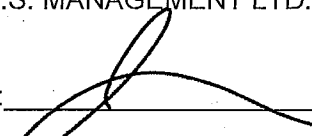


FIRST AMERICAN URANIUM INC.

Incorporation No. BC1263825

~~PROSPERITY EXPLORATION CORP.~~
(the "Company")

The Company has as its articles the following articles.

Full name and signature of each incorporator	Date of signing
R.B.S. MANAGEMENT LTD. Per: 	September 1, 2020

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**PART 1
INTERPRETATION**

1.1 Definitions

In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "acknowledgement" means a non-transferable written acknowledgement of a shareholder's right to obtain a share certificate representing the shares of each class or series of shares registered in such shareholder's name;
- (b) "appropriate person" has the meaning assigned in the *Securities Transfer Act*;
- (c) "board of directors", "directors" and "board" mean the directors or sole director of the Company for the time being;
- (d) "*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 made pursuant thereto;
- (e) "Instrument of Transfer" means a written request to register the transfer of a security and such other documents as the Company may require from time to time;
- (f) "*Interpretation Act*" means the *Interpretation Act* (British Columbia) from time to time in force and all amendments thereto and includes all regulations and amendments made pursuant thereto;
- (g) "legal personal representative" means the personal or other legal representative of the shareholder, and includes a trustee in bankruptcy of the shareholder;
- (h) "protected purchaser" has the meaning assigned in the *Securities Transfer Act*;
- (i) "registered address" of a shareholder means the shareholder's address as recorded in the central securities register;
- (j) "seal" means the seal of the Company, if any;
- (k) "securities legislation" means statutes concerning the regulation of securities markets and trading in securities and the regulations, rules, forms and schedules under those statutes, all as amended from time to time, and the blanket rulings and orders, as amended from time to time, issued by the securities commissions or similar regulatory authorities appointed under or pursuant to those statutes; "Canadian securities legislation" means the securities legislation in any province or territory of Canada and includes the *Securities Act* (British Columbia); and "U.S. securities legislation" means the securities legislation in the federal jurisdiction of the United States of America and in any state of the United States of America and includes the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934;
- (l) "*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 made pursuant thereto.

1.2 Business Corporations Act and Interpretation Act Definitions Applicable

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

PART 2 SHARES AND SHARE CERTIFICATES

2.1 Authorized Share Structure

The authorized share structure of the Company consists of the kinds, classes and series of shares 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

Each shareholder is entitled, without charge, to receive either:

- (a) one share certificate representing the shares of each class or series of shares registered in the shareholder's name, or
- (b) an acknowledgment,

unless the shares are uncertificated shares within the meaning of the *Business Corporations Act*. In respect of a share held jointly by two or more persons, the Company is not bound to issue more than one share certificate or an acknowledgement and delivery of a share certificate or an acknowledgment to one of the joint shareholders or to one of the shareholders' duly authorized agents will be sufficient delivery to all. A shareholder may waive such shareholder's right to receive either a share certificate or an acknowledgement.

2.4 Delivery by Mail

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

2.5 Replacement of Worn Out or Defaced Certificate or Acknowledgement

If the directors are satisfied that a share certificate or an acknowledgement is worn out or defaced they must, on production to them of the share certificate or acknowledgement, as the case may be, and on such terms, if any, as they think fit:

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

2.6 Replacement of Lost, Destroyed or Wrongfully Taken Certificate

The directors may determine under what circumstances a new share certificate for a lost, destroyed or wrongfully taken share certificate to be issued. 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 judgment 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 directors.

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

2.7 Recovery of New Share Certificate

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

2.8 Splitting Share Certificates

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

2.9 Certificate Fee

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

2.10 Recognition of Trusts

Except as required by law 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 by law or these Articles provided 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 of the shareholders of the Company, the Company may issue, allot, sell or otherwise dispose of any of its 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 set by director's resolution and 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 or a wholly owned subsidiary of 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 determined or set for the share under Article 3.1.

