



AMERICAN ROOTS. GLOBAL GROWTH.

**Notice of Meeting
and
Information Circular**

in respect of a

SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

to be held on April 24, 2018

INFORMATION CIRCULAR

Dated March 15, 2018

FRIDAY NIGHT INC.
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
to be held on April 24, 2018

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting (the "**Meeting**") of the holders ("**Shareholders**") of common shares ("**Common Shares**") in the capital of Friday Night Inc. (the "**Corporation**") will be held at the offices of Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP, Suite 3700, 400 Third Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta on Tuesday, April, 24, 2018 at **11:00 a.m.** (Calgary time), for the following purposes:

1. to consider and, if thought fit, to pass with or without variation, a special resolution to [(i)] approve the continuance of the Corporation from the Province of Alberta under the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) and into the Province of British Columbia under the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia); and (ii) to repeal and replace the existing by-laws of the Company upon completion of the Continuance;
2. to fix the number of directors to be elected at the Meeting at five directors
3. to elect the directors of the Corporation for the ensuing year; and
4. to transact such other business as may properly be brought before the Meeting or any adjournment(s) thereof.

Shareholders of the Corporation are referred to the Information Circular accompanying this Notice for more detailed information with respect to the matters to be considered at the Meeting.

If you are a registered Shareholder of the Corporation and are unable to attend the Meeting in person, please date and execute the accompanying form of proxy and return it in the envelope provided to TSX Trust Company at 200 University Avenue, Suite 300, Toronto Ontario M5H 4H1. In order to be valid and acted upon at the Meeting, proxies must be received at the aforesaid address not later than forty-eight (48) hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and statutory holidays in the Province of Ontario) prior to the commencement of the Meeting or any adjournment thereof. You may also send your proxies via fax: (416) 595-9593 or vote your shares online at: www.voteproxyonline.com.

If you are an unregistered Shareholder of the Corporation and received these materials through your broker or through another intermediary, please complete and return the voting instruction form in accordance with the instructions provided to you by your broker or by the other intermediary.

The directors of the Corporation have fixed March 5, 2018 as the record date. Only Shareholders whose names are entered on the register of the Corporation at the close of business on March 5, 2018 will be entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the Meeting, provided that, to the extent a Shareholder transfers the ownership of any Common Shares after the record date and the transferee of those Common Shares establishes ownership of such Common Shares and demands, not later than 10 days before the Meeting, to be included in the list of Shareholders eligible to vote at the Meeting, such transferee will be entitled to vote those Common Shares at the Meeting.

DATED at Calgary, Alberta this 15th day of March, 2018.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Signed "*Brayden Sutton*"

Brayden Sutton
President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

FRIDAY NIGHT INC.

INFORMATION CIRCULAR

**FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 2018**

GENERAL PROXY INFORMATION

PURPOSE OF SOLICITATION

This Information Circular is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the management of Friday Night Inc. ("Friday Night" or the "Corporation") for use at the special meeting (the "Meeting") of the holders ("Shareholders") of common shares in the capital of the Corporation ("Common Shares"). The Meeting will be held at the offices of Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP, Suite 3700, 400 Third Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, on Tuesday, April 24, 2018 at **11:00** a.m. (Calgary time), and at any adjournments thereof for the purposes set forth in the Notice of Meeting of Shareholders accompanying this Information Circular. Information contained herein is given as of March 1, 2018 unless otherwise specifically stated.

Solicitation of proxies will be primarily by mail, but may also be by telephone, facsimile or in person by directors, officers and employees of the Corporation who will not be additionally compensated therefor. Brokers, nominees or other persons holding Common Shares in their names for others shall be reimbursed for their reasonable charges and expenses in forwarding proxies and proxy material to the beneficial owners of such Common Shares. The costs of soliciting proxies will be borne by the Corporation.

APPOINTMENT AND REVOCATION OF PROXIES

Enclosed herewith is a form of proxy for use at the Meeting. The persons named in the form of proxy are officers of the Corporation. **A Shareholder submitting a proxy has the right to appoint a nominee and one or more alternative nominees (who need not be Shareholders) to represent the Shareholder at the Meeting other than the persons designated in the enclosed proxy form by inserting the name of his chosen nominee in the space provided for that purpose on the form.**

A form of proxy will not be valid for the Meeting or any adjournment thereof unless it is signed by the Shareholder or by the Shareholder's attorney authorized in writing or, if the Shareholder is a corporation, it is executed by a duly authorized officer or attorney thereof. The proxy, to be acted upon, must be received by TSX Trust Company at 200 University Avenue, Suite 300, Toronto, Ontario M5H 4H1 or by fax: (416) 595-9593 or online: www.voteproxyonline.com not later than forty-eight (48) hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and statutory holidays) prior to the commencement of the Meeting or any adjournment(s) thereof.

A Shareholder who has given a proxy may revoke it prior to its use, in any manner permitted by law, including by instrument in writing executed by the Shareholder or by the Shareholder's attorney authorized in writing or, if the Shareholder is a corporation, executed by a duly authorized officer or attorney thereof and deposited at the office of TSX Trust Company at any time up to and including the last business day preceding the day of the Meeting, or any adjournment(s) thereof, at which the proxy is to be used, or with the Chairman of the Meeting on the day of the Meeting or any adjourned Meeting(s).

VOTING OF PROXIES

All Common Shares represented at the Meeting by properly executed proxies will be voted on any ballot that may be called for and, where a choice with respect to any matter to be acted upon has been specified in the accompanying form of proxy, the Common Shares represented by the proxy will be

voted in accordance with such instructions. **In the absence of any such instruction, the persons whose names appear on the printed form of proxy will vote in favour of all the matters set out thereon. The enclosed form of proxy confers discretionary authority upon the persons named therein. If any other business or amendments or variations to matters identified in the Notice of Meeting properly comes before the Meeting, discretionary authority is conferred upon the person appointed in the proxy to vote in the manner they see fit, in accordance with their best judgment.**

At the time of printing of this Information Circular, the management of Friday Night knows of no such amendment, variation or other matter to come before the Meeting other than the matters referred to in the Notice of Meeting.

ADVICE TO BENEFICIAL HOLDERS OF COMMON SHARES

The information set forth in this section is of significant importance to many Shareholders of Friday Night, as a substantial number of Shareholders do not hold Common Shares in their own name. Shareholders who do not hold their Common Shares in their own name (referred to in this Information Circular as "**Beneficial Shareholders**") should note that only proxies deposited by Shareholders whose names appear on the records of Friday Night as the registered holders of Common Shares can be recognized and acted upon at the Meeting. If Common Shares are listed in an account statement provided to a Shareholder by a broker, then in almost all cases those Common Shares will not be registered in the Shareholder's name on the records of the Corporation. Such Common Shares will more likely be registered under the name of the Shareholder's broker or an agent of that broker. In Canada, the vast majority of such shares are registered under the name of CDS & Co. (the registration name for The Canadian Depository for Securities, which acts as nominee for many Canadian brokerage firms). Shares held by brokers or their agents or nominees can only be voted (for or against resolutions) upon the instructions of the Beneficial Shareholder. Without specific instructions, brokers and their agents and nominees are prohibited from voting shares for the broker's clients. **Therefore, Beneficial Shareholders should ensure that instructions respecting the voting of their Common Shares are communicated to the appropriate person.**

Applicable regulatory policy requires intermediaries/brokers to seek voting instructions from Beneficial Shareholders in advance of shareholders' meetings. Every intermediary/broker has its own mailing procedures and provides its own return instructions to clients, which should be carefully followed by Beneficial Shareholders in order to ensure that their Common Shares are voted at the Meeting. The form of proxy supplied to a Beneficial Shareholder by its broker (or the agent of the broker) is similar to the form of proxy provided to registered Shareholders by the Corporation. However, its purpose is limited to instructing the registered Shareholder (the broker or agent of the broker) how to vote on behalf of the Beneficial Shareholder. The majority of brokers now delegate responsibility for obtaining instructions from clients to Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc. ("**Broadridge**"). Broadridge typically asks Beneficial Shareholders to return the proxy forms to Broadridge. Broadridge then tabulates the results of all instructions received and provides appropriate instructions respecting the voting of shares to be represented at the Meeting. **A Beneficial Shareholder receiving a Broadridge proxy cannot use that proxy to vote Common Shares directly at the Meeting - the proxy must be returned to Broadridge well in advance of the Meeting in order to have the Common Shares voted.**

Although a Beneficial Shareholder may not be recognized directly at the Meeting for the purposes of voting Common Shares registered in the name of his broker (or agent of the broker), a Beneficial Shareholder may attend at the Meeting as proxyholder for the registered Shareholder and vote the Common Shares in that capacity. A Beneficial Shareholder who wishes to attend the Meeting and indirectly vote his/her Common Shares as proxyholder for the registered Shareholder should enter his/her own name in the blank space on the instrument of proxy provided and return the same to his/her broker (or the broker's agent) in accordance with the instructions provided by such broker (or agent), well in advance of the Meeting.

NOTICE-AND-ACCESS

The Corporation has elected to use the "notice-and-access" provisions under National Instrument 54-101 - *Communications with Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer* (the "**Notice-and-Access Provisions**") for the Meeting. The Notice-and-Access Provisions are a new set of rules developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators that reduce the volume of materials which are mailed to shareholders by allowing a reporting issuer to post an information circular in respect of a meeting of its shareholders and related materials online. The Corporation will not use procedures known as "stratification" in relation to the use of the Notice-and-Access Provisions, meaning that both registered and Beneficial Shareholders will be mailed a notification of availability of Meeting materials directing them to those websites where they can access the Information Circular and other relevant information (the "**Notice-and- Access Notification**"). If you receive the Notice-and-Access Notification and would like to receive a paper copy of the Information Circular and other relevant information, please follow the instructions printed on the Notice-and-Access Notification and the materials will be mailed to you. All materials will be forwarded to shareholders at the Corporation's expense. The Corporation estimates that a Shareholder's request for paper copies of the Information Circular and other relevant information will need to be received prior to April 6, 2018 in order for such Shareholder to have sufficient time to receive and review the materials requested and return the completed form of proxy by the due date. To receive a paper copy of this Information Circular and other relevant information, requests by shareholders may be made up to one year from the date the Information Circular was filed on System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("**SEDAR**").

The Corporation anticipates that notice-and-access will directly benefit the Corporation through reductions in postage and printing costs. The Corporation believes that notice-and-access is also environmentally responsible to the extent that it decreases the large volume of paper documents generated by printing proxy related materials. Shareholders with questions about notice-and-access can call TSX Trust Company toll free at 1-866-600-5869 or email TMXEInvestorServices@tmx.com.

VOTING SHARES AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS THEREOF

The directors of the Corporation have fixed March 5, 2018 as the record date. Holders of Common Shares at the close of business on March 5, 2018, are entitled to receive notice of the Meeting and to vote at the Meeting or at any adjournments thereof on the basis of one vote for each Common Share held, except to the extent that: (i) a registered Shareholder has transferred the ownership of any Common Shares subsequent to March 5, 2018; and (ii) the transferee of those Common Shares produces properly endorsed share certificates, or otherwise establishes that he or she owns the Common Shares and demands, not later than ten days before the Meeting, that his or her name be included on the Shareholder list before the Meeting, in which case, the transferee shall be entitled to vote his or her Common Shares at the Meeting.

As at the date of this Information Circular, 220,885,909 Common Shares were issued and outstanding as fully paid and non-assessable.

To the knowledge of the directors and executive officers of the Corporation, no person, firm or corporation beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or exercises control or direction over, voting securities carrying 10% or more of the voting rights attached to any class of voting securities of the Corporation.

As at the date of this Information Circular, the directors and officers as a group owned beneficially, directly and indirectly, 14,423,643 Common Shares of the Corporation, representing approximately 6.5% of the presently issued and outstanding Common Shares.

DISSENT RIGHTS

The following description of the rights of a registered dissenting Shareholder (a "**Dissenting Shareholder**") is applicable to registered Shareholders in respect of their approval of the Continuance Resolution (as defined herein). This description is not a comprehensive statement of the procedures to

be followed by a Dissenting Shareholder who seeks payment of the fair value of its Common Shares and is qualified in its entirety by Section 191 of the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) (the "**ABCA**"), which is attached to this Circular as Schedule "A". Failure to comply with the provisions of that section and to adhere to the procedures established therein may result in the loss of all rights thereunder.

Under Section 191 of the ABCA, a Dissenting Shareholder that is a registered Shareholder is entitled, in addition to any other rights the holder may have, to dissent and be paid the fair value of its Common Shares (the "**Dissent Right**") in respect of which the holder dissents. Only registered Shareholders may dissent and a Dissenting Shareholder may only dissent with respect to all Common Shares held on behalf of any one beneficial holder and registered in the name of such registered Dissenting Shareholder. A Dissenting Shareholder may not exercise the Dissent Right in respect of only a portion of such holder's Common Shares. Persons who are Non-Registered Shareholders who wish to dissent should be aware that they may only do so through their intermediary.

