of shareholders is entitled to propose or second a motion.

11.16 Casting Vote

In case of an equality of votes, the chair of a meeting of shareholders, on a show of hands and on a poll, has a second or casting vote in addition to the vote or votes to which the chair may be entitled as a shareholder.

11.17 Manner of Taking Poll

Subject to Article 11.18, if a poll is duly demanded at a meeting of shareholders:

- (1) the poll must be taken:
 - (a) at the meeting, or within seven days after the date of the meeting, as the chair of the meeting directs; and
 - (b) in the manner, at the time and at the place that the chair of the meeting directs;
- (2) the result of the poll is deemed to be the decision of the meeting at which the poll is demanded; and
- (3) the demand for the poll may be withdrawn by the person who demanded it.

11.18 Demand for Poll on Adjournment

A poll demanded at a meeting of shareholders on a question of adjournment must be taken immediately at the meeting.

11.19 Chair Must Resolve Dispute

In the case of any dispute as to the admission or rejection of a vote given on a poll, the chair of the meeting must determine the dispute, and his or her determination made in good faith is final and conclusive.

11.20 Casting of Votes

On a poll, a shareholder entitled to more than one vote need not cast all the votes in the same way.

11.21 Demand for Poll

No poll may be demanded in respect of the vote by which a chair of a meeting of shareholders is elected.

11.22 Demand for Poll Not to Prevent Continuance of Meeting

The demand for a poll at a meeting of shareholders does not, unless the chair of the meeting so rules, prevent the continuation of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which a poll has been demanded.

11.23 Retention of Ballots and Proxies

The Company must, for at least three months after a meeting of shareholders, keep each ballot cast on a poll and each proxy voted at the meeting, and, during that period, make them available for inspection during normal business hours by any shareholder or proxyholder entitled to vote at the meeting. At the end of such three month period, the Company may destroy such ballots and proxies.

12. VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS

12.1 Number of Votes by Shareholder or by Shares

Subject to any special rights or restrictions attached to any shares and to the restrictions imposed on joint shareholders under Article 12.3:

- (1) on a vote by show of hands, every person present who is a shareholder or proxy holder and entitled to vote on the matter has one vote; and
- (2) on a poll, every shareholder entitled to vote on the matter has one vote in respect of each share entitled to be voted on the matter and held by that shareholder and may exercise that vote either in person or by proxy.

12.2 Votes of Persons in Representative Capacity

A person who is not a shareholder may vote at a meeting of shareholders, whether on a show of hands or on a poll, and may appoint a proxy holder to act at the meeting, if, before doing so, the person satisfies the chair of the meeting, or the directors, that the person is a legal personal representative or a trustee in bankruptcy for a shareholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting.

12.3 Votes by Joint Holders

If there are joint shareholders registered in respect of any share:

- (1) any one of the joint shareholders may vote at any meeting, either personally or by proxy, in respect of the share as if that joint shareholder were solely entitled to it; or
- (2) if more than one of the joint shareholders is present at any meeting, personally or by proxy, and more than one of them votes in respect of that share, then only the vote of the joint shareholder present whose name stands first on the central securities register in respect of the share will be counted.

12.4 Legal Personal Representatives as Joint Shareholders

Two or more legal personal representatives of a shareholder in whose sole name any share is registered are, for the purposes of Article 12.3, deemed to be joint shareholders.

12.5 Representative of a Corporate Shareholder

If a corporation, that is not a subsidiary of the Company, is a shareholder, that corporation may appoint a person to act as its representative at any meeting of shareholders of the Company, and:

- (1) for that purpose, the instrument appointing a representative must:
 - (a) be received at the registered office of the Company or at any other place specified, in the notice calling the meeting, for the receipt of proxies, at least the number of business days specified in the notice for the receipt of proxies, or if no number of days is specified, two business days before the day set for the holding of the meeting; or
 - (b) be provided, at the meeting, to the chair of the meeting or to a person designated by the chair of the meeting;

- (2) if a representative is appointed under this Article 12.5:
- (a) the representative is entitled to exercise in respect of and at that meeting the same rights on behalf of the corporation that the representative represents as that corporation could exercise if it were a shareholder who is an individual, including, without limitation, the right to appoint a proxy holder; and
 - (b) the representative, if present at the meeting, is to be counted for the purpose of forming a quorum and is deemed to be a shareholder present in person at the meeting.

Evidence of the appointment of any such representative may be sent to the Company by written instrument, fax or any other method of transmitting legibly recorded messages.

12.6 When Proxy Holder Need Not Be Shareholder

A person must not be appointed as a proxy holder unless the person is a shareholder, although a person who is not a shareholder may be appointed as a proxy holder if:

- (1) the person appointing the proxy holder is a corporation or a representative of a corporation appointed under Article 12.5;
- (2) the Company has at the time of the meeting for which the proxy holder is to be appointed only one shareholder entitled to vote at the meeting;
- (3) the shareholders present in person or by proxy at and entitled to vote at the meeting for which the proxy holder is to be appointed, by a resolution on which the proxy holder is not entitled to vote but in respect of which the proxy holder is to be counted in the quorum, permit the proxy holder to attend and vote at the meeting; or
- (4) the Company is a public company, or is a pre-existing reporting company which has the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions as part of these Articles or to which the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions apply.

12.7 Proxy Provisions Do Not Apply to All Companies

If and for so long as the Company is a public company or a pre-existing reporting company which has the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions as part of its Articles or to which the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions apply, Articles 12.8 to 12.15 apply only insofar as they are not inconsistent with any Canadian securities legislation applicable to the Company or any U.S. securities legislation applicable to the Company or any rules of an exchange on which securities of the Company are listed.

12.8 Appointment of Proxy Holders

Every shareholder of the Company, including a corporation that is a shareholder but not a subsidiary of the Company, entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders of the Company may, by proxy, appoint one or more (but not more than five) proxy holders to attend and act at the meeting in the manner, to the extent and with the powers conferred by the proxy.

12.9 Alternate Proxy Holders

A shareholder may appoint one or more alternate proxy holders to act in the place of an absent proxy holder.

12.10 Deposit of Proxy

A proxy for a meeting of shareholders must:

- (1) be received at the registered office of the Company or at any other place specified, in the notice calling the meeting, for the receipt of proxies, at least the number of business days specified in the notice, or if no number of days is specified, two business days before the day set for the holding of the meeting; or
- (2) unless the notice provides otherwise, be provided, at the meeting, to the chair of the meeting or to a person designated by the chair of the meeting.

A proxy may be sent to the Company by written instrument, fax or any other method of transmitting legibly recorded messages.

12.11 Validity of Proxy Vote

A vote given in accordance with the terms of a proxy is valid notwithstanding the death or incapacity of the shareholder giving the proxy and despite the revocation of the proxy or the revocation of the authority under which the proxy is given, unless notice in writing of that death, incapacity or revocation is received:

- (1) at the registered office of the Company, at any time up to and including the last business day before the day set for the holding of the meeting at which the proxy is to be used; or
- (2) by the chair of the meeting, before the vote is taken.

12.12 Form of Proxy

A proxy, whether for a specified meeting or otherwise, must be either in the following form or in any other form approved by the directors or the chair of the meeting:

[name of company]
(the “**Company**”)

The undersigned, being a shareholder of the Company, hereby appoints [name] or, failing that person, *[name]*, as proxy holder for the undersigned to attend, act and vote for and on behalf of the undersigned at the meeting of shareholders of the Company to be held on [month, day, year] and at any adjournment of that meeting.