The value of past services or property given in consideration for the issue of shares will be the value attributed to it by the directors which must not exceed the fair market value of those past services or property.

3.5 Consideration Paid to Subsidiary

Consideration paid to a subsidiary, all of the issued shares of which are held by the Company, for the issue of a share of the Company, will be deemed to be paid to the Company for the purposes of determining if a share has been fully paid.

3.6 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 in British Columbia a central securities register at its records office or at any other location in British Columbia designated by the directors and may maintain branch securities registers at any locations inside or outside British Columbia designated by the directors. The directors may, subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, appoint an agent to maintain the central securities register and any branch securities registers. The directors may also appoint one or more agents, including the agent which keeps the central securities register, as transfer agent for its shares or any class or series of its shares, as the case may be, and the same or another agent as registrar for its shares or such class or series of its shares, as the case may be. The directors may terminate such appointment of any agent at any time and may appoint another agent in its place.

4.2 Closing Register

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

PART 5 SHARE TRANSFERS

5.1 Registering Transfers

The Company:

- (a) may register a transfer of a share of the Company, if the Company or the transfer agent or registrar for the class or series of share to be transferred has received:
 - (i) in the case of a certificated security, the share certificate in respect of the share to be transferred or, in the case of an acknowledgement, the acknowledgement in respect of the share to be transferred, and an 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 an uncertificated security, an 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 transferor's right to transfer the share, that the Instrument of Transfer is genuine and authorized and that the transfer is rightful or to a protected purchaser;

or,

- (b) must register a transfer of a share of the Company if 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 Form of Instrument of Transfer

The Instrument of Transfer must be in the form, if any, on the back of the Company's share certificates, or in accordance with the *Securities Transfer Act* or, in any other form that may be approved by the directors or the transfer agent for the class or series of shares to be transferred.

5.3 Transferor Remains Shareholder

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

5.4 Signing of Instrument of Transfer

If a shareholder, or other appropriate person or agent who has 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, all the shares represented by the share certificates or set out in the written acknowledgments deposited with the Instrument of Transfer:

- (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 of Transfer is deposited for the purpose of having the transfer registered.

5.5 Enquiry as to Title Not Required

Neither the Company nor any director, officer or agent of the Company is bound to inquire into the title of the person named in the Instrument of Transfer as transferee or, if no person is

named as transferee in the Instrument of Transfer, of the person on whose behalf the Instrument of Transfer 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 acknowledgement for such shares.

5.6 Transfer Fee

There must be paid to the Company, in relation to the registration of any transfer, the amount of a transfer fee, 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 if the shareholder was a joint holder, 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. The legal personal representative has the same rights, privileges and obligations that attach to the shares held by the shareholder. The directors may determine their requirements before recognizing a person as a legal personal representative. The directors may require the original grant of probate or letters of administration or a court certified copy of them, or the original or a court certified or authenticated copy of the grant of representation, will, order or other instrument or other evidence of the death under which title to the shares or securities is claimed to vest.

6.2 Rights of Legal Personal Representative

The legal personal representative of a shareholder has the same rights, privileges and obligations that attach to the shares held by the shareholder if the appropriate evidence of appointment or incumbency within the meaning of the *Securities Transfer Act* has been deposited with the Company. The requirement to provide appropriate evidence of appointment or incumbency within the meaning of the *Securities Transfer Act* 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 and the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may, if authorized by the directors, purchase or otherwise acquire any of its shares at the price and upon the terms specified in such resolution.

7.2 Purchase, Redemption or Acquisition Prohibited 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, as defined in subsection 1.1 of the *Business Corporations Act*; or

- (b) making the payment or providing the consideration would render the Company insolvent, as defined in subsection 1.1 of the *Business Corporations Act*.