To exercise its Dissent Right, a Dissenting Shareholder must (a) send a written notice of objection to the Continuance Resolution and such written notice of objection must be received by the Corporation, c/o its solicitors, Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP, located at Suite 3700, 400 Third Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta T2P 4H2, Attention: Rick Skeith, on Tuesday, April, 22, 2018 at [11:00 a.m.] (Calgary time) two business days (being any day other than a Saturday, Sunday or holiday) immediately preceding the date of the Meeting (as it may be adjourned or postponed from time to time), (b) the Dissenting Shareholder must not have voted in favour of the Continuance Resolution, and (c) the Dissenting Shareholder must have otherwise complied with the provisions of Section 191 of the ABCA.

It is recommended that you seek independent legal advice if you wish to exercise your Right of Dissent.

STATEMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Summary Compensation Table

The Corporation is a venture issuer and is disclosing its executive compensation in accordance with Form 51-102F6V – Statement of Executive Compensation – Venture Issuers. For the purpose of this Information Circular:

"**compensation securities**" includes stock options, convertible securities, exchangeable securities and similar instruments including stock appreciation rights, deferred share units and restricted stock units granted or issued by the Corporation or one of its subsidiaries for services provided or to be provided, directly or indirectly, to the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries;

"**Named Executive Officer**" or "**NEO**" means each of the following individuals:

- (a) Each individual who, in respect of the Corporation, during any part of the most recently completed financial year, served as chief executive officer ("**CEO**"), including an individual performing functions similar to a CEO;
- (b) Each individual who, in respect of the Corporation, during any part of the most recently completed financial year, served as chief financial officer ("**CFO**"), including an individual performing functions similar to a CFO;
- (c) In respect of the Corporation and its subsidiaries, the most highly compensated executive officer other than the CEO and CFO at the end of the most recently completed financial year whose total compensation was more than \$150,000, as determined in accordance with subsection 1.3(5) of Form 51-102F6V, for that financial year; and

- (d) Each individual who would be a Named Executive Officer under paragraph (c) but for the fact that the individual was not an executive officer of the Corporation, and was not acting in a similar capacity, at the end of that financial year.

For the year ended July 31, 2017, the Corporation had three Named Executive Officers: (i) David Lane, Interim CEO from June 7, 2016 to June 11, 2017; (ii) Brayden Sutton, CEO appointed on June 11, 2017; and (iii) Michael Hopkinson, CFO and Corporate Secretary appointed on November 23, 2015.

Director and Named Executive Officer Compensation, Excluding Compensation Securities

The following table sets forth the compensation paid by the Corporation to the NEOs and directors for the two most recently completed financial years of the Corporation, excluding compensation securities.

Table of Compensation Excluding Compensation Securities							
Name and position	Year	Salary, consulting fee, retainer or commission (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Committee or meeting fees (\$)	Value of perquisites (\$)	Value of all other compensation (\$)	Total compensation (\$)
Brayden Sutton ⁽¹⁾ President, CEO and director	2017	72,080	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	72,080
David Lane ⁽²⁾ Former Interim CEO and director	2017	17,500	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	17,500
	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Michael Hopkinson ⁽³⁾ CFO and Corporate Secretary	2017	8,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	8,000
	2016 ⁽⁷⁾	10,500	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10,500
D. Richard Skeith ⁽⁴⁾ Director	2017	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2016 ⁽⁷⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Brian Keane ⁽⁵⁾ Director	2017	10,004	Ni	Nil	Nil	Nil	10,004
George Tsafalas ⁽⁶⁾ Former Director	2017	130,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	130,000
	2016 ⁽⁷⁾	60,400	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	60,400

Notes:

- (1) Mr. Sutton was appointed CEO and a director on June 11, 2017.
- (2) Mr. Lane was appointed Interim CEO and director on June 7, 2016 and resigned on June 11, 2016.
- (3) Mr. Hopkinson was appointed CFO and Corporate Secretary on November 23, 2015.
- (4) Mr. Skeith was appointed director on November 23, 2015.
- (5) Mr. Keane was appointed director on June 11, 2017 and resigned on February 5, 2018. Mr. Cameron Watt was appointed to fill the vacancy.
- (6) Mr. Tsafalas was appointed director on March 16, 2015 and resigned on June 11, 2017.
- (7) Transitional period from January 1, 2016 to July 31, 2016.

Stock Options and Other Compensation Securities

The following table sets forth information in respect of all compensation securities granted or issued to each director and NEO by the Corporation or one of its subsidiaries for services provided or to be provided, directly or indirectly, to the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, in the Corporation's most recently completed financial year ended July 31, 2017.

Compensation Securities							
Name and position	Type of compensation security	Number of compensation securities, number of underlying securities, and percentage of class	Date of issue or grant	Issue, conversion or exercise price (\$)	Closing price of security or underlying security on date of grant (\$)	Closing price of security or underlying security at year end (\$)	Expiry date
Brayden Sutton President, CEO and director	Options ⁽¹⁾	2,000,000 Common Shares	June 13, 2017	\$0.15	\$0.11	\$0.285	June 13, 2022
David Lane Former Interim CEO and director	Options ⁽¹⁾	66,666 Common Shares	June 13, 2017	\$0.15	\$0.11	\$0.285	June 13, 2022
Michael Hopkinson CFO and Corporate Secretary	Options ⁽¹⁾	300,000 Common Shares	June 13, 2017	\$0.15	\$0.11	\$0.285	June 13, 2022
D. Richard Skeith Director	Options ⁽¹⁾	362,500 Common Shares	June 13, 2017	\$0.15	\$0.11	\$0.285	June 13, 2022
		50,000 Common Shares	November 11, 2015	\$0.50	\$0.10	\$0.285	November 14, 2020
Brian Keane Director	Options ⁽¹⁾	400,000 Common Shares	June 13, 2017	\$0.15	\$0.11	\$0.285	June 13, 2022

Notes:

(1) The stock options vest as to one-third each year starting on the grant date.

In the most recently completed financial year ended July 31, 2017, no compensation securities were exercised by a Named Executive Officer or director.

Option Plan

The Corporation's fixed number stock option plan (the "**Option Plan**") was adopted by the Board of Directors of Friday Night (the "**Board of Directors**" or the "**Board**") effective October 30, 2015. Pursuant to the terms of the Option Plan, the Board of Directors may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with the requirements of the Canadian Securities Exchange, grant to directors, officers, employees, consultants or other personnel of the Corporation, non-transferable stock options ("**Options**") to purchase Common Shares, provided that the number of Common Shares reserved for

issuance pursuant to the Option Plan and all other security based compensation arrangements of the Corporation will not exceed, in the aggregate, 7,715,440 Common Shares. Each Option will be exercisable for a period of time set out in the respective stock option agreement between the Corporation and each optionee. The number of Common Shares reserved for issuance to any individual director or officer will not exceed 5% of the number of Common Shares issued and outstanding from time to time and the number of Common Shares reserved for issuance to all employees and consultants will not exceed 2% percent of the number of Common Shares issued and outstanding from time to time.

Options may be exercised within 90 days following cessation of the optionee's position with the Corporation, provided that if the cessation of office, directorship, employment or technical consulting arrangement was by reason of death, the Option may be exercised within a maximum period of one year after such death, subject to the expiry date of such Option.

Employment, Consulting and Management Agreements

The Corporation has not entered into any employment agreements with any of its Named Executive Officers except that the services of Brayden Sutton as CEO are provided pursuant to a consulting agreement with Sutton Ventures Ltd.

Oversight and Description of Director and Named Executive Officer Compensation

The Board of Directors, as a whole reviews, the compensation of the Named Executive Officers and the directors. To date, the Corporation has also compensated its executive officers with grants of Options to acquire Common Shares pursuant to its Option Plan. Previous grants of Options are taken into account when considering new grants. 13,760,000 Options were granted or assumed from acquired companies during the year ended July 31, 2017.

During the year ended July 31, 2017, no compensation was paid to the directors of Friday Night for their services as directors except for Brian Keane. All directors are eligible to participate in the Corporation's Option Plan.

The elements of the Corporation's compensation program

The Corporation's compensation program consists of two principal elements, a base salary and options.

The objective of the Corporation's compensation program

The objective of the Corporation's compensation program is to attract and retain highly qualified and committed senior management by providing appropriate compensation and incentives intended to align the interests of senior management with those of the Corporation's shareholders in order to provide incentives for senior management to enhance shareholder value.

What the Corporation's compensation program is designed to reward

The Corporation's compensation program is designed to reward senior management for achieving the Corporation's business objectives as well as increases in shareholder value resulting from increases in the trading price of the Common Shares due to increased value or potential value in the Corporation's assets.

Why the Corporation chooses to pay each element of its compensation program

The Corporation pays a base salary as part of its compensation program to: (i) provide each NEO with sufficient, regularly-paid income; (ii) recognize each NEO's unique value and historical contribution to the success of the Corporation; and (iii) reflect each NEO's position and level of responsibility.

The Corporation grants options as part of its compensation program in order to: (i) align NEOs interests with the interests of the Corporation's shareholders; (ii) reward long-term performance by allowing NEOs to participate in any long-term market appreciation of the Corporation's shares; and (iii) ensure the Corporation is competitive with its comparable industry peers from a total remuneration standpoint and to encourage executive officer retention, commitment and focus on long-term growth.

As noted above, the Corporation may pay bonuses to NEOs in exceptional circumstances. No such bonuses were paid for the last fiscal year.

How the Corporation determines the amount for each element and how each element affects decisions about other elements and fits into the Corporation's overall compensation objectives

The Board, acting as a whole, determines the amount of each element of the Corporation's compensation program for NEOs. The two principal elements of the compensation program are determined, and affect decisions about other elements and fit into the Corporation's overall compensation strategy, as described below. The Corporation's executive compensation is not determined by reference to any formulas or any set performance goals or similar conditions. The Board believes that fixed formulas can lead to an unwanted result that does not reflect real performance. Accordingly, an overall review of the NEO's performance and contributions is preferred.

Base Salaries

The Board considers some or all of the following factors: (i) the overall performance of the Corporation and the particular NEO; (ii) base salaries and overall compensation paid to senior management of comparable industry peers (without specific benchmarking); (iii) the relationship among base salaries paid within the Corporation and individual experience and contribution; (iv) general market conditions and the Corporation's financial condition; (v) other compensation received by the NEO; and (vi) competition for qualified personnel. The intent is to fix base salaries at levels that are consistent with the Corporation's compensation program objectives. There are no base salary changes planned for 2018 other than for the CEO, whose compensation will be increased to \$180,000 per year in line with his peers.

Stock Options

The Board considers some or all of the following factors: (i) the overall performance of the Corporation and the particular NEO; (ii) the relationship among stock options granted within the Corporation and individual experience and contribution; (iii) general market conditions and the Corporation's financial condition and Common Share trading price; and (iv) the aggregate number of options outstanding and the number of options currently held by the particular NEO and the terms thereof. The intent is to fix stock option grants at levels that are consistent with the Corporation's compensation program objective. The Board also considers the number of options available for grant in determining whether to make any new grants of stock options and the size of such grants. The Corporation utilizes IFRS 2 - *Share Based Payment* in establishing the fair value of option grants.

For more information with respect to the Option Plan, see "Option Plan" above.

Pension Plan Benefits

The Corporation has not established a pension plan, defined benefit plan or any retirement savings program for the Named Executive Officers or other employees of the Corporation.

SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

Equity Compensation Plan Information as at July 31, 2017

Plan Category	Number of Common Shares to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	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	400,000	\$0.42	7,315,440
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders ⁽¹⁾	13,760,000	\$0.15	1,204,135
Total	14,160,000	\$0.16	8,519,575

Notes:

(1) Stock option plans of companies that were acquired by the Corporation.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURE

Under National Instrument 58-101 *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices*, the Corporation is required to include in its Information Circular the disclosure required under Form 58-101F2 with respect to its corporate governance practices. In establishing its corporate governance practices, the Board of Directors has been guided by Canadian securities legislation and the Canadian Securities Exchange guidelines for effective corporate governance, including National Policy 58-201 *Corporate Governance Guidelines* and other regulatory requirements such as National Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees* ("NI 52-110").

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is currently comprised of three individuals, one of whom is independent as that term is defined in NI 52-110 (Cameron Watt). Brayden Sutton is an executive officer of Friday Night and, accordingly, is not independent within the meaning of that term set out in NI 52-110. D. Richard Skeith is not considered independent because he is a partner of Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP, a law firm that provides advisory services to Friday Night.

Orientation and Continuing Education

The Corporation does not currently have an orientation or continuing education program for new directors.

Directorships

The following directors currently serve on the board of directors of the reporting issuers (or equivalent) listed below, each of which are reporting issuers in one or more Canadian (or foreign) jurisdictions:

Name	Name of Other Reporting Issuer(s)
D. Richard Skeith	M Pharmaceutical Inc. (CSE: MQ) Strategic Oil & Gas Ltd. (TSXV: SOG) Voyageur Minerals Ltd. (TSXV: VM)

Ethical Business Conduct

The Board of Directors has an insider trading policy which is intended to ensure compliance with applicable securities laws governing trading in securities of the Corporation while in possession of material non-public information concerning the Corporation and the avoidance of tipping or disclosing material non-public information to unauthorized persons.

Nomination of Directors

Responsibility for identifying new candidates to join the Board of Directors and recommending nominees for election as directors belongs to the Board of Directors as a whole. The Board of Directors will consider candidate independence, financial acumen, skills and available time to devote to the duties of the Board of Directors in making their recommendations for nomination.

Compensation

The Board of Directors, as a whole, reviews the compensation of the Named Executive Officers and the directors.