Number of shares in respect of which this proxy is given (if no number is specified, then this proxy is given in respect of all shares registered in the name of the shareholder):

Signed [month, day, year]

[Signature of shareholder]

[Name of shareholder—printed]

12.13 Revocation of Proxy

Subject to Article 12.14, every proxy may be revoked by an instrument in writing that is:

- (1) received at the registered office of the Company at any time up to and including the last business day before the day set for the holding of the meeting at which the proxy is to be used; or
- (2) provided, at the meeting, to the chair of the meeting.

12.14 Revocation of Proxy Must Be Signed

An instrument referred to in Article 12.13 must be signed as follows:

- (1) if the shareholder for whom the proxy holder is appointed is an individual, the instrument must be signed by the shareholder or his or her legal personal representative or trustee in bankruptcy; or
- (2) if the shareholder for whom the proxy holder is appointed is a corporation, the instrument must be signed by the corporation or by a representative appointed for the corporation under Article 12.5.

12.15 Chair May Determine Validity of Proxy

The chair of any meeting of shareholders may determine whether or not a proxy deposited for use at the meeting, which may not strictly comply with the requirements of this Part 12 as to form, execution, accompanying documentation, time of filing or otherwise, shall be valid for use at such meeting and any such determination made in good faith shall be final, conclusive and binding upon such meeting.

12.16 Production of Evidence of Authority to Vote

The chair of any meeting of shareholders may, but need not, inquire into the authority of any person to vote at the meeting and may, but need not, demand from that person production of evidence as to the existence of the authority to vote.

13. DIRECTORS

13.1 First Directors; Number of Directors

The first directors are the persons designated as directors of the Company in the Notice of Articles that applies to the Company when it is recognized under the *Business Corporations Act*. The number of directors, excluding additional directors appointed under Article 14.8, is set at:

- (1) if the Company is a public company, the greater of three and the most recently set of:
 - (a) the number of directors set by ordinary resolution (whether or not previous notice of the resolution was given); and
 - (b) the number of directors set under Article 14.4;
- (2) if the Company is not a public company, the most recently set of:

- (a) the number of directors set by ordinary resolution (whether or not previous notice of the resolution was given); and
- (b) the number of directors set under Article 14.4.

13.2 Change in Number of Directors

If the number of directors is set under Articles 13.1(1)(a) or 13.1(2)(a), subject to Article 14.1:

- (1) the shareholders may elect or appoint the directors needed to fill any vacancies in the board of directors up to that number;
- (2) if the shareholders do not elect or appoint the directors needed to fill any vacancies in the board of directors up to that number contemporaneously with the setting of that number, then the directors may appoint, or the shareholders may elect or appoint, directors to fill those vacancies.

13.3 Directors' Acts Valid Despite Vacancy

An act or proceeding of the directors is not invalid merely because fewer than the number of directors set or otherwise required under these Articles is in office.

13.4 Qualifications of Directors

A director is not required to hold a share in the capital of the Company as qualification for his or her office but must be qualified as required by the *Business Corporations Act* to become, act or continue to act as a director.

13.5 Remuneration of Directors

The directors are entitled to the remuneration for acting as directors, if any, as the directors may from time to time determine. If the directors so decide, the remuneration of the directors, if any, will be determined by the shareholders. That remuneration may be in addition to any salary or other remuneration paid to any officer or employee of the Company as such, who is also a director.

13.6 Reimbursement of Expenses of Directors

The Company must reimburse each director for the reasonable expenses that he or she may incur in and about the business of the Company.

13.7 Special Remuneration for Directors

If any director performs any professional or other services for the Company that in the opinion of the directors are outside the ordinary duties of a director, or if any director is otherwise specially occupied in or about the Company's business, he or she may be paid remuneration fixed by the directors, or, at the option of that director, fixed by ordinary resolution, and such remuneration may be either in addition to, or in substitution for, any other remuneration that he or she may be entitled to receive.

13.8 Gratuity, Pension or Allowance on Retirement of Director

Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, the directors on behalf of the Company may pay a gratuity or pension or allowance on retirement to any director who has held any salaried office or place of profit with the Company or to his or her spouse or dependants and may make contributions to any fund and pay premiums for the purchase or provision of any such gratuity, pension or allowance.

14. ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

14.1 Election at Annual General Meeting

- (1) At each annual general meeting of the Company all the directors whose term of office expire at such annual general meeting shall cease to hold office immediately before the election of directors at such annual general meeting and the shareholders entitled to vote thereat shall elect to the board of directors, directors as otherwise permitted by any securities legislation in any province or territory of Canada or in the federal jurisdiction of the United States or in any states of the United States that is applicable to the Company and all regulations and rules made and promulgated under that legislation and all administrative policy statements, blanket orders and rulings, notices and other administrative directions issued by securities commissions or similar authorities appointed under that legislation as set out below. A retiring director shall be eligible for re-election;
- (2) Each director may be elected for a term of office of one or more years of office as may be specified by ordinary resolution at the time he is elected. In the absence of any such ordinary resolution, a director's term of office shall be one year of office. No director shall be elected for a term of office exceeding five years of office. The shareholders may, by resolution, vary the term of office of any director; and
- (3) A director elected or appointed to fill a vacancy shall be elected or appointed for a term expiring immediately before the election of directors at the annual general meeting of the Company when the term of the director whose position he is filling would expire.

14.2 Consent to be a Director

No election, appointment or designation of an individual as a director is valid unless:

- (1) that individual consents to be a director in the manner provided for in the *Business Corporations Act*;
- (2) that individual is elected or appointed at a meeting at which the individual is present and the individual does not refuse, at the meeting, to be a director; or
- (3) with respect to first directors, the designation is otherwise valid under the *Business Corporations Act*.

14.3 Failure to Elect or Appoint Directors

If:

- (1) the Company fails to hold an annual general meeting, and all the shareholders who are entitled to vote at an annual general meeting fail to pass the unanimous resolution contemplated by Article

10.2, on or before the date by which the annual general meeting is required to be held under the *Business Corporations Act*; or

- (2) the shareholders fail, at the annual general meeting or in the unanimous resolution contemplated by Article 10.2, to elect or appoint any directors;

then each director then in office continues to hold office until the earlier of:

- (3) the date on which his or her successor is elected or appointed; and
- (4) the date on which he or she otherwise ceases to hold office under the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles.

14.4 Places of Retiring Directors Not Filled

If, at any meeting of shareholders at which there should be an election of directors, the places of any of the retiring directors are not filled by that election, those retiring directors who are not re-elected and who are asked by the newly elected directors to continue in office will, if willing to do so, continue in office to complete the number of directors for the time being set pursuant to these Articles until further new directors are elected at a meeting of shareholders convened for that purpose. If any such election or continuance of directors does not result in the election or continuance of the number of directors for the time being set pursuant to these Articles, the number of directors of the Company is deemed to be set at the number of directors actually elected or continued in office.

14.5 Directors May Fill Casual Vacancies

Any casual vacancy occurring in the board of directors may be filled by the directors.

14.6 Remaining Directors' Power to Act

The directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in the board of directors, but if the Company has fewer directors in office than the number set pursuant to these Articles as the quorum of directors, the directors may only act for the purpose of appointing directors up to that number or of summoning a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of filling any vacancies on the board of directors or, subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, for any other purpose.

14.7 Shareholders May Fill Vacancies

If the Company has no directors or fewer directors in office than the number set pursuant to these Articles as the quorum of directors, the shareholders may elect or appoint directors to fill any vacancies on the board of directors.

14.8 Additional Directors

Notwithstanding Articles 13.1 and 13.2, between annual general meetings or unanimous resolutions contemplated by Article 10.2, the directors may appoint one or more additional directors, but the number of additional directors appointed under this Article 14.8 must not at any time exceed one-third of the number of the current directors who were elected or appointed as directors other than under this Article 14.8.