7.3 Cancellation and Retention of Shares

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

- (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

If authorized by the directors, and such authorization may be general in nature, the Company may:

- (a) borrow money in the manner and amount, on the security, from the sources and on the terms and conditions that they consider appropriate;
- (b) issue bonds, debentures and other debt obligations either outright or as security for any liability or obligation of the Company and at such discounts or premiums and on such other terms as they consider appropriate; and
- (c) 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 FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

9.1 Financial Assistance

If authorized by the directors, and such authorization may be general in nature, the Company may give financial assistance to any person for any purpose by means of a loan, a guarantee, the provision of security or otherwise.

9.2 Disclosure

The Company must disclose any financial assistance that is material to the Company as required by the *Business Corporations Act*.

PART 10 ALTERATIONS

10.1 Alteration of Authorized Share Structure

Subject to Article 10.2 and the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may by special resolution:

- (a) 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;
- (b) 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;
- (c) subdivide or consolidate all or any of its unissued or issued shares;
- (d) if the Company is authorized to issue shares of a class of shares with par value:
 - (i) decrease the par value of those shares; or
 - (ii) if none of the shares of that class of shares are allotted or issued, increase the par value of those shares;
- (e) change all or any of its unissued or issued shares with par value into shares without par value or any of its unissued shares without par value into shares with par value;
- (f) alter the identifying name of any of its shares; or
- (g) otherwise alter its shares or authorized share structure when required or permitted to do so by the *Business Corporations Act*;

and, must alter its Notice of Articles and Articles, when required.

10.2 Special Rights or Restrictions

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may by special 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 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, but no right or special right to any issued shares must be prejudiced or interfered with unless the shareholders holding shares of the class or series of shares whose right or special right is so prejudiced or interfered with consent by a special separate resolution of those shareholders.

10.3 Change of Name

The Company may by director's resolution authorize an alteration of its Notice of Articles in order to change its name or any translation of its name.

10.4 Other Alterations

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may by special resolution alter these Articles.

PART 11 MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

11.1 Annual General Meetings

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

11.2 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 such unanimous resolution, select as the Company's annual reference date a date that would be appropriate for the holding of the applicable annual general meeting.

11.3 Calling of Meetings of Shareholders

The directors may, whenever they think fit, call a meeting of shareholders to be held on such date, and at such time and location as determined by the directors.

11.4 Notice for Meetings of Shareholders

The Company must send notice of the date, time and location of any meeting of shareholders in the manner provided in these Articles, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by ordinary resolution (whether previous notice of the resolution has been given or not), to each shareholder entitled to attend the meeting, to each director and if the Company has appointed an auditor, 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.

11.5 Notice of Special Business at Meetings of Shareholders

If a meeting of shareholders is to consider special business within the meaning of Article 12.2, 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, if the directors deem appropriate, 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, including electronic access, 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.

11.6 Notice of Resolution to Which Shareholders May Dissent

The Company must send to each of its shareholders, whether or not their shares carry the right to vote, a notice of any meeting of shareholders at which a resolution entitling shareholders to dissent is to be considered specifying the date of the meeting and containing a statement advising of the right to send a notice of dissent together with a copy of the proposed resolution 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.

11.7 Record Date for Notice

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

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

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

11.8 Record Date for Voting

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

11.9 Failure to Give Notice and Waiver of Notice

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

PART 12 PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

12.1 Meetings by Telephone or Other Communications Facilities

Any person entitled to attend and vote at a meeting of shareholders:

- (a) may vote at the meeting in person or by proxy and, subject to any determinations made from time to time by the directors, may appoint a proxy by any method permitted by law, including over the internet, by the input of data using telephonic facilities or by reproduction using facsimile or electronic facilities; and
- (b) may participate in the meeting by means of telephonic or other communications facilities that permit all participants to communicate with each other during the meeting, if the Company makes available such communication facilities; provided however, that nothing in this section will obligate the Company to take any action or provide any facility to permit or facilitate the use of any communications medium at a meeting of the shareholders.

12.2 Special Business

At:

- (a) 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) 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 a director and the auditor;

- (viii) business arising out of a report of the directors not requiring the passing of a special resolution;
- (ix) any other business which, under these Articles or the *Business Corporations Act*, may be transacted at a meeting of shareholders without prior notice of the business being given to the shareholders.