Assessments

The Board of Directors takes steps to satisfy itself that the Board of Directors, the Audit Committee and individual directors are performing effectively by providing each director with the opportunity to attend all meetings either in person or by teleconference at the cost of the Corporation.

AUDIT COMMITTEE DISCLOSURE

Under NI 52-110, the Corporation is required to include in its Information Circular the disclosure required under Form 52-110F2 with respect to its Audit Committee.

Exemption

The Corporation is relying on the exemption in section 6.1 of NI 52-110 which provides that the Corporation, as a venture issuer, is not required to comply with Part 3 (*Composition of the Audit Committee*) and Part 5 (*Reporting Obligations*) of NI 52-110.

Audit Committee Terms of Reference

The Board of Directors has adopted written Terms of Reference for the Audit Committee, which are attached to this Information Circular as Schedule "A".

Audit Committee

As of the date hereof, the Audit Committee is comprised of three individuals (Brayden Sutton, D. Richard Skeith and Cameron Watt), none of whom are independent and all of whom are financially literate as defined by NI 52-110. Mr. Sutton and Mr Watt are not considered independent because they

are officers of Friday Night. Mr. Skeith is not considered independent because he is a partner of Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP, a law firm that provides advisory services to Friday Night.

In considering criteria for the determination of financial literacy, the Board of Directors looks at the ability to read and understand financial statements.

Mr. Watt has been a businessman for several years and has gained experience and expertise in financial matters.

Mr. Skeith is a securities lawyer who has served on various audit committees and obtained financial experience and exposure to accounting and financial issues through his legal professional activities.

Mr. Sutton is an independent businessman and has been a financial advisor for numerous public and private companies. Through such roles, Mr. Sutton gained experience and expertise in financial matters.

The Audit Committee reviews the interim and annual financial statements and related financial reporting of Friday Night. The members of the Audit Committee have direct access to the external auditors of the Corporation. The Audit Committee or the full Board of Directors reviews the unaudited quarterly financial statements and management's discussion and analysis of financial results. At no time since the Corporation's inception was a recommendation of the audit committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not adopted by the Board of Directors.

External Auditor

On September 14, 2017, the Board of Directors recommended and approved the nomination of Davidson & Company LLP, Chartered Accountants, for appointment as external auditor of the Corporation until the close of the next annual meeting of Shareholders, subject to Shareholder approval which was obtained on February 1, 2018. The former auditor, BDO Canada LLP, Chartered Accountants, resigned at the request of the directors of the Corporation.

Fees Charged by External Auditors

The following table sets out the aggregate fees billed by the Corporation's external auditors in the last two financial years for the category of fees described.

Category	Year Ended July 31, 2017 (\$)	Year Ended July 31, 2016 (\$)
Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	\$126,271	\$25,000
Audit-Related Fees	Nil	Nil
Tax Fees ⁽²⁾	Nil	Nil
All Other Fees	Nil	Nil
Total	\$126,271	\$25,000

Notes:

- (1) Audit fees consist of fees for the audit of the Corporation's annual financial statements or services that are normally provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.
- (2) Tax fees consist of fees for tax compliance services, tax advice and tax planning. The services provided in this category included assistance and advice in relation to the preparation of corporate income tax returns and other filings, and research and advice on certain tax matters.

INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

None of the directors or officers of the Corporation, nominees for election as a director of the Corporation, or associates of such persons have been indebted to the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries at any time since the beginning of the most recently completed fiscal year. No such person has been indebted to any other entity where such indebtedness is the subject of a guarantee, support agreement, letter of credit or similar arrangement or understanding provided by the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries in respect of the purchase of securities or otherwise.

INTEREST OF INSIDERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

No director or officer of Friday Night, proposed nominee for election as a director of the Corporation, Shareholder who beneficially owns more than 10% of the Common Shares of the Corporation, or any associates or affiliates of the foregoing persons, has any material interest, direct or indirect, by way of beneficial ownership of securities or otherwise, in any material transaction since the commencement of the Corporation's last financial year except as otherwise disclosed in this Information Circular. None of the foregoing persons has any interest in any proposed transaction which has materially affected or would materially affect the Corporation except as otherwise described in this Information Circular.

INTEREST OF CERTAIN PERSONS IN MATTERS TO BE ACTED ON

None of the directors or senior officers of Friday Night is aware of any material interest of any director or nominee for director, or senior officer or anyone who has held office as such since the beginning of the Corporation's last financial year or of any associate or affiliate of any of the foregoing in any matter to be acted on at the Meeting other than as disclosed in this Information Circular except as otherwise described in this Information Circular.

SPECIAL MEETING BUSINESS

CONTINUANCE

At the Meeting, Shareholders will be asked to consider and, if deemed appropriate, to pass, with or without variation, a special resolution substantially in the form annexed hereto as Schedule "C" (the "**Continuance Resolution**") authorizing the Board to continue (the "**Continuance**") the Corporation out of the Province of Alberta and into the Province of British Columbia. To be effective, the Continuance Resolution must be passed by the affirmative vote of 66 2/3 of the votes cast by Shareholders, present in person or by proxy at the Meeting.

The Continuance, if approved, will change the legal domicile of the Corporation and will affect certain of the rights of Shareholders as they currently exist under the ABCA. Accordingly, Shareholders should consult their own independent legal advisors regarding implications of the Continuance, especially from a tax perspective, which may be of particular importance to them.

Reasons for the Continuance

The Corporation has no material assets in the Province of Alberta or elsewhere. By continuing the Corporation under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the "**BCBCA**"), the Corporation will have more flexibility as it seeks to acquire new assets or a business (an "**Acquisition**") internationally as well as nationally, as there are no Canadian residency requirements for the directors of a company existing under the BCBCA. In addition, the BCBCA allows directors, if authorized by the Articles, to approve certain corporate changes such as an alteration of the share structure to effect a consolidation or share split or change the name of the Corporation, which will make it easier and cheaper for the Company to complete an Acquisition.

Procedure to Effect the Continuance

In order to effect the Continuance, the following steps must be taken:

- a) the common shareholders must approve the Continuance Resolution at the Meeting, authorizing the Corporation to, among other things, file the Continuance Application with the registrar appointed under the BCBCA (the "**BCBCA Registrar**");
- b) the Registrar of Corporations under the ABCA (the "**ABCA Registrar**") must approve the proposed Continuance under the BCBCA, upon being satisfied that the Continuance will not adversely affect creditors or shareholders of the Corporation;
- c) the Corporation must apply to the BCBCA Registrar for a certificate of continuance under the BCBCA; and
- d) the Corporation must file a notice of continuance with the ABCA Registrar, who will then issue a certificate of discontinuance.

Pursuant to the ABCA, the Corporation is deemed to cease to be a corporation within the meaning of the ABCA on and after the date on which it is deemed to be continued under the laws of the BCBCA pursuant to the issuance of the Certificate of Continuance from the BCBCA Registrar. Schedule "D" contains a summary of differences between the ABCA and the BCBCA.

Effect of the Continuance

The Corporation is currently a corporation incorporated under the ABCA. Assuming that the Continuance Resolution is approved at the Meeting, it is expected that an application will be filed with the BCBCA Registrar for the continuance of the Corporation under the BCBCA and the procedures outlined above will begin as soon as practicable thereafter, as determined by the Board in its sole discretion, in order to give effect to the Continuance. Upon the issuance of a Certificate of Continuance under the BCBCA, the Continuance will become effective (the "**Continuance Effective Date**") and the Corporation will become subject to the BCBCA as if it had been incorporated under the BCBCA and the Notice of Articles and Articles filed as part of the Continuance will become the constitutional documents of the Corporation. The Corporation will continue into the Province of British Columbia under its existing name. A copy of the proposed Articles of the Corporation is attached to this Circular as Schedule "E". A copy of the Continuance Application and Notice of Articles is available to be viewed by shareholders at the Corporation's registered and records office.

By operation of law, as of the Continuance Effective Date:

- a) the property of the Corporation prior to the Continuance continues to be the property of the Corporation;
- b) the Corporation continues to be liable for its obligations prior to the Continuance;
- c) an existing cause of action, claim or liability to prosecution is unaffected;
- d) a civil, criminal or administrative action or proceeding pending by or against the Corporation prior to the Continuance may continue to be prosecuted by or against the Corporation; and
- e) a conviction against, or ruling, order or judgement in favour of or against, the Corporation prior to the Continuance may be enforced by or against the Corporation.

Upon the Continuance becoming effective, the Corporation will be authorized (as it is presently) to issue an unlimited number of common shares without nominal or par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares with no par value, issuable in series. The terms of the shares following the Continuance will be substantially equivalent to the terms of the Common Shares immediately prior to the Continuance.

The Continuance will not affect the Corporation's status as a reporting issuer under the securities legislation of the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and the Corporation will remain subject to the requirements of such legislation.

The Shareholders are entitled to dissent rights with respect to the Continuance pursuant to the ABCA. Shareholders should refer to the section in this Circular entitled *General Proxy Information – Dissent Rights* as well as Schedule "A" for a summary of these rights.

Management of the Corporation recommends that Shareholders vote in favour of the Continuance Resolution. Unless you give other instructions, the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy intend to vote FOR the Continuance Resolution.

FIX THE NUMBER OF DIRECTORS

The Articles of the Corporation provide that the Board of Directors shall consist of a minimum of one and a maximum of 11 directors to be elected annually.

The Board of Directors currently consists of four directors. At the Meeting, it is proposed that the number of directors of the Corporation to be elected to hold office until the next annual meeting or until their successors are elected or appointed be set at five. Unless otherwise directed, it is the intention of management to vote proxies in favour of setting the number of directors to be elected at five.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

At the annual general meeting of the Corporation held on February 1, 2018 Shareholders of the Corporation elected three directors. Subsequent to that meeting, the Board of Directors appointed a fourth director, and Mr. Brian Keane resigned. Upon review, the Board of Directors has determined that its size and stage of development warrants the election of five directors. As a result, pursuant to the ABCA, the Board is proposing that Shareholders elect five directors at the Meeting. Each director will hold office until the close of the next annual meeting next or until his or her successor is duly elected or appointed.

It is the intention of the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy, if not expressly directed to the contrary in such form of proxy, to vote such proxies FOR setting the number of directors to be elected at three and FOR the election of each of the nominees specified below as directors of the Corporation. If, prior to the Meeting, any vacancies occur in respect to any proposed nominees herein submitted, the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy intend to vote FOR the election of any substitute nominee or nominees recommended by management of the Corporation and FOR the remaining proposed nominees. Management has been informed that each of the proposed nominees listed below is willing to serve as a director if elected.

The following table states the names of all persons proposed to be nominated for election as directors, the position or office now held by them, their principal occupation or employment, the date on which they became directors of Friday Night and the number of Common Shares in the capital of the Corporation beneficially owned directly or indirectly or over which they exercise control or direction.

Name and Municipality of Residence	Office Held	Principal Occupation	Director Since	Number of Shares Held
Brayden Sutton ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾ <i>Vancouver, British Columbia</i>	CEO and a Director	CEO of Friday Night .	June 11, 2017	4,020,824
D. Richard Skeith ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾ <i>Calgary, Alberta</i>	Director	Partner at Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP (formerly Macleod Dixon LLP) since 1995.	November 23, 2015	7,254,500
Cameron Watt ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ <i>Vancouver, British Columbia</i>	Director	Officer with Friday Night	February 5, 2018	Nil
Andrew Richards <i>Port Moody, British Columbia</i>	Director	CEO of Spire Secure Logistics, a wholly owned subsidiary of Friday Night	March 8, 2018	2,423,319
Brian Farrell <i>Edmonton, Alberta</i>	proposed	CPA CA, Brian Farrell Professional Corporation	N/A	725,000
			Total:	14,423,643

Note:

- (1) Mr. Sutton also owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 2,000,000 Options exercisable at \$0.15 per Common Shares until June 13, 2022, debentures convertible into Common Shares at a price of \$0.25 in the aggregate principal amount of \$102,500, 466,500 warrants exercisable at a price of \$0.15 per Common Shares, 400,000 warrants exercisable at a price of \$0.25 per Common Shares until October 4, 2019, 912,304 warrants exercisable at a price of \$0.30 per Common Share until June 14, 2019, and 310,000 warrants exercisable at a price of \$0.35 per Common Shares until August 16, 2019.
- (2) Mr. Skeith also owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 50,000 options exercisable at \$0.50 per Common Share until November 14, 2020 and 362,500 options exercisable at \$0.15 per Common Share until June 13, 2022.
- (3) Mr. Watt also owns or controls, directly or indirectly, 750,000 options exercisable at \$0.65 per Common Share until February 15, 2023.
- (4) Member of the Audit Committee.

Brayden Sutton, Chief Executive Officer and a Director

Mr. Sutton brings a successful track record of managing a diverse portfolio of investments through his wholly-owned merchant bank. His sectors of specialization over the past 14 years include technology, media and personal health. Mr. Sutton served as the Executive Vice President for Supreme Pharmaceuticals Inc. (FIRE.V) and his expertise within the legal cannabis sector has resulted in additional executive positions, with both public and private companies, at the leading edge of the emerging cannabis industry, including Invictus MD (IMH.V), Aurora Cannabis (ACB.V) and CannaRoyalty (CRZ.C).