Any director so appointed ceases to hold office immediately before the next election or appointment of directors under Article 14.1(1), but is eligible for re-election or re-appointment.

14.9 Ceasing to be a Director

A director ceases to be a director when:

- (1) the term of office of the director expires;
- (2) the director dies;
- (3) the director resigns as a director by notice in writing provided to the Company or a lawyer for the Company; or
- (4) the director is removed from office pursuant to Articles 14.10 or 14.11.

14.10 Removal of Director by Shareholders

The Company may remove any director before the expiration of his or her term of office by a resolution of not less than 3/4 of the votes cast on such resolution. In that event, the shareholders may elect, or appoint by ordinary resolution, a director to fill the resulting vacancy. If the shareholders do not elect or appoint a director to fill the resulting vacancy contemporaneously with the removal, then the directors may appoint or the shareholders may elect, or appoint by ordinary resolution, a director to fill that vacancy.

14.11 Removal of Director by Directors

The directors may remove any director before the expiration of his or her term of office if the director is convicted of an indictable offence, or if the director ceases to be qualified to act as a director of a company and does not promptly resign, and the directors may appoint a director to fill the resulting vacancy.

14.12 Nominations of Directors

Only persons who are eligible under the *Business Corporations Act* and who are nominated in accordance with the following procedures shall be eligible for election as directors of the Company:

- (1) nominations of persons for election to the board may be made at any annual meeting of shareholders or at any special meeting of shareholders if one of the purposes for which the special meeting was called was the election of directors:
 - (a) by or at the direction of the board, including pursuant to a notice of meeting;
 - (b) by or at the direction or request of one or more shareholders pursuant to a proposal made in accordance with Division 7 of Part 5 of the *Business Corporations Act*, or a requisition of the shareholders made in accordance with section 167 the *Business Corporations Act*; or
 - (c) by any person (a “**Nominating Shareholder**”):
 - (i) who, at the close of business on the date of the giving by the Nominating Shareholder of the notice provided for below in this Article 14.12 and at the close

of business on the record date for notice of such meeting, is entered in the Company's securities register as a holder of one or more shares carrying the right to vote at such meeting or who beneficially owns shares that are entitled to be voted at such meeting; and

- (ii) who complies with the notice procedures set forth below in this Article 14.12;
- (2) in addition to any other applicable requirements, for a nomination to be made by a Nominating Shareholder, the Nominating Shareholder must have given timely (in accordance with paragraph (3) below) notice thereof in proper written form (in accordance with paragraph (4) below) to the Secretary of the Company at the head office of the Company;
- (3) to be timely, a Nominating Shareholder's notice to the Secretary of the Company must be made:
- (a) in the case of an annual meeting of shareholders, not less than 30 nor more than 65 days prior to the date of the annual meeting of shareholders; provided, however, that in the event the annual meeting of shareholders is to be held on a date that is less than 50 days after the date (the "**Notice Date**") on which the first public announcement (as defined below) of the date of the annual meeting was made, notice by the Nominating Shareholder may be made not later than the close of business on the tenth (10th) day following the Notice Date; and
 - (b) in the case of a special meeting (which is not also an annual meeting) of shareholders called for the purpose of electing directors (whether or not called for other purposes), not later than the close of business on the fifteenth (15th) day following the day on which the first public announcement (as defined below) of the date of the special meeting of shareholders was made,

the time periods for giving a Nominating Shareholder notice set forth above shall in all cases be determined based on the original date of the applicable annual meeting or special meeting of shareholders and, in no event shall any adjournment or postponement of a meeting of shareholders or the reconvening of any adjourned or postponed meeting of shareholders, or the announcement thereof, commence a new time period for the giving of a Nominating Shareholder's notice as described above;

- (4) to be in proper written form, a Nominating Shareholder's notice to the Secretary of the Company must set forth:
- (a) the effective date of the information in the Nominating Shareholder's notice, which date shall be within 10 calendar days of the date of delivery of such notice to the Company;
 - (b) as to each person whom the Nominating Shareholder proposes to nominate for election as a director:
 - (i) the name, age, business address and residential address of the person;
 - (ii) the present principal occupation, business or employment of the person within the preceding five years, as well as the name and principal business of any company in which such employment is carried on;
 - (iii) the citizenship of such person;

- (iv) the class or series and number of shares in the capital of the Company which are directly or indirectly controlled or directed by or which are owned beneficially or of record by the person as of the record date for the meeting of shareholders (if such date shall then have been made publicly available and shall have occurred) and as of the date of such notice;
 - (v) the amount and material terms of any other securities, including any options, warrants or convertible securities, in the capital of the Company, which are controlled or which are owned beneficially or of record by the person as of the record date of the meeting of shareholders (if such date shall then have been made publicly available and shall have occurred) and also as of the date of such notice;
 - (vi) confirmation that the person meets the qualifications of directors set out in the *Business Corporations Act*;
 - (vii) a personal information form in the form prescribed by the principal stock exchange on which the shares of the Company then trade; and
 - (viii) any other information relating to the person that would be required to be disclosed in a dissident's proxy circular in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* and Applicable Securities Laws (as defined below);
- (c) as to the Nominating Shareholder giving the notice, full particulars regarding any proxy, contract, agreement, arrangement, understanding or relationship pursuant to which such Nominating Shareholder has a right to vote or direct the voting of any shares of the Company and any other information relating to such Nominating Shareholder that would be required to be included in a dissident's proxy circular in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* and Applicable Securities Laws (as defined below);
- (5) the Company may require any proposed nominee to furnish such other information as may reasonably be required by the Company to determine the eligibility of such proposed nominee to serve as an independent director of the Company or that would reasonably be expected to be material to a reasonable shareholder's understanding of the independence and/or qualifications, or lack thereof, of such proposed nominee;
- (6) no person shall be eligible for election as a director of the Company unless nominated in accordance with the provisions of this Article 14.12; provided, however, that nothing in this Article 14.12 shall be deemed to preclude discussion by a shareholder (as distinct from the nomination of directors) at a meeting of shareholders of any matter that is properly before such meeting pursuant to the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* or at the discretion of the Chair; and the Chair of the meeting shall have the power and duty to determine whether a nomination was made in accordance with the procedures set forth in the foregoing provisions and, if any proposed nomination is not in compliance with such foregoing provisions, to declare that such defective nomination shall be disregarded;
- (7) for purposes of this Article 14.12:

- (a) “**Applicable Securities Laws**” means the applicable securities legislation of each relevant province and territory of Canada, as amended from time to time, the rules, regulations and forms made or promulgated under any such statute and the published national instruments, multilateral instruments, policies, bulletins and notices of the securities commission and similar regulatory authority of each province and territory of Canada; and
- (b) “**public announcement**” shall mean disclosure in a press release reported by a national news service in Canada, or in a document publicly filed by the Company under its profile on the System of Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval at www.sedar.com; and
- (8) notwithstanding any other provision of these Articles, notice given to the Secretary of the Company pursuant to this Article 14.12 may only be given by personal delivery, facsimile transmission or by email (at such email address as stipulated from time to time by the Secretary of the Company for purposes of this notice), and shall be deemed to have been given and made only at the time it is served by personal delivery, email (at the address as aforesaid) or sent by facsimile transmission (provided that receipt of confirmation of such transmission has been received) to the Secretary at the address of the head office of the Company; provided that if such delivery or electronic communication is made on a day which is a not a business day, or later than 5:00 p.m. (Vancouver time) on a day which is a business day, then such delivery or electronic communication shall be deemed to have been made on the subsequent day that is a business day; and
- (9) notwithstanding the foregoing, the board may, in its sole discretion, waive any requirement in this Article 14.12.

15. ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

15.1 Appointment of Alternate Director

Any director (an “**appointor**”) may by notice in writing received by the Company appoint any person (an “**appointee**”) who is qualified to act as a director to be his or her alternate to act in his or her place at meetings of the directors or committees of the directors at which the appointor is not present unless (in the case of an appointee who is not a director) the directors have reasonably disapproved the appointment of such person as an alternate director and have given notice to that effect to his or her appointor within a reasonable time after the notice of appointment is received by the Company. Every alternate director shall have a direct and personal duty to the Company arising from his alternate directorship, independent of the duties of the director who appointed him.

15.2 Notice of Meetings

Every alternate director so appointed is entitled to notice of meetings of the directors and of committees of the directors of which his or her appointor is a member and to attend and vote as a director at any such meetings at which his or her appointor is not present.

15.3 Alternate for More Than One Director Attending Meetings

A person may be appointed as an alternate director by more than one director, and an alternate director:

- (1) will be counted in determining the quorum for a meeting of directors once for each of his or her appointors and, in the case of an appointee who is also a director, once more in that capacity;

- (2) has a separate vote at a meeting of directors for each of his or her appointors and, in the case of an appointee who is also a director, an additional vote in that capacity;
- (3) will be counted in determining the quorum for a meeting of a committee of directors once for each of his or her appointors who is a member of that committee and, in the case of an appointee who is also a member of that committee as a director, once more in that capacity; and
- (4) has a separate vote at a meeting of a committee of directors for each of his or her appointors who is a member of that committee and, in the case of an appointee who is also a member of that committee as a director, an additional vote in that capacity.

15.4 Consent Resolutions

Every alternate director, if authorized by the notice appointing him or her, may sign in place of his or her appointor any resolutions to be consented to in writing.

15.5 Alternate Director Not an Agent

Every alternate director is deemed not to be the agent of his or her appointor and shall be deemed not to have any conflict arising out of any interest, property or office held by the appointor. An alternate director shall be deemed to be a director for all purposes of these Articles, with full power to act as a director, subject to any limitations in the instrument appointing him, and an alternate director shall be entitled to all of the indemnities and similar protections afforded directors by the *Business Corporations Act* and under these Articles. A director shall have no liability arising out of any act or omission by his alternate director to which the appointor was not a party, nor shall an alternate director have liability for any such act or omission by the appointor. Without limiting the foregoing, no duty to account to the Company shall be imposed upon an alternate director merely because he voted in respect of a contract or transaction in which the appointor was interested or which the appointor failed to disclose, nor shall any such duty be imposed upon an appointor merely because he voted in respect of a contract or transaction in which his alternate director was interested or which such alternate director failed to disclose.

15.6 Revocation of Appointment of Alternate Director

An appointor may at any time, by notice in writing received by the Company, revoke the appointment of an alternate director appointed by him or her.

15.7 Ceasing to be an Alternate Director

The appointment of an alternate director ceases when:

- (1) his or her appointor ceases to be a director and is not promptly re-elected or re-appointed;
- (2) the alternate director dies;
- (3) the alternate director resigns as an alternate director by notice in writing provided to the Company or a lawyer for the Company;
- (4) the alternate director ceases to be qualified to act as a director; or
- (5) his or her appointor revokes the appointment of the alternate director.

15.8 Remuneration and Expenses of Alternate Director

The Company may reimburse an alternate director for the reasonable expenses that would be properly reimbursed if he or she were a director, and the alternate director is entitled to receive from the Company such proportion, if any, of the remuneration otherwise payable to the appointor as the appointor may from time to time direct.

16. POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

16.1 Powers of Management

The directors must, subject to the *Business Corporations Act* and these Articles, manage or supervise the management of the business and affairs of the Company and have the authority to exercise all such powers of the Company as are not, by the *Business Corporations Act* or by these Articles, required to be exercised by the shareholders of the Company.

16.2 Appointment of Attorney of Company

The directors may from time to time, by power of attorney or other instrument, under seal if so required by law, appoint any person to be the attorney of the Company for such purposes, and with such powers, authorities and discretions (not exceeding those vested in or exercisable by the directors under these Articles and excepting the power to fill vacancies in the board of directors, to remove a director, to change the membership of, or fill vacancies in, any committee of the directors, to appoint or remove officers appointed by the directors and to declare dividends) and for such period, and with such remuneration and subject to such conditions as the directors may think fit. Any such power of attorney may contain such provisions for the protection or convenience of persons dealing with such attorney as the directors think fit. Any such attorney may be authorized by the directors to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions for the time being vested in him or her.

16.3 Remuneration of Auditor

The directors may set the remuneration of the auditor of the Company.

17. DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST OF DIRECTORS

17.1 Obligation to Account for Profits

A director or senior officer who holds a disclosable interest (as that term is used in the *Business Corporations Act*) in a contract or transaction into which the Company has entered or proposes to enter is liable to account to the Company for any profit that accrues to the director or senior officer under or as a result of the contract or transaction only if and to the extent provided in the *Business Corporations Act*.

17.2 Restrictions on Voting by Reason of Interest

A director who holds a disclosable interest in a contract or transaction into which the Company has entered or proposes to enter is not entitled to vote on any directors' resolution to approve that contract or transaction, unless all the directors have a disclosable interest in that contract or transaction, in which case any or all of those directors may vote on such resolution.

17.3 Interested Director Counted in Quorum

A director who holds a disclosable interest in a contract or transaction into which the Company has entered or proposes to enter and who is present at the meeting of directors at which the contract or transaction is considered for approval may be counted in the quorum at the meeting whether or not the director votes on any or all of the resolutions considered at the meeting.

17.4 Disclosure of Conflict of Interest or Property

A director or senior officer who holds any office or possesses any property, right or interest that could result, directly or indirectly, in the creation of a duty or interest that materially conflicts with that individual's duty or interest as a director or senior officer, must disclose the nature and extent of the conflict as required by the *Business Corporations Act*.

17.5 Director Holding Other Office in the Company

A director may hold any office or place of profit with the Company, other than the office of auditor of the Company, in addition to his or her office of director for the period and on the terms (as to remuneration or otherwise) that the directors may determine.

17.6 No Disqualification

No director or intended director is disqualified by his or her office from contracting with the Company either with regard to the holding of any office or place of profit the director holds with the Company or as vendor, purchaser or otherwise, and no contract or transaction entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which a director is in any way interested is liable to be voided for that reason.

17.7 Professional Services by Director or Officer

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, a director or officer, or any person in which a director or officer has an interest, may act in a professional capacity for the Company, except as auditor of the Company, and the director or officer or such person is entitled to remuneration for professional services as if that director or officer were not a director or officer.

17.8 Director or Officer in Other Corporations

A director or officer may be or become a director, officer or employee of, or otherwise be interested in, any person in which the Company may be interested as a shareholder or otherwise, and, subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the director or officer is not accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefits received by him or her as director, officer or employee of, or from his or her interest in, such other person.

18. PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

18.1 Meetings of Directors

The directors may meet together for the conduct of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit, and meetings of the directors held at regular intervals may be held at the place, at the time and on the notice, if any, as the directors may from time to time determine.

18.2 Voting at Meetings

Questions arising at any meeting of directors are to be decided by a majority of votes and, in the case of an equality of votes, the chair of the meeting does not have a second or casting vote.