12.3 Special Majority

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

12.4 Quorum

Subject to the special rights or restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares and Article 12.5, the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of shareholders is two persons who are, or who represent by proxy, shareholders who, in the aggregate, hold at least 5% of the issued shares entitled to be voted at the meeting.

12.5 One Shareholder May Constitute Quorum

If there is only one shareholder entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders the quorum is that one shareholder and that shareholder, whether present in person or by proxy, will constitute the meeting.

12.6 Other Persons May Attend

The directors, any officer, any lawyer for the Company, the auditor of the Company, any other persons invited by the directors, and any persons entitled or required under the *Business Corporations Act* are entitled to attend any meeting of shareholders but any of those persons attending a meeting will not be counted in the quorum and will not be entitled to vote at the meeting unless that person is a shareholder or a proxy holder entitled to vote at the meeting.

12.7 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.

12.8 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 general 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.

12.9 Lack of Quorum at Succeeding Meeting

If, at the meeting to which the meeting referred to in Article 12.8(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.

12.10 Chair

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

- (a) the chair of the board, if any;
- (b) if there is no chair or the chair of the board is absent or unwilling to act as chair of the meeting, the president, if any; or
- (c) if designated or appointed by the chair of the board or the president, the Company solicitor.

12.11 Selection of Alternate Chair

If, at any meeting of shareholders, there is no chair of the board, president or the Company solicitor if designated or appointed pursuant to Article 12.10 (c) present within 15 minutes after the time set for holding the meeting, or if the chair of the board, the president and the Company solicitor are unwilling to act as chair of the meeting, or if the chair of the board, the president and the Company solicitor 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 by ordinary resolution any person present at the meeting to chair the meeting.

12.12 Adjournments

The chair of a meeting of shareholders may, and if so directed by the shareholders 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.

12.13 Notice of Adjourned Meeting

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

12.14 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 unless a poll, before or on the declaration of the result of the vote by a show of hands, is directed by the chair or demanded by at least one shareholder entitled to vote who is present in person or by proxy.

12.15 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 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 12.14, conclusive evidence without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

12.16 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.

12.17 No Casting Vote

In 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.

12.18 Manner of Taking Poll

Subject to Article 12.19, 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.

12.19 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.

12.20 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 the chair's determination made in good faith is final and conclusive.

12.21 Casting of Votes

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

12.22 No Demand for Poll for Election of Chair

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

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

12.24 Retention of Ballots and Proxies

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

PART 13 VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS

13.1 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 13.3:

- (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.

13.2 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 for a shareholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting.

13.3 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, either 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, 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.

13.4 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 13.3, deemed to be joint shareholders.

13.5 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:
 - (i) be received at the registered office of the Company or at any other place specified in the notice calling the meeting for the receipt of proxies, at least the number of business days specified in the notice for the receipt of proxies, or if no number of days is specified, two business days before the day set for the holding of the meeting; or
 - (ii) unless the notice calling the meeting provides otherwise, be provided, at the meeting, to the chair of the meeting or to a person designated by the chair of the meeting;
- (b) if a representative is appointed under this Article 13.5:
 - (i) the representative is entitled to exercise in respect of and at that meeting the same rights on behalf of the represented corporation as if such corporation was 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 other place specified in the notice calling the meeting by written instrument, fax or any other method of transmitting legibly recorded messages.

13.6 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 13.5;
- (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 or is a pre-existing reporting company which has the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions as part of these Articles or to which the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions apply.

13.7 Proxy Provisions Do Not Apply to All Companies

If and so long as the Company is a public company or a pre-existing company which has the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions as part of these Articles or to which the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions apply, Articles 13.8 to 13.16 apply only insofar as they are not inconsistent with any securities legislation applicable to the Company or any rules of an exchange on which securities of the Company are listed.

13.8 Appointment of Proxy Holders

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

13.9 Alternate Proxy Holders

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

13.10 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
- (b) unless the notice provides otherwise, be provided at the meeting to the chair of the meeting or to a person designated by the chair of the meeting.