D. Richard Skeith, Director

Mr. Richard Skeith has been a partner with the law firm of Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP (formerly Macleod Dixon LLP) since 1995. Mr. Skeith holds a Bachelor of Arts and a Bachelor of Laws from the University of Alberta. Mr. Skeith is a member of the Law Society of Alberta.

Cameron Watt, Director

Mr. Watt combines over 30 years of successful business negotiation and strategic leadership experience in various industries, with a talent for developing, launching and managing businesses. A business graduate of the British Columbia Institute of Technology, Mr. Watt has played a significant role in the success and growth of Friday Night Inc. during his time served as Executive Vice President.

Andrew Richards, Director

Mr. Richards spent 34 years in law enforcement and retired as a Deputy Police Chief in the Greater Vancouver area in 2015. For over half his career, Andy specialized in complex organized crime investigations and led many successful major projects, most with an international component. He has a master's degree in criminal justice, remains an associate member of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, and has helped build Spire Secure Logistics into an industry leader in the high-risk international mining and legal cannabis sectors

Brian Farrell, Nominee

Mr. Farrell is a Chartered Accountant based in Edmonton, Alberta who has been a partner with a public accountancy firm for 35 years and has built a practice focusing on taxation, accounting and providing financial advice to high net worth individuals. Brian has also acted as the Chief Financial Officer to both a large privately held development company as well as three TSXV listed corporations. He has previously served as a director of Prize Mining Corporation, Mexican Silver Mines Ltd, Mindoro Resources Ltd, Sonoro Energy Ltd. as well as serving on the board of several charitable organizations. Brian is currently the Chair of the Jerry Forbes Centre for Community Spirit (a non-profit organization focused on providing affordable workspaces for Edmonton's non-profit organizations.)

Penalties or Sanctions

No proposed director of Friday Night has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority. Nor has any proposed director ever entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority.

Corporate Cease Trade Orders or Bankruptcies

Except as disclosed below, no proposed director of Friday Night has, within the ten years prior to the date of this Information Circular, been a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company that, while such person was acting in that capacity (or after such person ceased to act in that capacity but resulting from an event that occurred while that person was acting in such capacity) was the subject of a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order, or an order that denied the company access to any exemption under securities legislation for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

D. Richard Skeith was the corporate secretary of MegaWest Energy Corp. when it was subject to a cease trade order from September 7, 2010 until October 22, 2010 for failure to file financial information on a timely basis. Subsequent to his resignation as a director of Leader Energy Services Ltd. on February 17, 2015, Leader Energy Services Ltd. filed for creditor protection.

Personal Bankruptcies

No proposed director of Friday Night has, within the ten years prior to the date of this Information Circular, been a director or executive officer of any company 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.

OTHER BUSINESS

Management is not aware of any other business to come before the Meeting other than as set forth in the Notice of Meeting of Shareholders. If any other business properly comes before the Meeting, it is the intention of the persons named in the Instrument of Proxy to vote the Common Shares represented thereby in accordance with their best judgment on such matter.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Financial information relating to Friday Night is provided in the Corporation's financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for the year ended July 31, 2017. Copies of this Information Circular, the annual financial statements and any interim financial statements of the Corporation subsequent to the annual financial statements may be obtained without charge by writing to the Corporate Secretary of the Corporation at c/o Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP, Suite 3700, 400 Third Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 4H2, Attention: Rick Skeith. Additional information relating to Friday Night is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

SCHEDULE "A"

DISSENT RIGHTS UNDER THE *BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT* (ALBERTA)

191(1) Subject to sections 192 and 242, a holder of shares of any class of a corporation may dissent if the corporation resolves to

- (a) amend its articles under section 173 or 174 to add, change or remove any provisions restricting or constraining the issue or transfer of shares of that class,
 - (b) amend its articles under section 173 to add, change or remove any restrictions on the business or businesses that the corporation may carry on,
 - (b.1) amend its articles under section 173 to add or remove an express statement establishing the unlimited liability of shareholders as set out in section 15.2(1),
 - (c) amalgamate with another corporation, otherwise than under section 184 or 187,
 - (d) be continued under the laws of another jurisdiction under section 189, or
 - (e) sell, lease or exchange all or substantially all its property under section 190.
- (2) A holder of shares of any class or series of shares entitled to vote under section 176, other than section 176(1)(a), may dissent if the corporation resolves to amend its articles in a manner described in that section.
- (3) In addition to any other right the shareholder may have, but subject to subsection (20), a shareholder entitled to dissent under this section and who complies with this section is entitled 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 last business day before the day on which the resolution from which the shareholder dissents was adopted.
- (4) A dissenting shareholder may only claim under this section with respect to all the shares of a class held by the shareholder or on behalf of any one beneficial owner and registered in the name of the dissenting shareholder.
- (5) A dissenting shareholder shall send to the corporation a written objection to a resolution referred to in subsection (1) or (2)
- (a) at or before any meeting of shareholders at which the resolution is to be voted on, or
 - (b) if the corporation did not send notice to the shareholder of the purpose of the meeting or of the shareholder's right to dissent, within a reasonable time after the shareholder learns that the resolution was adopted and of the shareholder's right to dissent.
- (6) An application may be made to the Court after the adoption of a resolution referred to in subsection (1) or (2),
- (a) by the corporation, or
 - (b) by a shareholder if the shareholder has sent an objection to the corporation under subsection (5)
- to fix the fair value in accordance with subsection (3) of the shares of a shareholder who dissents under this section, or to fix the time at which a shareholder of an unlimited liability corporation who dissents under this section ceases to become liable for any new liability, act or default of the unlimited liability corporation.
- (7) If an application is made under subsection (6), the corporation shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, send to each dissenting shareholder a written offer to pay the shareholder an amount considered by the directors to be the fair value of the shares.
- (8) Unless the Court otherwise orders, an offer referred to in subsection (7) shall be sent to each

dissenting shareholder

- (a) at least 10 days before the date on which the application is returnable, if the corporation is the applicant, or
 - (b) within 10 days after the corporation is served with a copy of the application, if a shareholder is the applicant.
- (9) Every offer made under subsection (7) shall
- (a) be made on the same terms, and
 - (b) contain or be accompanied with a statement showing how the fair value was determined.
- (10) A dissenting shareholder may make an agreement with the corporation for the purchase of the shareholder's shares by the corporation, in the amount of the corporation's offer under subsection (7) or otherwise, at any time before the Court pronounces an order fixing the fair value of the shares.
- (11) A dissenting shareholder
- (a) is not required to give security for costs in respect of an application under subsection (6), and
 - (b) except in special circumstances must not be required to pay the costs of the application or appraisal.
- (12) In connection with an application under subsection (6), the Court may give directions for
- (a) joining as parties all dissenting shareholders whose shares have not been purchased by the corporation and for the representation of dissenting shareholders who, in the opinion of the Court, are in need of representation,
 - (b) the trial of issues and interlocutory matters, including pleadings and questioning under Part 5 of the *Alberta Rules of Court*,
 - (c) the payment to the shareholder of all or part of the sum offered by the corporation for the shares,
 - (d) the deposit of the share certificates with the Court or with the corporation or its transfer agent,
 - (e) the appointment and payment of independent appraisers, and the procedures to be followed by them,
 - (f) the service of documents, and
 - (g) the burden of proof on the parties.
- (13) On an application under subsection (6), the Court shall make an order
- (a) fixing the fair value of the shares in accordance with subsection (3) of all dissenting shareholders who are parties to the application,
 - (b) giving judgment in that amount against the corporation and in favour of each of those dissenting shareholders,
 - (c) fixing the time within which the corporation must pay that amount to a shareholder, and
 - (d) fixing the time at which a dissenting shareholder of an unlimited liability corporation ceases to become liable for any new liability, act or default of the unlimited liability corporation.
- (14) On:
- (a) the action approved by the resolution from which the shareholder dissents becoming effective,

(b) the making of an agreement under subsection (10) between the corporation and the dissenting shareholder as to the payment to be made by the corporation for the shareholder's shares, whether by the acceptance of the corporation's offer under subsection (7) or otherwise, or

(c) the pronouncement of an order under subsection (13);

whichever first occurs, the shareholder ceases to have any rights as a shareholder other than the right to be paid the fair value of the shareholder's shares in the amount agreed to between the corporation and the shareholder or in the amount of the judgment, as the case may be.

(15) Subsection (14)(a) does not apply to a shareholder referred to in subsection (5)(b).

(16) Until one of the events mentioned in subsection (14) occurs,

(a) the shareholder may withdraw the shareholder's dissent, or

(b) the corporation may rescind the resolution,

and in either event proceedings under this section shall be discontinued.

(17) 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 shareholder ceases to have any rights as a shareholder by reason of subsection (14) until the date of payment.

(18) If subsection (20) applies, the corporation shall, within 10 days after

(a) the pronouncement of an order under subsection (13), or

(b) the making of an agreement between the shareholder and the corporation as to the payment to be made for the shareholder's shares,

notify each dissenting shareholder that it is unable lawfully to pay dissenting shareholders for their shares.

(19) Notwithstanding that a judgment has been given in favour of a dissenting shareholder under subsection (13)(b), if subsection (20) applies, the dissenting shareholder, by written notice delivered to the corporation within 30 days after receiving the notice under subsection (18), may withdraw the shareholder's notice of objection, in which case the corporation is deemed to consent to the withdrawal and the shareholder is reinstated to the shareholder's full rights as a shareholder, failing which the shareholder retains 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.

(20) 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 would after the payment be unable to pay its liabilities as they become due, or

(b) the realizable value of the corporation's assets would by reason of the payment be less than the aggregate of its liabilities.

SCHEDULE "B"

TERMS OF REFERENCE – AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee (the "**Committee**") of the Board of Directors (the "**Board**") of Friday Night Inc. (the "**Corporation**") shall have the oversight responsibility, authority and specific duties as described below.

Composition

The Committee will be comprised of two or more directors as determined by the Board. Each Committee member shall, to the extent possible, satisfy the independence, financial literacy and experience requirements of applicable securities laws and rules, any applicable stock exchange requirements and any other applicable regulatory rules. Determinations as to whether a particular director satisfies the requirements for membership on the Committee shall be made by the full Board.

Members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board. Each member shall serve until his or her successor is appointed, unless he or she shall resign or be removed by the Board or he or she shall otherwise cease to be a director of the Corporation. The Board shall fill any vacancy if the membership of the Committee is less than two directors.

The Chair of the Committee may be designated by the Board or, if it does not do so, the members of the Committee may elect a Chair by vote of a majority of the full Committee membership.

Communication, Authority to Engage Advisors and Expenses

The Committee shall have access to such officers and employees of the Corporation, the Corporation's external auditor and to such information respecting the Corporation, as it considers to be necessary or advisable in order to perform its duties and responsibilities.

The Committee provides an avenue for communication, particularly for outside directors, with the external auditor, on the one hand, and senior management and the Board, on the other hand. The external auditor shall have a direct line of communication to the Committee through its Chair and shall report directly to the Committee. The Committee, through its Chair, may contact directly any employee of the Corporation, and any employee may bring before the Committee, on a confidential basis, any matter involving the Corporation's financial practices or transactions.

The Committee has the authority to engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties and to set the compensation for any such counsel and advisors. Any engagement of independent counsel or other advisors is to be at the Corporation's expense.

The Corporation shall be responsible for all expenses of the Committee that are deemed necessary or appropriate by the Committee in carrying out its duties.

Meetings and Record Keeping

Meetings of the Committee shall be conducted as follows:

1. the Committee shall meet at least four times annually at such times and at such locations as the Chair of the Committee shall determine, provided that meetings shall be scheduled so as to permit timely review of the quarterly and annual financial statements and reports. The external auditor or any two members of the Committee may also request a meeting of the Committee;

2. the quorum for meetings shall be a majority of the members of the Committee, present in person or by telephone or by other telecommunication device that permits all persons participating in the meeting to hear each other;
3. if the Chair of the Committee is not present at any meeting of the Committee, one of the other members of the Committee who is present at the meeting shall be chosen by the Committee to preside at the meeting;
4. the Chair shall, in consultation with the President and Chief Executive Officer and management and in consultation with the auditor, establish the agenda for the meetings and instruct management to ensure that properly prepared agenda materials are circulated to the Committee;
5. every question at a Committee meeting shall, if necessary, be decided by a majority of the votes cast;
6. the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer shall be available to advise the Committee, shall receive notice of meetings and may attend meetings of the Committee at the invitation of the Chair of the Committee. Other management representatives may be invited to attend as necessary; and
7. the Corporate Secretary or, in the absence of the Corporate Secretary, a Committee member or any other person selected by the Committee, shall act as secretary for the purpose of recording the minutes of each meeting.

The Committee shall provide the Board with a summary of all meetings together with a copy of the minutes from such meetings. Where minutes have not yet been prepared, the Chair shall provide the Board with oral reports on the activities of the Committee. All information reviewed and discussed by the Committee at any meeting shall be referred to in the minutes and made available for examination by the Board upon request to the Chair.

Responsibilities

The Committee is part of the Board. Its primary functions are to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to: (i) the oversight, review and approval of the financial statements and the accounting and financial reporting processes of the Corporation; (ii) the assessment of the system of internal controls that management has established; and (iii) the external audit process. In addition, the Committee shall assist the Board, as requested, in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to (i) financial policies and strategies; (ii) financial risk management practices; and (iii) transactions or circumstances which could materially affect the financial profile of the Corporation.