18.3 Chair of Meetings

The following individual is entitled to preside as chair at a meeting of directors:

- (1) the chair of the board, if any;
- (2) in the absence of the chair of the board, the president, if any, if the president is a director; or
- (3) any other director chosen by the directors if:
 - (a) neither the chair of the board nor the president, if a director, is present at the meeting within 15 minutes after the time set for holding the meeting;
 - (b) neither the chair of the board nor the president, if a director, is willing to chair the meeting; or
 - (c) the chair of the board and the president, if a director, have advised the secretary, if any, or any other director, that they will not be present at the meeting.

18.4 Meetings by Telephone or Other Communications Medium

A director may participate in a meeting of the directors or of any committee of the directors in person or by telephone if all directors participating in the meeting, whether in person or by telephone or other communications medium, are able to communicate with each other. A director may participate in a meeting of the directors or of any committee of the directors by a communications medium other than telephone if all directors participating in the meeting, whether in person or by telephone or other communications medium, are able to communicate with each other and if all directors who wish to participate in the meeting agree to such participation. A director who participates in a meeting in a manner contemplated by this Article 18.4 is deemed for all purposes of the *Business Corporations Act* and these Articles to be present at the meeting and to have agreed to participate in that manner.

18.5 Calling of Meetings

A director may, and the secretary or an assistant secretary of the Company, if any, on the request of a director must, call a meeting of the directors at any time.

18.6 Notice of Meetings

Other than for meetings held at regular intervals as determined by the directors pursuant to Article 18.1, reasonable notice of each meeting of the directors, specifying the place, day and time of that meeting must be given to each of the directors and the alternate directors by any method set out in Article 24.1 or orally or by telephone.

18.7 When Notice Not Required

It is not necessary to give notice of a meeting of the directors to a director or an alternate director if:

- (1) the meeting is to be held immediately following a meeting of shareholders at which that director was elected or appointed, or is the meeting of the directors at which that director is appointed;
- (2) the director or alternate director, as the case may be, has waived notice of the meeting; or
- (3) the director or alternate director, as the case may be, is not, at the time, in the province of British Columbia.

18.8 Meeting Valid Despite Failure to Give Notice

The accidental omission to give notice of any meeting of directors to, or the non-receipt of any notice by, any director or alternate director, does not invalidate any proceedings at that meeting.

18.9 Waiver of Notice of Meetings

Any director or alternate director may send to the Company a document signed by him or her waiving notice of any past, present or future meeting or meetings of the directors and may at any time withdraw that waiver with respect to meetings held after that withdrawal. After sending a waiver with respect to all future meetings and until that waiver is withdrawn, no notice of any meeting of the directors need be given to that director and, unless the director otherwise requires by notice in writing to the Company, to his or her alternate director, and all meetings of the directors so held are deemed not to be improperly called or constituted by reason of notice not having been given to such director or alternate director.

18.10 Quorum

The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the directors may be set by resolution of the directors and, if not so set, is a majority of the directors holding office at the relevant time.

18.11 Validity of Acts Where Appointment Defective

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, an act of a director or officer is not invalid merely because of an irregularity in the election or appointment or a defect in the qualification of that director or officer.

18.12 Consent Resolutions in Writing

A resolution of the directors or of any committee of the directors may be passed without a meeting:

- (1) in all cases, if each of the directors entitled to vote on the resolution consents to it in writing; or
- (2) in the case of a resolution to approve a contract or transaction in respect of which a director has disclosed that he or she has or may have a disclosable interest, if each of the other directors who are entitled to vote on the resolution consent to it in writing.

A consent in writing under this Article may be by signed document, fax, email or any other method of transmitting legibly recorded messages. A consent in writing may be in two or more counterparts which together are deemed to constitute one consent in writing. A resolution of the directors or of any committee of the directors passed in accordance with this Article 18.12 is effective on the date stated in the consent in writing or on the latest date stated on any counterpart and is deemed to be a proceeding at a meeting of directors or of the committee of the directors and to be as valid and effective as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors or of the committee of the directors that satisfies all the requirements of the

Business Corporations Act and all the requirements of these Articles relating to meetings of the directors or of a committee of the directors.

19. EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMITTEES

19.1 Appointment and Powers of Executive Committee

The directors may, by resolution, appoint an executive committee consisting of the director or directors that they consider appropriate, and this committee has, during the intervals between meetings of the board of directors, all of the directors' powers, except:

- (1) the power to fill vacancies in the board of directors;
- (2) the power to remove a director;
- (3) the power to change the membership of, or fill vacancies in, any committee of the directors; and
- (4) such other powers, if any, as may be set out in the resolution or any subsequent directors' resolution.

19.2 Appointment and Powers of Other Committees

The directors may, by resolution:

- (1) appoint one or more committees (other than the executive committee) consisting of the director or directors that they consider appropriate;
- (2) delegate to a committee appointed under paragraph (1) any of the directors' powers, except:
 - (a) the power to fill vacancies in the board of directors;
 - (b) the power to remove a director;
 - (c) the power to change the membership of, or fill vacancies in, any committee of the directors; and
 - (d) the power to appoint or remove officers appointed by the directors; and
- (3) make any delegation referred to in paragraph (2) subject to the conditions set out in the resolution or any subsequent directors' resolution.

19.3 Obligations of Committees

Any committee appointed under Articles 19.1 or 19.2, in the exercise of the powers delegated to it, must:

- (1) conform to any rules that may from time to time be imposed on it by the directors; and
- (2) report every act or thing done in exercise of those powers at such times as the directors may require.

19.4 Powers of Board

The directors may, at any time, with respect to a committee appointed under Articles 19.1 or 19.2:

- (1) revoke or alter the authority given to the committee, or override a decision made by the committee, except as to acts done before such revocation, alteration or overriding;
- (2) terminate the appointment of, or change the membership of, the committee; and
- (3) fill vacancies in the committee.

19.5 Committee Meetings

Subject to Article 19.3(1) and unless the directors otherwise provide in the resolution appointing the committee or in any subsequent resolution, with respect to a committee appointed under Articles 19.1 or 19.2:

- (1) the committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper;
- (2) the committee may elect a chair of its meetings but, if no chair of a meeting is elected, or if at a meeting the chair of the meeting is not present within 15 minutes after the time set for holding the meeting, the directors present who are members of the committee may choose one of their number to chair the meeting;
- (3) a majority of the members of the committee constitutes a quorum of the committee; and
- (4) questions arising at any meeting of the committee are determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and in case of an equality of votes, the chair of the meeting does not have a second or casting vote.

20. OFFICERS

20.1 Directors May Appoint Officers

The directors may, from time to time, appoint such officers, if any, as the directors determine and the directors may, at any time, terminate any such appointment.

20.2 Functions, Duties and Powers of Officers

The directors may, for each officer:

- (1) determine the functions and duties of the officer;
- (2) entrust to and confer on the officer any of the powers exercisable by the directors on such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as the directors think fit; and
- (3) revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of the functions, duties and powers of the officer.

20.3 Qualifications

No officer may be appointed unless that officer is qualified in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act*. One person may hold more than one position as an officer of the Company. Any person appointed as

the chair of the board or as the managing director must be a director. Any other officer need not be a director.

20.4 Remuneration and Terms of Appointment

All appointments of officers are to be made on the terms and conditions and at the remuneration (whether by way of salary, fee, commission, participation in profits or otherwise) that the directors think fit and are subject to termination at the pleasure of the directors, and an officer may in addition to such remuneration be entitled to receive, after he or she ceases to hold such office or leaves the employment of the Company, a pension or gratuity.