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

13.11 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 at which the proxy is to be used; or

- (b) by the chair of the meeting, before the vote is taken.

13.12 Form of Proxy

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

[name of company]
(the "Company")

The undersigned, being a shareholder of the Company, hereby appoints [name] or, failing that person, [name], as proxy holder for the undersigned to attend, act and vote for and on behalf of the undersigned at the meeting of shareholders of the Company to be held on [month, day, year] and at any adjournment of that meeting. Number of shares in respect of which this proxy is given (if no number is specified, then this proxy is given in respect of all shares registered in the name of the shareholder):

Signed [month, day, year]

[Signature of shareholder]

[Name of shareholder—printed]

13.13 Revocation of Proxy

Subject to Article 13.14, 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.

13.14 Revocation of Proxy Must be Signed

An instrument referred to in Article 13.13 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 the shareholder's legal personal representative;
- (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 13.5.

13.15 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 13 as to form, execution, accompanying documentation, time of filing or otherwise, will be valid for use at the meeting and any such determination made in good faith will be final, conclusive and binding upon the meeting.

13.16 Production of Evidence of Authority to Vote

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

PART 14 DIRECTORS

14.1 First Directors

The first directors are the persons designated as directors of the Company in the Notice of Articles that applies to the Company when it is recognized under the *Business Corporations Act*.

14.2 Number of Directors

The number of directors, excluding additional directors appointed under Article 15.8, will be:

- (a) subject to paragraphs (b) and (c), set at the number of the Company's first directors;
- (b) if the Company is a public company, the greater of three and the most recent of:
 - (i) the number of directors set from time to time by ordinary resolution (whether or not previous notice of the resolution was given); or
 - (ii) the number of directors set under Article 15.4;
- (c) if the Company is not a public company, the most recent of:
 - (i) the number of directors set from time to time by ordinary resolution (whether or not previous notice of the resolution was given); or
 - (ii) the number of directors set under Article 15.4.

14.3 Change in Number of Directors

If the number of directors is set under Articles 14.2(b)(i) or 14.2(c)(i):

- (a) the shareholders may by ordinary resolution elect or appoint the directors needed to fill any vacancies in the board of directors up to that number,
- (b) if the shareholders do not elect or appoint the directors needed to fill any vacancies in the board of directors up to that number contemporaneously with the setting of that number, then the directors, subject to Article 15.8, may appoint directors to fill those vacancies.

14.4 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.

14.5 Qualifications of Directors

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

14.6 Remuneration of Directors

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

14.7 Reimbursement of Expenses of Directors

The Company must reimburse a director for the reasonable expenses that a director may incur in connection with the business of the Company.

14.8 Special Remuneration for Directors

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

14.9 Gratuity, Pension or Allowance on Retirement of Director

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

PART 15 ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

15.1 Election at Annual General Meeting

At every annual general meeting or in every unanimous resolution contemplated by Article 11.2:

- (a) the shareholders entitled to vote at the annual general meeting for the election of directors must elect by ordinary resolution, or appoint by unanimous resolution, a board of directors consisting of the number of directors for the time being set under or pursuant to 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.

15.2 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*;
- (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; or
- (c) with respect to first directors, the designation is otherwise valid under the *Business Corporations Act*.

15.3 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 11.2, 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 11.2, to elect or appoint any directors;

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

- (c) the date on which the director's successor is elected or appointed; and
- (d) the date on which the director otherwise ceases to hold office under the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles.

15.4 Places of Retiring Directors Not Filled

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

15.5 Directors May Fill Casual Vacancies

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

15.6 Remaining Directors Power to Act

The directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in the board of directors, but if the Company has fewer directors in office than the number set pursuant to these Articles as the quorum of

directors, the directors may only act for the purpose of appointing directors up to that number or of summoning a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of filling any vacancies on the board of directors or, subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, for any other purpose.