The Committee shall be directly responsible, in its capacity as a committee of the Board, for recommending the external auditor, approving the compensation and retention of the external auditor and overseeing the work of the external auditor and the relationship of the external auditor with the Corporation (including the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting).

The Committee should have a clear understanding with the independent auditor that they must maintain an open and transparent relationship with the Committee, and that the ultimate accountability of the independent auditor is to the shareholders of the Corporation.

Specific Duties

A. Relationship with External Auditor

The Committee shall:

1. consider and make a recommendation to the Board as to the appointment or re-appointment of the external auditor;
2. consider and make a recommendation to the Board as to the compensation of the external auditor which is to be paid by the Corporation;
3. oversee the work of the external auditor in performing their audit or review services, and oversee the resolution of any disagreements between management of the Corporation and the external auditor;
4. review and discuss with the external auditor all significant relationships that the external auditor and its affiliates have with the Corporation and its affiliates in order to determine the external auditor's independence, including, without limitation:
 - (a) requesting, receiving and reviewing, on a periodic basis, a formal written statement from the external auditor delineating all relationships that may reasonably be thought to bear on the independence of the external auditor with respect to the Corporation;
 - (b) discussing with the external auditor any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the external auditor; and
 - (c) recommending that the Board take appropriate action in response to the external auditor's report to satisfy itself of the external auditor's independence;
5. review and discuss the audit plan of the external auditor with the external auditor, including the staffing thereof, prior to the commencement of the audit;
6. as may be required by applicable securities laws, rules and guidelines, either:
 - (a) pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided by the external auditor to the Corporation (and its subsidiaries, if any), or, in the case of *de minimus* non-audit services, approve such non-audit services prior to the completion of the audit; or
 - (b) adopt specific policies and procedures for the engagement of the external auditor for the purposes of the provision of non-audit services; and
7. review and approve the hiring policies of the Corporation regarding partners and employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditor of the Corporation.

B. Financial Statements and Financial Reporting

The Committee shall:

1. review with management and the external auditor, and recommend to the Board for approval, the annual financial statements of the Corporation and related financial reporting, including management's discussion and analysis and earnings press releases. In particular, the Committee's review of such financial statements should include, but not be limited to:
 - (a) reviewing changes in accounting principles, or in their application, which may have a material effect on the current or future years' financial statements;

- (b) reviewing significant accruals, reserves or other estimates;
 - (c) reviewing the accounting treatment of unusual or non-recurring transactions; and
 - (d) reviewing disclosure requirements for commitments and contingencies;
2. upon completion of each audit, review with the external auditor the results of such audit. This process should include but not be limited to:
- (a) reviewing the scope and quality of the audit work performed;
 - (b) reviewing the capability of the Corporation's financial personnel;
 - (c) reviewing the co-operation received from the Corporation's financial personnel during the audit;
 - (d) reviewing the internal resources used;
 - (e) reviewing significant transactions outside of the normal business of the Corporation; and
 - (f) reviewing significant proposed adjustments and recommendations for improving internal accounting controls, accounting principles or management systems;
3. review with management, and recommend to the Board for approval, the interim financial statements of the Corporation and related financial reporting, including management's discussion and analysis and earnings press releases;
4. review with management and recommend to the Board for approval, any financial statements of the Corporation which have not previously been approved by the Board and which are to be included in a prospectus or other public disclosure document of the Corporation;
5. consider and be satisfied that adequate policies and 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 public disclosure referred to in clauses B.1 and B.3 above), and periodically assess the adequacy of such procedures;
6. review with management, the external auditor and, if necessary, legal counsel, any litigation, claim or contingency, including tax assessments, that could have a material effect upon the financial position of the Corporation, and the manner in which these matters may be, or have been, disclosed in the financial statements; and
7. review accounting, tax, legal and financial aspects of the operations of the Corporation as the Committee considers appropriate.

C. Internal Controls

The Committee shall review with management and the external auditor, the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control and management information systems and procedures of the Corporation (with particular attention given to accounting, financial statements and financial reporting matters) and determine whether the Corporation is in compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements and with the Corporation's policies.

D. Financial Risk Management

The Committee may, if requested:

1. review the appropriateness and effectiveness of the Corporation's policies and business practices which impact on the financial integrity of the Corporation, including those relating to insurance, accounting, management reporting and risk management;
2. review with management and the external auditor their assessment of the significant financial risks and exposures of the Corporation and discuss with management the steps which the Corporation has taken to monitor and control such exposures;
3. review current and expected future compliance with covenants under any financing agreements;
4. review the activities of the Corporation's marketing group and the financial risks arising from such activities;
5. review the insurance program including coverage for such things as business interruption, general liabilities, and directors and officers liability;
6. review any other significant financial exposures including such things as tax audits, government audits or any other activities that expose the Corporation to the risk of a material financial loss;
7. report the results of such reviews to the Board for the purpose of assisting the Board in identifying the principal business risks associated with the businesses of the Corporation; and
8. review the appropriateness of the policies and procedures used in the preparation of the Corporation's financial statements and other required disclosure documents, and consider recommendations for any material change to such policies.

E. Procedure For Complaints and Employee Submissions

The Committee shall establish procedures for: (i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and (ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

Approval

This Audit Committee Terms of Reference has been approved and adopted by the Board effective March 14, 2008.

SCHEDULE "C"

RESOLUTION APPROVING CONTINUANCE

"BE IT RESOLVED AS A SPECIAL RESOLUTION THAT:

1. The Corporation is hereby authorized to apply to the Registrar of Corporations under the ABCA (the "**ABCA Registrar**") for authorization pursuant to Section 189 of the ABCA to discontinue from the ABCA and to apply to the British Columbia Registrar of Companies under the BCBCA for a Certificate of Continuation continuing the Corporation as if it had been incorporated under the BCBCA.
2. Any one or more of the directors or officers of the Corporation is hereby authorized to do, sign and execute all such further things, deeds, documents or writings necessary or desirable in connection with the application by the Corporation for the authorization by the Registrar, or any other matter relating to Section 189 of the ABCA.
3. Subject to and conditional upon the authorization of the ABCA Registrar pursuant to Section 189 of the ABCA:
 - (a) any one or more directors or officers of the Corporation are hereby authorized and directed to make an application to the British Columbia Registrar of Companies for a Certificate of Continuation of the Corporation pursuant to Section 302 of the BCBCA and certify that the Corporation is in good standing and that the continuation will not adversely affect the shareholders' or creditors' rights;
 - (b) upon continuance, the Corporation will have as its Articles, the form of Articles attached hereto as Schedule "E", prepared in accordance with the requirements of the BCBCA including any amendments as determined by counsel to the Corporation to be reasonably necessary, in substitution for the existing By-Laws of the Corporation, which Articles are approved in all respects and any one director of the Corporation is authorized to sign the Articles as required by the BCBCA; and
 - (c) the Continuation Application and Notice of Articles of the Corporation under the BCBCA are approved in all respects and all amendments to the existing constating documents of the Corporation that are reflected in the Notice of Articles are hereby approved;
4. The Board is hereby authorized to abandon the application to continue without further authorization of the shareholders of the Corporation if, in its discretion, the Board deems such abandonment to be advisable; and
5. Any one director or officer of the Corporation is authorized and directed on behalf of the Corporation, to take all necessary steps and proceedings, including the execution of any documents required to be filed with the British Columbia Registrar of Companies and to execute, deliver and file any and all declarations, agreements, documents and other instruments and do all such other acts and things as may be necessary or desirable to give effect to this special resolution."

SCHEDULE "D"

CERTAIN CORPORATE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE ABCA AND BCBCA

Certain Corporate Differences Between the ABCA and BCBCA

In general terms, the BCBCA provides the Corporation's shareholders substantively the same rights as are available to the Corporation's shareholders under the ABCA, including rights of dissent and appraisal and rights to bring derivative actions and oppression actions, and is consistent with corporate legislation in most other Canadian jurisdictions. There are, however, important differences concerning the qualifications of directors and certain shareholder remedies.

The following is a summary comparison of certain provisions of the BCBCA and the ABCA that pertain to rights of the Corporation's shareholders. This summary is not intended to be exhaustive and the Corporation's shareholders should consult their legal advisers regarding all of the implications of the Continuance.

Charter Documents

Under the BCBCA, the charter documents will consist of a Notice of Articles, which sets forth, among other things, the name of the Corporation, the amount and type of authorized capital, and indicates if there are any rights and restrictions attached to the shares, and Articles, which will govern the management of the Corporation following the Continuance. The Notice of Articles is filed with the BCBCA Registrar, and the Articles will be filed only with the Corporation's registered and records office.

Similarly, under the ABCA, the Corporation has Articles of Incorporation, which sets forth, among other things, the name of the Corporation and the amount and type of authorized capital and indicates if there are any rights and restrictions attached to the shares, and By-laws, which govern the management of the Corporation. The Articles of Incorporation are filed with the ABCA Registrar and the By-laws are filed only with the Corporation's registered and records office.

Except as otherwise described below and herein, the Continuance to British Columbia and the adoption of the Notice of Articles and Articles will not result in any substantive changes to the constitution, powers or management of the Corporation, except as otherwise described herein.

Advance Notice Provisions within Articles

Upon Continuance, the Corporation intends to include certain "Advance Notice" provisions within the Articles that will (i) allow the Corporation to facilitate an orderly and efficient annual general or, where the need arises, special meeting process;

(ii) ensure that all shareholders receive adequate notice of the director nominations and sufficient information with respect to all nominees; and (iii) allow shareholders to register an informed vote having been afforded reasonable time for appropriate deliberation.

Alterations of Share Structure and Change of Name

Under the BCBCA, if specified in the articles, the Board of Directors is provided with the flexibility to approve the alteration of the share structure of the Corporation to effect, among other things, the creation of classes of shares, a consolidation of its issued shares or an increase or decrease in the authorized share capital of the Corporation (collectively "**Share Structure Alterations**"). Under the ABCA, in order to effect Share Structure Alterations, a special resolution of the shareholders of the

Corporation is required.

Similarly, under the BCBCA, the Board of Directors of the Corporation may resolve to change the name of the Corporation. Under the ABCA, in order to effect a change of name of the Corporation, a special resolution of the shareholders of the Corporation is required.

The Articles adopted by the Corporation upon Continuance will permit the board of directors to approve Share Structure Alterations and to approve a change of name of the Corporation without shareholder approval.

Amendments to Charter Documents

Any substantive change to the corporate charter of a company under the BCBCA, such as an alteration of the restrictions, if any, on the business carried on by the Corporation, or an alteration of the special rights and restrictions attached to issued shares requires a resolution passed by the majority of votes specified by the Articles of the company or, if the Articles do not contain such a provision, a special resolution passed by two-thirds of the votes cast on the resolution. The Articles proposed to be adopted by the Corporation provide that the foregoing changes may be approved by the shareholders by special resolution. In addition, other fundamental changes such as a proposed amalgamation or continuation of a company out of the jurisdiction require a special resolution passed by two-thirds of the votes cast on the resolution by holders of shares of each class entitled to vote at a general meeting of the company.

Under the ABCA such changes require a special resolution passed by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by the shareholders voting on the resolution authorizing the alteration and, where certain specified rights of the holders of a class or series of shares are affected differently by the alteration than the rights of the holders of other classes of shares, or in the case of holders of a series of shares, in a manner different from other shares of the same class, a special resolution passed by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by the holders of shares of each class, or series, as the case may be, whether or not they are otherwise entitled to vote.

Sale of Undertaking

Under the BCBCA, a corporation may sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all, or substantially all, of the undertaking of the company if it does so in the ordinary course of its business or if it has been authorized to do so by a special resolution passed by the majority of votes that the Articles of the Corporation specify is required (being at least two-thirds and not more than three-quarters of the votes cast on the resolution) or, if the Articles do not contain such a provision, a special resolution passed by at least two-thirds of the votes cast on the resolution. Under the Articles proposed to be adopted by the Corporation, the special resolution will need to be passed by at least two-thirds of the votes cast on the resolution.

The ABCA requires approval of the holders of the shares of a corporation represented at a duly called meeting by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast upon a special resolution for a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the property (as opposed to the "**undertaking**") of the corporation, other than in the ordinary course of business of the corporation. Each share of a corporation carries the right to vote in respect of a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the property of the corporation whether or not it otherwise carries the right to vote. Holders of shares of a class or series can vote 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. While the shareholder approval thresholds will be the same under the BCBCA and the ABCA, there are differences in the nature of the sale which requires such approval, i.e., a sale of all or substantially all of the "**undertaking**" under the BCBCA and of all or substantially all of the "**property**" under the ABCA.

Rights of Dissent and Appraisal

The BCBCA provides that shareholders who dissent to certain actions being taken by a company may exercise a right of dissent and require the company to purchase the shares held by such shareholder at the fair value of such shares. The dissent right is applicable in respect of:

- (a) a resolution to alter the Articles to alter restrictions on the powers of the company or on the business it is permitted to carry on;
- (b) a resolution to adopt an amalgamation agreement;
- (c) a resolution to approve an amalgamation into a foreign jurisdiction;
- (d) a resolution to approve an arrangement, the terms of which arrangement permit dissent;
- (e) a resolution to authorize or ratify the sale, lease or other disposition of all or substantially all of the company's undertaking;
- (f) a resolution to authorize the continuation of the company into a jurisdiction other than British Columbia;
- (g) any other resolution, if dissent is authorized by the resolution; or
- (h) any court order that permits dissent.