21. INDEMNIFICATION

21.1 Definitions

In this Article 21:

- (1) “**eligible penalty**” means a judgment, penalty or fine awarded or imposed in, or an amount paid in settlement of, an eligible proceeding;
- (2) “**eligible proceeding**” means a legal proceeding or investigative action, whether current, threatened, pending or completed, in which a director, former director or alternate director of the Company (an “**eligible party**”) or any of the heirs and legal personal representatives of the eligible party, by reason of the eligible party being or having been a director or alternate director of the Company:
 - (a) is or may be joined as a party; or
 - (b) is or may be liable for or in respect of a judgment, penalty or fine in, or expenses related to, the proceeding; and
- (3) “**expenses**” has the meaning set out in the Business Corporations Act.

21.2 Mandatory Indemnification of Directors and Former Directors

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company must indemnify a director, former director or alternate director of the Company and his or her heirs and legal personal representatives against all eligible penalties to which such person is or may be liable, and the Company must, after the final disposition of an eligible proceeding, pay the expenses actually and reasonably incurred by such person in respect of that proceeding. Each director and alternate director is deemed to have contracted with the Company on the terms of the indemnity contained in this Article 21.2.

21.3 Indemnification of Other Persons

Subject to any restrictions in the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may indemnify any person.

21.4 Non-Compliance with *Business Corporations Act*

The failure of a director, alternate director or officer of the Company to comply with the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles does not invalidate any indemnity to which he or she is entitled under this Part.

21.5 Company May Purchase Insurance

The Company may purchase and maintain insurance for the benefit of any person (or his or her heirs or legal personal representatives) who:

- (1) is or was a director, alternate director, officer, employee or agent of the Company;
- (2) is or was a director, alternate director, officer, employee or agent of a corporation at a time when the corporation is or was an affiliate of the Company;
- (3) at the request of the Company, is or was a director, alternate director, officer, employee or agent of a corporation or of a partnership, trust, joint venture or other unincorporated entity; or
- (4) at the request of the Company, holds or held a position equivalent to that of a director, alternate director or officer of a partnership, trust, joint venture or other unincorporated entity;

against any liability incurred by him or her as such director, alternate director, officer, employee or agent or person who holds or held such equivalent position.

22. DIVIDENDS

22.1 Payment of Dividends Subject to Special Rights

The provisions of this Article 22 are subject to the rights, if any, of shareholders holding shares with special rights as to dividends.

22.2 Declaration of Dividends

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the directors may from time to time declare and authorize payment of such dividends as they may deem advisable.

22.3 No Notice Required

The directors need not give notice to any shareholder of any declaration under Article 22.2.

22.4 Record Date

The directors may set a date as the record date for the purpose of determining shareholders entitled to receive payment of a dividend. The record date must not precede the date on which the dividend is to be paid by more than two months. If no record date is set, the record date is 5 p.m. on the date on which the directors pass the resolution declaring the dividend.

22.5 Manner of Paying Dividend

A resolution declaring a dividend may direct payment of the dividend wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets or of fully paid shares or of bonds, debentures or other securities of the Company, or in any one or more of those ways.

22.6 Settlement of Difficulties

If any difficulty arises in regard to a distribution under Article 22.5, the directors may settle the difficulty as they deem advisable, and, in particular, may:

- (1) set the value for distribution of specific assets;
- (2) determine that cash payments in substitution for all or any part of the specific assets to which any shareholders are entitled may be made to any shareholders on the basis of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties; and
- (3) vest any such specific assets in trustees for the persons entitled to the dividend.

22.7 When Dividend Payable

Any dividend may be made payable on such date as is fixed by the directors.

22.8 Dividends to be Paid in Accordance with Number of Shares

All dividends on shares of any class or series of shares must be declared and paid according to the number of such shares held.

22.9 Receipt by Joint Shareholders

If several persons are joint shareholders of any share, any one of them may give an effective receipt for any dividend, bonus or other money payable in respect of the share.

22.10 Dividend Bears No Interest

No dividend bears interest against the Company.

22.11 Fractional Dividends

If a dividend to which a shareholder is entitled includes a fraction of the smallest monetary unit of the currency of the dividend, that fraction may be disregarded in making payment of the dividend and that payment represents full payment of the dividend.

22.12 Payment of Dividends

Any dividend or other distribution payable in cash in respect of shares may be paid by cheque, made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent, and mailed to the address of the shareholder, or in the case of joint shareholders, to the address of the joint shareholder who is first named on the central securities register, or to the person and to the address the shareholder or joint shareholders may direct in writing. The mailing of such cheque will, to the extent of the sum represented by the cheque (plus the amount of the tax required by law to be deducted), discharge all liability for the dividend unless such cheque is not paid on presentation or the amount of tax so deducted is not paid to the appropriate taxing authority.

22.13 Capitalization of Surplus

Notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, the directors may from time to time capitalize any surplus of the Company and may from time to time issue, as fully paid, shares or any bonds, debentures or other securities of the Company as a dividend representing the surplus or any part of the surplus.

23. DOCUMENTS, RECORDS AND REPORTS

23.1 Recording of Financial Affairs

The directors must cause adequate accounting records to be kept to record properly the financial affairs and condition of the Company and to comply with the *Business Corporations Act*.

23.2 Inspection of Accounting Records

Unless the directors determine otherwise, or unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, no shareholder of the Company is entitled to inspect or obtain a copy of any accounting records of the Company.

24. NOTICES

24.1 Method of Giving Notice

Unless the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles provides otherwise, a notice, statement, report or other record required or permitted by the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles to be sent by or to a person may be sent by any one of the following methods:

- (1) mail addressed to the person at the applicable address for that person as follows:
 - (a) for a record mailed to a shareholder, the shareholder's registered address;
 - (b) for a record mailed to a director or officer, the prescribed address for mailing shown for the director or officer in the records kept by the Company or the mailing address provided by the recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class; or
 - (c) in any other case, the mailing address of the intended recipient;
- (2) delivery at the applicable address for that person as follows, addressed to the person:
 - (a) for a record delivered to a shareholder, the shareholder's registered address;
 - (b) for a record delivered to a director or officer, the prescribed address for delivery shown for the director or officer in the records kept by the Company or the delivery address provided by the recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class; or
 - (c) in any other case, the delivery address of the intended recipient;
- (3) sending the record by fax to the fax number provided by the intended recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;
- (4) sending the record by email to the email address provided by the intended recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;
- (5) physical delivery to the intended recipient; or
- (6) as otherwise permitted by any securities legislation in any province or territory of Canada or in the federal jurisdiction of the United States or in any states of the United States that is applicable to the Company and all regulations and rules made and promulgated under that legislation and all

administrative policy statements, blanket orders and rulings, notices and other administrative directions issued by securities commissions or similar authorities appointed under that legislation.

24.2 Deemed Receipt of Mailing

A notice, statement, report or other record that is:

- (1) mailed to a person by ordinary mail to the applicable address for that person referred to in Article 24.1 is deemed to be received by the person to whom it was mailed on the day (Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted) following the date of mailing;
- (2) faxed to a person to the fax number provided by that person referred to in Article 24.1 is deemed to be received by the person to whom it was faxed on the day it was faxed; and
- (3) emailed to a person to the email address provided by that person referred to in Article 24.1 is deemed to be received by the person to whom it was emailed on the day it was emailed.

24.3 Certificate of Sending

A certificate signed by the secretary, if any, or other officer of the Company or of any other corporation acting in that capacity on behalf of the Company stating that a notice, statement, report or other record was addressed as required by Article 24.1, prepaid and mailed or otherwise sent as permitted by Article 24.1 is conclusive evidence of that fact.

24.4 Notice to Joint Shareholders

A notice, statement, report or other record may be provided by the Company to the joint shareholders of a share by providing the notice to the joint shareholder first named in the central securities register in respect of the share.