15.7 Shareholders May Fill Vacancies

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

15.8 Additional Directors

Notwithstanding Articles 14.2 and 14.3, between annual general meetings or unanimous resolutions contemplated by Article 11.2, the directors may appoint one or more additional directors, but the number of additional directors appointed under this Article 15.8 must not at any time exceed:

- (a) one-third of the number of first directors, if, at the time of the appointments, one or more of the first directors have not yet completed their first term of office; or
- (b) in any other case, one-third of the number of the current directors who were elected or appointed as directors other than under this Article 15.8.

Any director so appointed ceases to hold office immediately before the next election or appointment of directors under Article 15.1(a), but is eligible for re-election or re-appointment.

15.9 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 15.10 or 15.11.

15.10 Removal of Director by Shareholders

The Company may remove any director before the expiration of the director's 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 a director to fill that vacancy.

15.11 Removal of Director by Directors

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

PART 16 ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

16.1 Appointment of Alternate Director

Subject to the approval of the Board of Directors, a director of the Company (an "appointor") may by notice in writing to the Company ("notice of appointment") appoint any person who is qualified to act as a director (an "appointee") to be such appointor's alternate to act in such appointor's place (an "alternate director") at meetings of the directors or committees of the directors at which such appointor is not present.

16.2 Notice of Meetings

An alternate director so appointed is entitled to notice of meetings of the directors and of committees of the directors of which such alternate director's appointor is a member and to attend and vote as a director at any such meetings at which such alternate director's appointor is not present.

16.3 Alternate for More Than One Director Attending Meetings

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

- (a) will be counted in determining the quorum for a meeting of directors once for each of such alternate director's appointors and, if such alternate director is also a director, once more in that capacity;
- (b) has a separate vote at a meeting of directors for each of such alternate director's appointors and, if such alternate director is also a director, an additional vote in that capacity;
- (c) will be counted in determining the quorum for a meeting of a committee of directors once for each of such alternate director's appointors who is a member of that committee and, if such alternate director is also a member of that committee as a director, once more in that capacity;
- (d) has a separate vote at a meeting of a committee of directors for each of such alternate director's appointors who is a member of that committee and, if such alternate director is also a member of that committee as a director, an additional vote in that capacity.

16.4 Consent Resolutions

An alternate director may sign in place of such alternate director's appointor any resolutions to be consented to in writing in accordance with the notice of appointment.

16.5 Alternate Director Not an Agent

An alternate director is deemed not to be the agent of such alternate director's appointor.

16.6 Revocation of Appointment of Alternate Director

An appointor may at any time, by notice in writing received by the Company, revoke the appointment of such appointor's alternate director.

16.7 Ceasing to be an Alternate Director

The appointment of an alternate director ceases when:

- (a) the appointor of an alternate director ceases to be a director and is not re-elected or re-appointed;
- (b) an alternate director dies;
- (c) an alternate director resigns as an alternate director by notice in writing provided to the Company or a lawyer for the Company;
- (d) an alternate director ceases to be qualified to act as a director; or
- (e) the appointor of an alternate director revokes the appointment such alternate director.

16.8 Remuneration and Expenses of Alternate Director

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

PART 17 POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

17.1 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.

17.2 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 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 such attorney.

PART 18
DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST OF DIRECTORS

18.1 Obligation to Account for Profits

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

18.2 Restrictions on Voting by Reason of Interest

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

18.3 Interested Director Counted in Quorum

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

18.4 Disclosure of Conflict of Office or Property

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

18.5 Director Holding Other Office in the Company

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

18.6 No Disqualification

No director or intended director is disqualified by such director's 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.

18.7 Professional Services by Director or Officer

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

18.8 Director or Officer in Other Corporations

A director or officer of the Company 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 such director or officer as a director, officer or employee of, or from such director or officer's interest in, such other person.

PART 19 PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

19.1 Meetings of Directors

The directors may meet together for the conduct of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit.

19.2 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.

19.3 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;
- (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 secretary, if any, or any other director, that they will not be present at the meeting.