The ABCA contains a similar dissent remedy, subject to certain qualifications. Regarding (b) and (c) above, under the ABCA, there is no right of dissent in respect of an amalgamation between a corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary, or between wholly-owned subsidiaries of the same corporation. The ABCA also contains a dissent remedy where a corporation resolves to amend its Articles to add, change or remove any provisions restricting or constraining the issue, transfer or ownership of shares of a class.

Oppression Remedies

Under the BCBCA, a shareholder of a company has the right to apply to the court on the grounds that:

- (a) the affairs of the company are being or have been conducted, or that the powers of the directors are being or have been exercised, in a manner oppressive to one or more of the shareholders, including the applicant; or
- (b) that some act of the company has been done or is threatened, or that some resolution of the shareholders or of the shareholders holding shares of a class or series of shares has been passed or is proposed, that is unfairly prejudicial to one or more of the shareholders, including the applicant.

On such an application, the court may make any interim or final order it considers appropriate including an order to prohibit any act proposed by the company.

The ABCA contains rights that are substantially broader in that they are available to a larger class of complainants. Under the ABCA, a shareholder, former 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 the court, is a proper person to seek an oppression remedy, may apply to the court for an order to rectify the matters complained of where in respect of a corporation or any of its affiliates, any act or omission of the corporation or its affiliates effects a result, the business or affairs of the corporation or any of its affiliates are or have been carried on or conducted in a manner, or the powers of the directors of the corporation or its affiliates are or have been 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.

Shareholder Derivative Actions

Under the BCBCA, a shareholder or director of a corporation may, with leave of the court, bring an action in the name and on behalf of the corporation to enforce a right, duty or obligation owed to the corporation that could be enforced by the corporation itself or to obtain damages for any breach of such a right, duty or obligation.

A broader right to bring a derivative action is contained in the ABCA, and this right also extends to officers, former shareholders, former directors and former 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 the court to bring a derivative action. In addition, the ABCA permits derivative actions to be commenced, with leave of the court, in the name and on behalf of a corporation or any of its subsidiaries.

Requisite Approvals

Under the BCBCA, a company can establish in its articles the levels for various shareholder approvals, other than those levels that are 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 two-thirds and no more than three-quarters of the votes cast.

The ABCA does not provide flexibility with respect to the level of shareholder approval required for ordinary resolutions and special resolutions. Under the ABCA, an ordinary resolution must be passed by no less than a majority of the votes cast by shareholders entitled to vote with respect to the resolution and a special resolution must be passed by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by the shareholders entitled to vote with respect to the resolution.

Shareholders' Proposals

A shareholder of a corporation incorporated under the ABCA who is entitled to vote may submit notice of a shareholder proposal. To be eligible to make a proposal, a person must:

- (a) be a registered holder or beneficial owner of a prescribed number of shares for a prescribed period. Under the regulations currently in effect, the prescribed number of shares is the number of voting shares (i) that is equal to at least 1% of all issued voting shares of the corporation as of the day on which the registered holder or beneficial owner of the shares submits a proposal, or (ii) whose fair market value as determined as of the close of business on the day before the registered holder or beneficial owner of the shares submits the proposal is at least \$2,000. Under the regulations currently in effect, the prescribed period is the 6-month period immediately before the day on which the registered holder or beneficial owner of the shares submits the proposal;
- (b) have the prescribed level of support of other registered holders or beneficial owners of shares. Under the regulations currently in effect, the prescribed level of support for the proposal by other registered holders or beneficial owners of shares is at least 5% of the issued voting shares of the corporation;
- (c) provide to the corporation his or her name and address and the names and addresses of those registered holders or beneficial owners of shares who support the proposal; and
- (d) continue to hold or own the prescribed number of shares up to and including the day of the meeting at which the proposal is to be made.

In comparison, a person submitting a proposal under the BCBCA must have been a registered owner or beneficial owner of one or more shares carrying the right to vote at general meetings and must have owned such shares for an uninterrupted period of at least two years before the date of signing the

proposal. Similar to the requirements of the ABCA, the proposal must be signed by shareholders who, together with the submitter, are registered or beneficial owners of: (a) at least 1% of the issued shares of the corporation that carry the right to vote at general meetings; or (b) shares with a fair market value exceeding an amount prescribed by regulation (currently \$2,000).

Requisition of Meetings

The BCBCA provides that one or more shareholders of a company holding not less than 5% of the issued voting shares of the company may give notice to the directors requiring them to call and hold a general meeting within four months. The ABCA permits the holders of not less than 5% of the issued shares that carry the right to vote at a meeting to require the directors to call and hold a meeting of shareholders of a company for the purposes stated in the requisition. If the directors do not call a meeting within 21 days of receiving the requisition, any shareholder who signed the requisition may call the meeting.

Place of Meetings

The BCBCA provides that meetings of shareholders may be held at the place outside of British Columbia provided by the Articles, or approved in writing by the British Columbia Registrar of Companies before any such meeting is held, or approved by an ordinary resolution (provided such a location outside of British Columbia is not restricted as a location for meetings under the Articles).

The ABCA provides that meetings of shareholders may be held at the place outside of Canada provided by the Articles, or all the shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting agree that the meeting is to be held at that place.

Directors

Both the BCBCA and ABCA provide that a public company in the case of the BCBCA and a distributing corporation in the case of the ABCA must have a minimum of three directors.

While the BCBCA does not have any Canadian or provincial residency requirements for directors, the ABCA requires that at least 25% of the directors of a corporation must be resident Canadians.

Under the ABCA, directors may be removed by ordinary resolution whereas under the BCBCA, directors may be removed by a special resolution or, if the articles of a company otherwise provide that a director may be removed by a resolution of the shareholders entitled to vote at general meetings passed by less than a special majority or may be removed by some other method, by the resolution or method specified.

Status as a British Columbia Company

Currently, the Corporation's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without nominal or par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares issuable in series. If the Corporation's shareholders approve the Continuance, the Corporation will continue with an authorized capital consisting of an unlimited number of common shares and an unlimited number of preferred shares issuable in series.

As an ABCA corporation, the Corporation's charter documents consist of Articles of Incorporation and By-laws and any amendments thereto to date. On completion of the Continuance, the Corporation will cease to be governed by the ABCA and will thereafter be deemed to have been formed under the BCBCA. As part of the Continuance Resolution, the Corporation's shareholders will be asked to approve the Continuance Application/Notice of Articles and the Articles, which comply with the requirements of the BCBCA. A copy of the proposed Articles is attached as Schedule "E" to this circular. A copy of the Continuance Application and Notice of Articles is available to be viewed by shareholders at the Corporation's registered and records office.

SCHEDULE "E"
PROPOSED ARTICLES

Incorporation Number _____

**ARTICLES OF
FRIDAY NIGHT INC.**

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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ARTICLES OF
FRIDAY NIGHT INC.
(the “Company”)

PART 1
INTERPRETATION

1.1 Definitions

In these Articles (the “Articles”), unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) “**appropriate person**” has the meaning assigned in the *Securities Transfer Act*;
- (b) “**board of directors**”, “**directors**” and “**board**” mean the directors of the Company for the time being;
- (c) “**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;
- (d) “**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;
- (e) “**legal personal representative**” means the personal or other legal representative of a shareholder;
- (f) “**protected purchaser**” has the meaning assigned in the *Securities Transfer Act*;
- (g) “**registered address**” of a shareholder means the shareholder’s address as recorded in the central securities register;
- (h) “**seal**” means the seal of the Company, if any;
- (i) “**Securities Act**” means the *Securities 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;
- (j) “**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*; 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;
- (k) “**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 or inconsistency between these Articles and the *Business Corporations Act*, the *Business Corporations Act* will prevail.

PART 2 SHARES AND SHARE CERTIFICATES

2.1 Authorized Share Structure

The authorized share structure of the Company consists of shares of the class or classes and series, if any, described in the Notice of Articles of the Company.

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 within the meaning of the *Business Corporations Act*, 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 (including the Company's legal counsel or transfer agent) 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 Company is 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, it must, on production to it of the share certificate or acknowledgment, as the case may be, and on such other terms, if any, as it thinks fit:

- (a) order the share certificate or acknowledgment, as the case may be, to be cancelled; and
- (b) 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:

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

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 under any 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.

PART 3 ISSUE OF SHARES

3.1 Directors Authorized

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act* and the rights, if any, 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:

- (a) consideration is provided to the Company for the issue of the share by one or more of the following:
 - (i) past services performed for the Company;
 - (ii) property;
 - (iii) money; and
- (b) 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.

PART 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, which may be kept in electronic form.

4.2 Appointment of Agent

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.

If the Company has appointed a transfer agent, references in Articles 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, and 5.7 to the Company include its transfer agent.

4.3 Closing Register

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

PART 5 SHARE TRANSFERS

5.1 Registering Transfers

The Company must register a transfer of a share of the Company if either:

- (a) the Company or the transfer agent or registrar for the class or series of share to be transferred has received:
 - (i) in the case where the Company has issued a share certificate 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;
 - (ii) in the case of a share that is not represented by a share certificate (including an uncertificated share within the meaning of the *Business Corporations Act* and including the case where the Company has issued a non-transferable written acknowledgement of the shareholder's right to obtain a share certificate in respect of the share to be transferred), a written instrument of transfer, made by the shareholder or other appropriate person or by an agent who has actual authority to act on behalf of that person; and
 - (iii) 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; or
- (b) all the preconditions for a transfer of a share under the *Securities Transfer Act* have been met and the Company is required under the *Securities Transfer Act* to register the transfer.

5.2 Waivers of Requirements for Transfer

The Company may waive any of the requirements set out in Article 5.1(a) and any of the preconditions referred to in Article 5.1(b).

5.3 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 Company or the transfer agent for the class or series of shares to be transferred.

5.4 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.

5.5 Signing of Instrument of Transfer

If a shareholder or other appropriate person or an agent who has actual authority to act on behalf of that person, 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 but share certificates are deposited with the instrument of transfer, all the shares represented by such share certificates:

- (a) in the name of the person named as transferee in that instrument of transfer; or
- (b) 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.

5.6 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.

5.7 Transfer Fee

Subject to the applicable rules of any stock exchange on which the shares of the Company may be listed, there must be paid to the Company, in relation to the registration of any transfer, the amount, if any, determined by the directors.

PART 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 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 and applicable securities legislation, if appropriate evidence of appointment or incumbency within the meaning 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.

PART 7 ACQUISITION OF COMPANY'S SHARES

7.1 Company Authorized to Purchase or Otherwise Acquire Shares

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

7.2 No Purchase, Redemption or Other Acquisition When Insolvent

The Company must not make a payment or provide any other consideration to purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire any of its shares if there are reasonable grounds for believing that:

- (a) the Company is insolvent; or
- (b) making the payment or providing the consideration would render the Company insolvent.

7.3 Sale and Voting of Purchased, Redeemed or Otherwise Acquired Shares

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

- (a) is not entitled to vote the share at a meeting of its shareholders;
- (b) must not pay a dividend in respect of the share; and
- (c) must not make any other distribution in respect of the share.

PART 8 BORROWING POWERS

8.1 Borrowing Powers

The Company, if authorized by the directors, may:

- (a) borrow money in the manner and amount, on the security, from the sources and on the terms and conditions that the directors consider appropriate;
- (b) 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 the directors consider appropriate;

- (c) guarantee the repayment of money by any other person or the performance of any obligation of any other person; and
- (d) 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.

PART 9 ALTERATIONS

9.1 Alteration of Authorized Share Structure

Subject to Articles 9.2 and 9.3, the special rights or restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares and the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may:

- (a) by ordinary resolution:
 - (i) 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;
 - (ii) 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;
 - (iii) 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;
 - (iv) 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;
 - (v) alter the identifying name of any of its shares; or
 - (vi) otherwise alter its shares or authorized share structure when required or permitted to do so by the *Business Corporations Act*;

and, if applicable, alter its Notice of Articles and Articles accordingly; or

- (b) by resolution of the directors, subdivide or consolidate all or any of its unissued, or fully paid issued, shares and if applicable, alter its Notice of Articles and, if applicable, its Articles accordingly.

9.2 Special Rights or Restrictions

Subject to the special rights or restrictions attached to any class or series of shares and the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may by ordinary resolution:

- (a) 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; or

- (b) 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;

and alter its Articles and Notice of Articles accordingly.

9.3 No Interference with Class or Series Rights without Consent

A right or special right attached to issued shares must not be prejudiced or interfered with under the *Business Corporations Act*, the Notice of Articles or these Articles unless the holders of shares of the class or series of shares to which the right or special right is attached consent by a special separate resolution of the holders of such class or series of shares.

9.4 Change of Name

The Company may by directors' resolution or ordinary resolution authorize an alteration to its Notice of Articles in order to change its name.

9.5 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.

PART 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 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, either in or outside British Columbia, 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 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, at any time, call a meeting of shareholders, to be held at such time and place, either in or outside British Columbia, as may be determined by the directors.