24.5 Notice to Trustees

A notice, statement, report or other record may be provided by the Company to the persons entitled to a share in consequence of the death, bankruptcy or incapacity of a shareholder by:

- (1) mailing the record, addressed to them:
 - (a) by name, by the title of the legal personal representative of the deceased or incapacitated shareholder, by the title of trustee of the bankrupt shareholder or by any similar description; and
 - (b) at the address, if any, supplied to the Company for that purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled; or
- (2) if an address referred to in paragraph (1)(b) has not been supplied to the Company, by giving the notice in a manner in which it might have been given if the death, bankruptcy or incapacity had not occurred.

24.6 Undelivered Notices

If on two consecutive occasions, a notice, statement, report or other record is sent to a shareholder pursuant to Article 24.1 and on each of those occasions any such record is returned because the

shareholder cannot be located, the Company shall not be required to send any further records to the shareholder until the shareholder informs the Company in writing of his or her new address.

25. EXECUTION OF DOCUMENTS; USE OF SEAL

25.1 Execution of Documents

The following persons (the “**Authorized Signatories**”) are authorized to execute, deliver and certify documents on behalf of the Company, whether under seal or otherwise:

- (1) any two directors;
- (2) if the Company only has one director, that director alone;
- (3) any officer, together with any director; or
- (4) any one or more directors, officers or other persons authorized by resolution of the board.

25.2 Use of Seal

Except as provided in Articles 25.3 and 25.4, the seal must not be impressed on any record except when that impression is attested by the signature or signatures of the required Authorized Signatories.

25.3 Sealing Copies

For the purpose of certifying under seal a certificate of incumbency of the directors or officers of the Company or a true copy of any resolution or other document, despite Article 25.2, the impression of the seal may be attested by the signature of any director or officer.

25.4 Mechanical Reproduction of Seal

The directors may authorize the seal to be impressed by third parties on share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities of the Company as they may determine appropriate from time to time. To enable the seal to be impressed on any share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities of the Company, whether in definitive or interim form, on which facsimiles of any of the signatures of the directors or officers of the Company are, in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles, printed or otherwise mechanically reproduced, there may be delivered to the person employed to engrave, lithograph or print such definitive or interim share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities one or more unmounted dies reproducing the seal and the chair of the board or any senior officer together with the secretary, treasurer, secretary-treasurer, an assistant secretary, an assistant treasurer or an assistant secretary-treasurer may in writing authorize such person to cause the seal to be impressed on such definitive or interim share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities by the use of such dies. Share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities to which the seal has been so impressed are for all purposes deemed to be under and to bear the seal impressed on them.

26. PROHIBITIONS

26.1 Definitions

In this Part 26:

- (1) “**security**” has the meaning assigned in the *Securities Act* (British Columbia);

(2) **“transfer restricted security”** means:

- (i) a share of the Company;
- (ii) a security of the Company convertible into shares of the Company; or
- (iii) any other security of the Company which must be subject to restrictions on transfer in order for the Company to satisfy the requirement for restrictions on transfer under the “private issuer” exemption of Canadian securities legislation or under any other exemption from prospectus or registration requirements of Canadian securities legislation similar in scope and purpose to the “private issuer” exemption.

26.2 Application

Article 26.3 does not apply to the Company if and for so long as it is a public company or a pre-existing reporting company which has the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions as part of these Articles or to which the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions apply.

26.3 Consent Required for Transfer of Shares or Transfer Restricted Securities

No share or other transfer restricted security may be sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of without the consent of the directors and the directors are not required to give any reason for refusing to consent to any such sale, transfer or other disposition.

SCHEDULE “E”

RIGHT OF DISSENT -

SECTION 185 OF THE *BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT* (ONTARIO)

185 (1) Subject to subsection (3) and to sections 186 and 248, if a corporation resolves to,

(a) amend its articles under section 168 to add, remove or change restrictions on the issue, transfer or ownership of shares of a class or series of the shares of the corporation;

(b) amend its articles under section 168 to add, remove or change any restriction upon the business or businesses that the corporation may carry on or upon the powers that the corporation may exercise;

(c) amalgamate with another corporation under sections 175 and 176;

(d) be continued under the laws of another jurisdiction under section 181; or

Note: On a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, subsection 185 (1) of the Act is amended by striking out “or” at the end of clause (d) and by adding the following clauses: (See: 2017, c. 20, Sched. 6, s. 24)

(d.1) be continued under the Co-operative Corporations Act under section 181.1;

(d.2) be continued under the Not-for-Profit Corporations Act, 2010 under section 181.2; or

(e) sell, lease or exchange all or substantially all its property under subsection 184 (3),

a holder of shares of any class or series entitled to vote on the resolution may dissent. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (1).

Idem

(2) If a corporation resolves to amend its articles in a manner referred to in subsection 170 (1), a holder of shares of any class or series entitled to vote on the amendment under section 168 or 170 may dissent, except in respect of an amendment referred to in,

(a) clause 170 (1) (a), (b) or (e) where the articles provide that the holders of shares of such class or series are not entitled to dissent; or

(b) subsection 170 (5) or (6). R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (2).

One class of shares

(2.1) The right to dissent described in subsection (2) applies even if there is only one class of shares. 2006, c. 34, Sched. B, s. 35.

Exception

(3) A shareholder of a corporation incorporated before the 29th day of July, 1983 is not entitled to dissent under this section in respect of an amendment of the articles of the corporation to the extent that the amendment,

(a) amends the express terms of any provision of the articles of the corporation to conform to the terms of the provision as deemed to be amended by section 277; or

(b) deletes from the articles of the corporation all of the objects of the corporation set out in its articles, provided that the deletion is made by the 29th day of July, 1986. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (3).

Shareholder's right to be paid fair value

(4) In addition to any other right the shareholder may have, but subject to subsection (30), a shareholder who complies with this section is entitled, when the action approved by the resolution from which the shareholder dissents becomes effective, to be paid by the corporation the fair value of the shares held by the shareholder in respect of which the shareholder dissents, determined as of the close of business on the day before the resolution was adopted. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (4).

No partial dissent

(5) A dissenting shareholder may only claim under this section with respect to all the shares of a class held by the dissenting shareholder on behalf of any one beneficial owner and registered in the name of the dissenting shareholder. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (5).

Objection

(6) A dissenting shareholder shall send to the corporation, at or before any meeting of shareholders at which a resolution referred to in subsection (1) or (2) is to be voted on, a written objection to the resolution, unless the corporation did not give notice to the shareholder of the purpose of the meeting or of the shareholder's right to dissent. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (6).

Idem

(7) The execution or exercise of a proxy does not constitute a written objection for purposes of subsection (6). R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (7).

Notice of adoption of resolution

(8) The corporation shall, within ten days after the shareholders adopt the resolution, send to each shareholder who has filed the objection referred to in subsection (6) notice that the resolution has been adopted, but such notice is not required to be sent to any shareholder who voted for the resolution or who has withdrawn the objection. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (8).

Idem

(9) A notice sent under subsection (8) shall set out the rights of the dissenting shareholder and the procedures to be followed to exercise those rights. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (9).

Demand for payment of fair value

(10) A dissenting shareholder entitled to receive notice under subsection (8) shall, within twenty days after receiving such notice, or, if the shareholder does not receive such notice, within twenty days after learning that the resolution has been adopted, send to the corporation a written notice containing,

(a) the shareholder's name and address;

(b) the number and class of shares in respect of which the shareholder dissents; and

(c) a demand for payment of the fair value of such shares. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (10).