10.4 Notice for Meetings of Shareholders

The Company must send notice of the date, time and location of any meeting of shareholders (including, without limitation, any notice specifying the intention to propose a resolution as an exceptional resolution, a special resolution or a special separate resolution, and any notice to consider approving an amalgamation into a foreign jurisdiction, an arrangement or the adoption of an amalgamation agreement, and any notice of a general meeting, class meeting or series meeting), 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:

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

10.5 Record Date for Notice and Voting

The directors may set a date as the record date for the purpose of determining shareholders entitled to notice of, and to vote at, any meeting of shareholders.

10.6 Failure to Give Notice and Waiver of Notice

The accidental omission to send notice of any meeting of shareholders 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 that entitlement or agree to reduce the period of that notice. Attendance of a person at a meeting of shareholders is a waiver of entitlement to notice of the meeting unless that person attends the meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the grounds that the meeting is not lawfully called.

10.7 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:

- (a) state the general nature of the special business; and
- (b) 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:
 - (i) at the Company's records office, or at such other reasonably accessible location in British Columbia as is specified in the notice; and
 - (ii) during statutory business hours on any one or more specified days before the day set for the holding of the meeting.

10.8 Class Meetings and Series Meetings of Shareholders

Unless otherwise specified in these Articles, the provisions of these Articles relating to a meeting of shareholders will apply, with the necessary changes and so far as they are applicable, to a class meeting or series meeting of shareholders holding a particular class or series of shares.

10.9 Electronic Meetings

The directors may determine that a meeting of shareholders shall be held entirely by means of telephonic, electronic or other communication facilities that permit all participants to communicate with each other during the meeting. A meeting of shareholders may also be held at which some, but not necessarily all, persons entitled to attend may participate by means of such communications facilities, if the directors determine to make them available. A person participating in a meeting by such means is deemed to be present at the meeting.

10.10 Advance Notice Provisions

(a) Nomination of Directors

Subject only to the *Business Corporations Act* and these Articles, only persons who are nominated in accordance with the procedures set out in this Article 10.10 shall be eligible for election as directors to the board of directors of the Company. Nominations of persons for election to the board may only be made at an annual meeting of shareholders, or at a special meeting of shareholders called for any purpose at which the election of directors is a matter specified in the notice of meeting, as follows:

- (i) by or at the direction of the board or an authorized officer of the Company, including pursuant to a notice of meeting;
- (ii) by or at the direction or request of one or more shareholders pursuant to a valid proposal made in accordance with the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* or a valid requisition of shareholders made in accordance with the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act*; or
- (iii) by any person entitled to vote at such meeting (a “**Nominating Shareholder**”), who:
 - (A) is, at the close of business on the date of giving notice provided for in this Article 10.10 and on the record date for notice of such meeting, either entered in the securities register of the Company 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 provides evidence of such beneficial ownership to the Company; and
 - (B) has given timely notice in proper written form as set forth in this Article 10.10.

(b) Exclusive Means

For the avoidance of doubt, this Article 10.10 shall be the exclusive means for any person to bring nominations for election to the board before any annual or special meeting of shareholders of the Company.

(c) Timely Notice

In order for a nomination made by a Nominating Shareholder to be timely notice (a “**Timely Notice**”), the Nominating Shareholder’s notice must be received by the corporate secretary of the Company at the principal executive offices or registered office of the Company:

- (i) in the case of an annual meeting of shareholders (including an annual and special meeting), not later than 5:00 p.m. (Vancouver time) on the 30th day before the date of the meeting; provided, however, if the first public announcement made by the Company of the date of the meeting (each such date being the “**Notice Date**”) is less than 50 days before the meeting date, notice by the Nominating Shareholder may be given not later than the close of business on the 10th day following the Notice Date; and
- (ii) in the case of a special meeting (which is not also an annual meeting) of shareholders called for any purpose which includes the election of directors to

the board, not later than the close of business on the 15th day following the Notice Date;

provided that, in either instance, if notice-and-access (as defined in National Instrument 54-101 - *Communication with Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer*) is used for delivery of proxy related materials in respect of a meeting described in Article 10.10(c)(i) or 10.10(c)(ii), and the Notice Date in respect of the meeting is not less than 50 days before the date of the applicable meeting, the notice must be received not later than the close of business on the 40th day before the date of the applicable meeting.

(d) **Proper Form of Notice**

To be in proper written form, a Nominating Shareholder's notice to the corporate secretary must comply with all the provisions of this Article 10.10 and disclose or include, as applicable:

- (i) as to each person whom the Nominating Shareholder proposes to nominate for election as a director (a "**Proposed Nominee**"):
 - (A) the name, age, business and residential address of the Proposed Nominee;
 - (B) the principal occupation/business or employment of the Proposed Nominee, both presently and for the past five years;
 - (C) the number of securities of each class of securities of the Company or any of its subsidiaries beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, by the Proposed Nominee, 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;
 - (D) full particulars of any relationships, agreements, arrangements or understandings (including financial, compensation or indemnity related) between the Proposed Nominee and the Nominating Shareholder, or any affiliates or associates of, or any person or entity acting jointly or in concert with, the Proposed Nominee or the Nominating Shareholder;
 - (E) any other information that would be required to be disclosed in a dissident proxy circular or other filings required to be made in connection with the solicitation of proxies for election of directors pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* or applicable securities law; and
 - (F) a written consent of each Proposed Nominee to being named as nominee and certifying that such Proposed Nominee is not disqualified from acting as director under the provisions of subsection 124(2) of the *Business Corporations Act*; and
- (ii) as to each Nominating Shareholder giving the notice, and each beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination is made:
 - (A) their name, business and residential address;
 - (B) the number of securities of the Company or any of its subsidiaries beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, by the Nominating Shareholder or any other person with whom the Nominating

Shareholder is acting jointly or in concert with respect to the Company or any of its securities, 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;

- (C) their interests in, or rights or obligations associated with, any agreement, arrangement or understanding, the purpose or effect of which is to alter, directly or indirectly, the person's economic interest in a security of the Company or the person's economic exposure to the Company;
- (D) any relationships, agreements or arrangements, including financial, compensation and indemnity related relationships, agreements or arrangements, between the Nominating Shareholder or any affiliates or associates of, or any person or entity acting jointly or in concert with, the Nominating Shareholder and any Proposed Nominee;
- (E) full particulars of any proxy, contract, relationship arrangement, agreement or understanding pursuant to which such person, or any of its affiliates or associates, or any person acting jointly or in concert with such person, has any interests, rights or obligations relating to the voting of any securities of the Company or the nomination of directors to the board;
- (F) a representation that the Nominating Shareholder is a holder of record of securities of the Company, or a beneficial owner, entitled to vote at such meeting, and intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to propose such nomination;
- (G) a representation as to whether such person intends to deliver a proxy circular and/or form of proxy to any shareholder of the Company in connection with such nomination or otherwise solicit proxies or votes from shareholders of the Company in support of such nomination; and
- (H) any other information relating to such person that would be required to be included in a dissident proxy circular or other filings required to be made in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* or as required by applicable securities law.

Reference to "**Nominating Shareholder**" in this Section 10.10(d) shall be deemed to refer to each shareholder that nominated or seeks to nominate a person for election as director in the case of a nomination proposal where more than one shareholder is involved in making the nomination proposal.

(e) **Currency of Nominee Information**

All information to be provided in a Timely Notice pursuant to this Article 10.10 shall be provided as of the date of such notice. The Nominating Shareholder shall provide the Company with an update to such information forthwith so that it is true and correct in all material respects as of the date that is 10 business days before the date of the meeting, or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

(f) **Delivery of Information**

Notwithstanding Part 23 of these Articles, any notice, or other document or information required to be given to the corporate secretary pursuant to this Article 10.10 may only be given by personal delivery or courier (but not by fax or email) to the corporate secretary at the address of the principal executive offices

or registered office of the Company and shall be deemed to have been given and made on the date of delivery if it is a business day and the delivery was made prior to 5:00 p.m. (Vancouver time) and otherwise on the next business day.

(g) **Defective Nomination Determination**

The chair of any meeting of shareholders of the Company shall have the power to determine whether any proposed nomination is made in accordance with the provisions of this Article 10.10, and if any proposed nomination is not in compliance with such provisions, must as soon as practicable following receipt of such nomination and prior to the meeting declare that such defective nomination shall not be considered at any meeting of shareholders.

(h) **Failure to Appear**

Despite any other provision of this Article 10.10, if the Nominating Shareholder (or a qualified representative of the Nominating Shareholder) does not appear at the meeting of shareholders of the Company to present the nomination, such nomination shall be disregarded, notwithstanding that proxies in respect of such nomination may have been received by the Company.

(i) **Waiver**

The board may, in its sole discretion, waive any requirement in this Article 10.10.

(j) **Definitions**

For the purposes of this Article 10.10, “**public announcement**” means disclosure in a press release disseminated by the Company through a national news service in Canada, or in a document filed by the Company for public access under its profile on the System of Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval at www.sedar.com.

**PART 11
PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS**

11.1 Special Business

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

- (a) 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;
- (b) at an annual general meeting, all business is special business except for the following:
 - (i) business relating to the conduct of or voting at the meeting;
 - (ii) consideration of any financial statements of the Company presented to the meeting;
 - (iii) consideration of any reports of the directors or auditor;
 - (iv) the setting or changing of the number of directors;
 - (v) the election or appointment of directors;
 - (vi) the appointment of an auditor;

- (vii) the setting of the remuneration of an auditor;
- (viii) business arising out of a report of the directors not requiring the passing of a special resolution or an exceptional resolution; and
- (ix) any non-binding advisory vote.

11.2 Special Majority

The majority of votes required for the Company to pass a special resolution at a general meeting of shareholders is two-thirds of the votes cast on the resolution.

11.3 Quorum

Subject to the special rights or restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares and to Article 11.4, a quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of shareholders is present if shareholders who, in the aggregate, hold at least 25% of the voting rights attached to issued shares entitled to be voted at the meeting are present in person or represented by proxy, irrespective of the number of persons actually present at the meeting.

11.4 One Shareholder May Constitute Quorum

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

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

11.5 Persons Entitled to Attend Meeting

In addition to those persons who are entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders, the only other persons entitled to be present at the meeting are the directors, the officers, any lawyer for the Company, the auditor of the Company, any persons invited to be present at the meeting by the directors or by the chair of the meeting and any persons entitled or required under the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles to be present at the meeting; but if any of those persons does attend the meeting, 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:

- (a) in the case of a meeting requisitioned by shareholders, the meeting is dissolved, and
- (b) 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(b) 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:

- (a) the chair of the board, if any; or
- (b) if the chair of the board is absent or unwilling to act as chair of the meeting, the 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 of shareholders 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 Electronic Voting

Any vote at a meeting of shareholders may be held entirely or partially by means of telephonic, electronic or other communications facilities, if the directors determine to make them available, whether or not persons entitled to attend participate in the meeting by means of communications facilities.

11.14 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 or the functional equivalent of a show of hands by means of electronic, telephonic or other communications facility, unless a poll, before or on the declaration of the result of the vote by show of hands or the functional equivalent of a show of hands, is directed by the chair or demanded by any shareholder entitled to vote who is present in person or by proxy.

11.15 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 its functional equivalent) 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 11.14, conclusive evidence without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

11.16 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.

11.17 Casting Vote

In the case of an equality of votes, the chair of a meeting of shareholders does not, either on a show of hands or on a poll, have a second or casting vote in addition to the vote or votes to which the chair may be entitled as a shareholder.

11.18 Manner of Taking Poll

Subject to Article 11.19, if a poll is duly demanded at a meeting of shareholders:

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

11.19 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.

11.20 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.

11.21 Casting of Votes

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

11.22 No Demand for Poll on Election of Chair

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

11.23 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 the meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which a poll has been demanded.

11.24 Retention of Ballots and Proxies

The Company or its agent 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 or its agent may destroy such ballots and proxies.

PART 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:

- (a) 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
- (b) 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:

- (a) any one of the joint shareholders may vote at any meeting of shareholders, personally or by proxy, in respect of the share as if that joint shareholder were solely entitled to it; or
- (b) if more than one of the joint shareholders is present at any meeting of shareholders, 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 registered in respect of that share.

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:

- (a) for that purpose, the instrument appointing a representative must be received:
 - (i) 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 any adjourned or postponed meeting; or
 - (ii) at the meeting or any adjourned or postponed meeting, by the chair of the meeting or adjourned or postponed meeting or by a person designated by the chair of the meeting or adjourned or postponed meeting;
- (b) if a representative is appointed under this Article 12.5:
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) 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 or its transfer agent 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:

- (a) the person appointing the proxy holder is a corporation or a representative of a corporation appointed under Article 12.5;
- (b) 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;
- (c) 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
- (d) the Company is a public company.

12.7 When Proxy Provisions Do Not Apply to the Company

If and for so long as the Company is a public company, Articles 12.8 to 12.16 apply only insofar as they are not inconsistent with any Canadian securities legislation applicable to the Company, 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 may, by proxy, appoint one or more proxy holders to attend and act at the meeting in the manner, to the extent and with the powers conferred by the proxy. The instructing of proxy holders may be carried out by means of telephonic, electronic or other communications facility in addition to or in substitution for instructing proxy holders by mail.

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:

- (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, or if no number of days is specified, two business days before the day set for the holding of the meeting or any adjourned meeting;
- (b) unless the notice provides otherwise, be received, at the meeting or any adjourned meeting, by the chair of the meeting or adjourned meeting or by a person designated by the chair of the meeting or adjourned meeting; or
- (c) be received in any other manner determined by the board or 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 or by using such available internet or telephone voting services as may be approved by the directors.

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:

- (a) 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 or any adjourned meeting at which the proxy is to be used; or
- (b) at the meeting or any adjourned meeting, by the chair of the meeting or adjourned meeting, before any vote in respect of which the proxy has been given has been 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 undersigned):

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 received:

- (a) 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 or any adjourned meeting at which the proxy is to be used; or
- (b) at the meeting or any adjourned meeting, by the chair of the meeting or adjourned meeting, before any vote in respect of which the proxy has been given has been taken.

12.14 Revocation of Proxy Must Be Signed

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

- (a) 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;
- (b) 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 the meeting, and any such determination made in good faith shall be final, conclusive and binding upon the meeting.

12.16 Production of Evidence of Authority to Vote

The board or the chair of any meeting of shareholders may, but need not, at any time (including before, at or subsequent to the meeting) inquire into the authority of any person to vote at the meeting and may, but need not, demand from that person production of evidence for the purposes of determining a person's share ownership as at the relevant record date and the authority to vote.

PART 13 DIRECTORS

13.1 Number of Directors

The Company shall have a minimum of three and a maximum of 15 directors. The number of directors is the number within the minimum and maximum determined by the directors from time to time. If the number of directors has not been determined as provided in this section, the number of directors is the number of directors holding office immediately following the most recent election or appointment of directors, whether at an annual

- (i) or special general meeting of the shareholders, or by the directors pursuant to Article 14.7.

13.2 Change in Number of Directors

If the number of directors is set under Article 13.1:

- (a) the shareholders may elect the directors needed to fill any vacancies in the board of directors up to that number; or
- (b) the directors, subject to Article 14.7, may appoint directors to fill those vacancies.

No decrease in the number of directors will shorten the term of an incumbent director.

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 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.

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, or not in his or her capacity as, 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 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.

PART 14
ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

14.1 Election at Annual General Meeting

At every annual general meeting and in every unanimous resolution contemplated by Article 10.2:

- (a) the shareholders entitled to vote at the annual general meeting for the election of directors must elect, or in the unanimous resolution appoint, a board of directors consisting of the number of directors for the time being set by the directors under these Articles; and
- (b) all the directors cease to hold office immediately before the election or appointment of directors under paragraph (a), but are eligible for re-election or re-appointment, subject to being nominated in accordance with Article 10.10.

14.2 Consent to be a Director

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

- (a) that individual consents to be a director in the manner provided for in the *Business Corporations Act*; or
- (b) 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.

14.3 Failure to Elect or Appoint Directors

If:

- (a) 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
- (b) 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:

- (c) when his or her successor is elected or appointed; and
- (d) when he or she otherwise ceases to hold office under the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles.

14.4 Directors May Fill Casual Vacancies

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

14.5 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 calling 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.

14.6 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.

14.7 Additional Directors

Notwithstanding Article 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 14.7 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 14.7.

Any director so appointed ceases to hold office immediately before the next election or appointment of directors under Article 14.1(a), but is eligible for re-election or re-appointment, subject to being nominated in accordance with Article 10.10.

14.8 Ceasing to be a Director

A director ceases to be a director when:

- (a) the term of office of the director expires;
- (b) the director dies;
- (c) the director resigns as a director by notice in writing provided to the Company or a lawyer for the Company; or
- (d) the director is removed from office pursuant to Articles 14.9 or 14.10.

14.9 Removal of Director by Shareholders

The Company may remove any director before the expiration of his or her term of office by special 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.

14.10 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 in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act* and does not promptly resign, and the directors may appoint a director to fill the resulting vacancy.

PART 15 POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

15.1 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.

15.2 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.

PART 16 INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

16.1 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.

- (i) 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.

16.2 Director or Officer in Other Corporations

A director or officer may be or become a director, officer or employee of, or otherwise 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.

PART 17 PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

17.1 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.

17.2 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.

17.3 Chair of Meetings

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

- (a) the chair of the board, if any; or
- (b) in the absence of the chair of the board, the president, if any, if the president is a director; or
- (c) any other director chosen by the directors if:
 - (i) 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;
 - (ii) neither the chair of the board nor the president, if a director, is willing to chair the meeting; or
 - (iii) the chair of the board and the president, if a director, have advised the corporate secretary, if any, or any other director, that they will not be present at the meeting.

17.4 Meetings by Telephone or Other Communications Medium

A director may participate in a meeting of the directors or of any committee of the directors:

- (a) in person;
- (b) by telephone; or
- (c) with the consent of all directors who wish to participate in the meeting, by other communications medium;

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 who participates in a meeting in a manner contemplated by this Article 17.4 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.

17.5 Calling of Meetings

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

17.6 Notice of Meetings

Other than for meetings held at regular intervals as determined by the directors pursuant to Article 17.1 or as provided in Article 17.7, 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 by any method set out in Article 23.1 or orally or by telephone conversation with a director.

17.7 When Notice Not Required

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

- (a) 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; or
- (b) the director has waived notice of the meeting.

17.8 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, does not invalidate any proceedings at that meeting.

17.9 Waiver of Notice of Meetings

Any 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 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.

Attendance of a director at a meeting of the directors is a waiver of notice of the meeting, unless that director attends the meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the grounds that the meeting is not lawfully called.

17.10 Quorum

The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the directors is a majority of the number of directors in office or such other number as the directors may determine from time to time.

17.11 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.

17.12 Consent Resolutions in Writing

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

- (a) in all cases, if each of the directors entitled to vote on the resolution consents to it in writing; or
- (b) 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 have not made such a disclosure consents in writing to the resolution.

A consent in writing under this Article 17.12 may be by any written instrument, e-mail or any other method of transmitting legibly recorded messages in which the consent of the director is evidenced, whether or not the signature of the director is included in the record. 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 17.12 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 the 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.

PART 18
BOARD COMMITTEES

18.1 Appointment and Powers of Committees

The directors may, by resolution:

- (a) appoint one or more committees consisting of the director or directors that they consider appropriate;
- (b) delegate to a committee appointed under paragraph (a) any of the directors' powers, except:
 - (i) the power to fill vacancies in the board of directors;
 - (ii) the power to remove a director or appoint additional directors;
 - (iii) the power to set the number of directors;
 - (iv) the power to create a committee of directors, create or modify the terms of reference for a committee of the directors, or change the membership of, or fill vacancies in, any committee of the directors;
 - (v) the power to appoint or remove officers appointed by the directors; and
- (c) make any delegation permitted by paragraph (b) subject to the conditions set out in the resolution or any subsequent directors' resolution.

18.2 Obligations of Committees

Any committee appointed under Article 18.1, in the exercise of the powers delegated to it, must:

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

18.3 Powers of Board

The directors may, at any time, with respect to a committee appointed under Article 18.1:

- (a) 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;
- (b) terminate the appointment of, or change the membership of, the committee; and
- (c) fill vacancies in the committee.

18.4 Committee Meetings

Subject to Article 18.2(a) and unless the directors otherwise provide in the resolution appointing the committee or in any subsequent resolution, with respect to a committee appointed under Article 18.1:

- (a) the committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper;

- (b) 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;
- (c) a majority of the members of the committee constitutes a quorum of the committee; and
- (d) questions arising at any meeting of the committee are determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and in the case of an equality of votes, the chair of the meeting does not have a second or casting vote.

PART 19 OFFICERS

19.1 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.

19.2 Functions, Duties and Powers of Officers

The directors may, for each officer:

- (a) determine the functions and duties of the officer;
- (b) delegate to 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
- (c) revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of the functions, duties and powers of the officer.

19.3 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 a managing director must be a director. Any other officer need not be a director.

19.4 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.

PART 20 INDEMNIFICATION

20.1 Definitions

In this Part 20:

- (a) “**eligible penalty**” means a judgment, penalty or fine awarded or imposed in, or an amount paid in settlement of, an eligible proceeding;

- (b) “**eligible proceeding**” means a legal proceeding or investigative action, whether current, threatened, pending or completed, in which a director or former director or an officer or former officer of the Company (each, 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 officer of the Company:
 - (i) is or may be joined as a party; or
 - (ii) is or may be liable for or in respect of a judgment, penalty or fine in, or expenses related to, the proceeding;
- (c) “**expenses**” has the meaning set out in the *Business Corporations Act*;
- (d) “**officer**” means an officer appointed by the board of directors.

20.2 Mandatory Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company must indemnify an eligible party 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 to the fullest extent permitted by the *Business Corporations Act*.

20.3 Deemed Contract

Each director and officer is deemed to have contracted with the Company on the terms of the indemnity contained in Article 20.2.

20.4 Permitted Indemnification

Subject to any restrictions in the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may indemnify any person, including directors, officers, employees, agents and representatives of the Company.

20.5 Non-Compliance with Business Corporations Act

The failure of a 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 20.

20.6 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:

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

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

PART 21 DIVIDENDS

21.1 Payment of Dividends Subject to Special Rights

The provisions of this Part 21 are subject to the rights, if any, of shareholders holding shares with special rights as to dividends.

21.2 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 consider appropriate.

21.3 No Notice Required

The directors need not give notice to any shareholder of any declaration under Article 21.2.

21.4 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 5:00 p.m. on the date on which the directors pass the resolution declaring the dividend.

21.5 Manner of Paying Dividend

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

21.6 When Dividend Payable

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

21.7 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.

21.8 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.

21.9 Dividend Bears No Interest

No dividend bears interest against the Company.

21.10 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.

21.11 Payment of Dividends

Any dividend or other distribution payable in money in respect of shares may be paid;

- (a) by cheque, made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent, and mailed to the registered address of the shareholder, or in the case of joint shareholders, to the registered 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; or
- (b) by electronic transfer, if so authorized by the shareholder.

The mailing of such cheque or the forwarding by electronic transfer 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.

21.12 Capitalization of Retained Earnings or Surplus

Notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, the directors may from time to time capitalize any retained earnings or 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 retained earnings or surplus so capitalized or any part thereof.

PART 22 ACCOUNTING RECORDS AND AUDITOR

22.1 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*.

22.2 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.

22.3 Remuneration of Auditor

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

PART 23 NOTICES

23.1 Method of Giving Notice

Unless the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles provide 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:

- (a) mail addressed to the person at the applicable address for that person as follows:
 - (i) for a record mailed to a shareholder, the shareholder's registered address;
 - (ii) 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;
 - (iii) in any other case, the mailing address of the intended recipient;
- (b) delivery at the applicable address for that person as follows, addressed to the person:
 - (i) for a record delivered to a shareholder, the shareholder's registered address;
 - (ii) 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;
 - (iii) in any other case, the delivery address of the intended recipient;
- (c) unless the intended recipient is the auditor of the Company, 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;
- (d) unless the intended recipient is the auditor of the Company, sending the record by e-mail to the e-mail address provided by the intended recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;
- (e) physical delivery to the intended recipient;
- (f) creating and providing a record posted on or made available through a general accessible electronic source and providing written notice by any of the foregoing methods as to the availability of such record; or
- (g) as otherwise permitted by applicable securities legislation.

23.2 Deemed Receipt

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

- (a) mailed to a person by ordinary mail to the applicable address for that person referred to in Article 23.1 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;

- (b) faxed to a person to the fax number provided by that person referred to in Article 23.1 is deemed to be received by the person to whom it was faxed on the day it was faxed;
- (c) e-mailed to a person to the e-mail address provided by that person referred to in Article 23.1 is deemed to be received by the person to whom it was e-mailed on the day it was e-mailed; and
- (d) delivered in accordance with Section 23.1(f), is deemed to be received by the person on the day such written notice is sent.

23.3 Certificate of Sending

A certificate signed by the corporate 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 sent in accordance with Article 23.1 is conclusive evidence of that fact.

23.4 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 such record to the joint shareholder first named in the central securities register in respect of the share.

23.5 Notice to Legal Personal Representatives and 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:

- (a) mailing the record, addressed to them:
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) at the address, if any, supplied to the Company for that purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled; or
- (b) if an address referred to in paragraph (a)(ii) 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.

23.6 Undelivered Notices

If, on two consecutive occasions, a notice, statement, report or other record is sent to a shareholder pursuant to Article 23.1 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.

PART 24 SEAL

24.1 Who May Attest Seal

Except as provided in Articles 24.1(b) and 24.1(c), the Company's seal, if any, must not be impressed on any record except when that impression is attested by the signatures of:

- (a) any two directors;
- (b) any officer, together with any director;
- (c) if the Company only has one director, that director; or
- (d) any one or more directors or officers or persons as may be determined by the directors.

24.2 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 24.1, the impression of the seal may be attested by the signature of any director or officer or the signature of any other person as may be determined by the directors.

24.3 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 such persons as are authorized under Article 24.1 to attest the Company's seal 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.

Dated _____, 2018.

**FULL NAME AND SIGNATURE OF ONE OF
THE DIRECTORS PURSUANT TO S. 302(1)(C)
OF THE *BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT*
(BRITISH COLUMBIA)**

RICK SKEITH