Certificates to be sent in

(11) Not later than the thirtieth day after the sending of a notice under subsection (10), a dissenting shareholder shall send the certificates, if any, representing the shares in respect of which the shareholder dissents to the corporation or its transfer agent. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (11); 2011, c. 1, Sched. 2, s. 1 (9).

Idem

(12) A dissenting shareholder who fails to comply with subsections (6), (10) and (11) has no right to make a claim under this section. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (12).

Endorsement on certificate

(13) A corporation or its transfer agent shall endorse on any share certificate received under subsection (11) a notice that the holder is a dissenting shareholder under this section and shall return forthwith the share certificates to the dissenting shareholder. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (13).

Rights of dissenting shareholder

(14) On sending a notice under subsection (10), a dissenting shareholder ceases to have any rights as a shareholder other than the right to be paid the fair value of the shares as determined under this section except where,

(a) the dissenting shareholder withdraws notice before the corporation makes an offer under subsection (15);

(b) the corporation fails to make an offer in accordance with subsection (15) and the dissenting shareholder withdraws notice; or

(c) the directors revoke a resolution to amend the articles under subsection 168 (3), terminate an amalgamation agreement under subsection 176 (5) or an application for continuance under subsection 181 (5), or abandon a sale, lease or exchange under subsection 184 (8),

in which case the dissenting shareholder's rights are reinstated as of the date the dissenting shareholder sent the notice referred to in subsection (10). R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (14); 2011, c. 1, Sched. 2, s. 1 (10).

Same

(14.1) A dissenting shareholder whose rights are reinstated under subsection (14) is entitled, upon presentation and surrender to the corporation or its transfer agent of any share certificate that has been endorsed in accordance with subsection (13),

(a) to be issued, without payment of any fee, a new certificate representing the same number, class and series of shares as the certificate so surrendered; or

(b) if a resolution is passed by the directors under subsection 54 (2) with respect to that class and series of shares,

(i) to be issued the same number, class and series of uncertificated shares as represented by the certificate so surrendered, and

(ii) to be sent the notice referred to in subsection 54 (3). 2011, c. 1, Sched. 2, s. 1 (11).

Same

(14.2) A dissenting shareholder whose rights are reinstated under subsection (14) and who held uncertificated shares at the time of sending a notice to the corporation under subsection (10) is entitled,

(a) to be issued the same number, class and series of uncertificated shares as those held by the dissenting shareholder at the time of sending the notice under subsection (10); and

(b) to be sent the notice referred to in subsection 54 (3). 2011, c. 1, Sched. 2, s. 1 (11).

Offer to pay

(15) A corporation shall, not later than seven days after the later of the day on which the action approved by the resolution is effective or the day the corporation received the notice referred to in subsection (10), send to each dissenting shareholder who has sent such notice,

(a) a written offer to pay for the dissenting shareholder's shares in an amount considered by the directors of the corporation to be the fair value thereof, accompanied by a statement showing how the fair value was determined; or

(b) if subsection (30) applies, a notification that it is unable lawfully to pay dissenting shareholders for their shares. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (15).

Idem

(16) Every offer made under subsection (15) for shares of the same class or series shall be on the same terms. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (16).

Idem

(17) Subject to subsection (30), a corporation shall pay for the shares of a dissenting shareholder within ten days after an offer made under subsection (15) has been accepted, but any such offer lapses if the corporation does not receive an acceptance thereof within thirty days after the offer has been made. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (17).

Application to court to fix fair value

(18) Where a corporation fails to make an offer under subsection (15) or if a dissenting shareholder fails to accept an offer, the corporation may, within fifty days after the action approved by the resolution is effective or within such further period as the court may allow, apply to the court to fix a fair value for the shares of any dissenting shareholder. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (18).

Idem

(19) If a corporation fails to apply to the court under subsection (18), a dissenting shareholder may apply to the court for the same purpose within a further period of twenty days or within such further period as the court may allow. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (19).

Idem

(20) A dissenting shareholder is not required to give security for costs in an application made under subsection (18) or (19). R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (20).

Costs

(21) If a corporation fails to comply with subsection (15), then the costs of a shareholder application under subsection (19) are to be borne by the corporation unless the court otherwise orders. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (21).

Notice to shareholders

(22) Before making application to the court under subsection (18) or not later than seven days after receiving notice of an application to the court under subsection (19), as the case may be, a corporation shall give notice to each dissenting shareholder who, at the date upon which the notice is given,

(a) has sent to the corporation the notice referred to in subsection (10); and

(b) has not accepted an offer made by the corporation under subsection (15), if such an offer was made,

of the date, place and consequences of the application and of the dissenting shareholder's right to appear and be heard in person or by counsel, and a similar notice shall be given to each dissenting shareholder who, after the date of such first mentioned notice and before termination of the proceedings commenced by the application, satisfies the conditions set out in clauses (a) and (b) within three days after the dissenting shareholder satisfies such conditions. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (22).

Parties joined

(23) All dissenting shareholders who satisfy the conditions set out in clauses (22) (a) and (b) shall be deemed to be joined as parties to an application under subsection (18) or (19) on the later of the date upon which the application is brought and the date upon which they satisfy the conditions, and shall be bound by the decision rendered by the court in the proceedings commenced by the application. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (23).

Idem

(24) Upon an application to the court under subsection (18) or (19), the court may determine whether any other person is a dissenting shareholder who should be joined as a party, and the court shall fix a fair value for the shares of all dissenting shareholders. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (24).

Appraisers

(25) The court may in its discretion appoint one or more appraisers to assist the court to fix a fair value for the shares of the dissenting shareholders. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (25).

Final order

(26) The final order of the court in the proceedings commenced by an application under subsection (18) or (19) shall be rendered against the corporation and in favour of each dissenting shareholder who, whether before or after the date of the order, complies with the conditions set out in clauses (22) (a) and (b). R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (26).

Interest

(27) The court may in its discretion allow a reasonable rate of interest on the amount payable to each dissenting shareholder from the date the action approved by the resolution is effective until the date of payment. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (27).

Where corporation unable to pay

(28) Where subsection (30) applies, the corporation shall, within ten days after the pronouncement of an order under subsection (26), notify each dissenting shareholder that it is unable lawfully to pay dissenting shareholders for their shares. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (28).

Idem

(29) Where subsection (30) applies, a dissenting shareholder, by written notice sent to the corporation within thirty days after receiving a notice under subsection (28), may,

(a) withdraw a notice of dissent, in which case the corporation is deemed to consent to the withdrawal and the shareholder's full rights are reinstated; or

(b) retain a status as a claimant against the corporation, to be paid as soon as the corporation is lawfully able to do so or, in a liquidation, to be ranked subordinate to the rights of creditors of the corporation but in priority to its shareholders. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (29).

Idem

(30) A corporation shall not make a payment to a dissenting shareholder under this section if there are reasonable grounds for believing that,

(a) the corporation is or, after the payment, would be unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or

(b) the realizable value of the corporation's assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (30).

Court order

(31) Upon application by a corporation that proposes to take any of the actions referred to in subsection (1) or (2), the court may, if satisfied that the proposed action is not in all the circumstances one that should give rise to the rights arising under subsection (4), by order declare that those rights will not arise upon the taking of the proposed action, and the order may be subject to compliance upon such terms and conditions as the court thinks fit and, if the corporation is an offering corporation, notice of any such application and a copy of any order made by the court upon such application shall be served upon the Commission. 1994, c. 27, s. 71 (24).

Commission may appear

(32) The Commission may appoint counsel to assist the court upon the hearing of an application under subsection (31), if the corporation is an offering corporation. 1994, c. 27, s. 71 (24).