19.4 Meetings by Telephone or Other Communications Medium

A director may participate in a meeting of the directors or of any committee of the directors in person, by telephone, or by other communications medium, if all directors participating in the meeting are able to communicate with each other. A director who participates in a meeting in a manner contemplated by this Article 19.4 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.

19.5 Calling of Meetings

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

19.6 Notice of Meetings

Other than for meetings held at regular intervals as determined by the directors pursuant to Article 19.1 or as provided in Article 19.7, 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 and the alternate directors by any method set out in Article 25.1 or orally or by telephone.

19.7 When Notice Not Required

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

- (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 or alternate director, as the case may be, has waived notice of the meeting.

19.8 Meeting Valid Despite Failure to Give Notice

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

19.9 Waiver of Notice of Meetings

Any director or alternate director may send to the Company a document signed by such director or alternate director 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 or, unless the director otherwise requires by notice in writing to the Company, to such director's alternate director, and all meetings of the directors so held are deemed not to be improperly called or constituted by reason of notice not having been given to such director or alternate director. Attendance of a director or alternative director at a meeting of the directors is a waiver of notice of the meeting unless that director or alternate 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.

19.10 Quorum

The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the directors may be set by the directors and, if not so set, will be a majority of the directors or, if the number of directors is set at one will be one director.

19.11 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.

19.12 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 and each of the other directors who have not made such a disclosure consents in writing to the resolution.

A consent in writing by a director may be by any written instrument, fax, email 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. Such resolution may be in two or more counterparts which together are deemed to constitute one resolution in writing. A resolution of the directors or of any committee of the directors passed in accordance with this Article is effective on the date stated in the resolution 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 20 EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMITTEES

20.1 Appointment and Powers of Executive Committee

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

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

20.2 Appointment and Powers of Other Committees

The directors may, by resolution:

- (a) appoint one or more committees (other than the executive committee) 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;
 - (iii) the power to change the membership of, or fill vacancies in, any committee of the directors; and
 - (iv) the power to appoint or remove officers appointed by the directors; and
- (c) make any delegation referred to in paragraph (b) subject to the conditions set out in the resolution or any subsequent directors' resolution.

20.3 Obligations of Committees

Any committee appointed under Articles 20.1 or 20.2, in the exercise of the powers delegated to it, must conform to any rules that may from time to time be imposed on it by the directors and report as the directors may require.

20.4 Powers of Board

The directors may, at any time, with respect to a committee appointed under Articles 20.1 or 20.2:

- (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.

20.5 Committee Meetings

Subject to Article 20.3 and unless the directors otherwise provide in the resolution appointing the committee or in any subsequent resolution, with respect to a committee appointed under Articles 20.1 or 20.2:

- (a) the committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper;
- (b) the committee may make rules for the conduct of its business and may appoint such assistants as it may deem necessary;
- (c) 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;

- (d) a majority of the members of the committee constitutes a quorum of the committee; and
- (e) 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 21 OFFICERS

21.1 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.

21.2 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.

21.3 Qualifications

No officer may be appointed unless that officer is qualified in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act*. One person may hold more than one position as an officer of the Company. Any person appointed as the chair of the board or as the managing director must be a director. Any other officer need not be a director.

21.4 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 such officer ceases to hold such office or leaves the employment of the Company, a pension or gratuity.

PART 22 INDEMNIFICATION

22.1 Definitions

In this Part 22 "eligible penalty", "eligible proceeding" and "expenses" have the meanings set out in the *Business Corporations Act* (Section 159).

22.2 Mandatory Indemnification of Directors and Former Directors

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company must indemnify a director, former director or alternate director of the Company and such person's heirs and legal personal

representatives against all eligible penalties to which such person is or may be liable, and the Company must, after the final disposition of an eligible proceeding, pay the expenses actually and reasonably incurred by such person in respect of that proceeding. Each director and alternate director is deemed to have contracted with the Company on the terms of the indemnity contained in this Article 22.2.

22.3 Indemnification of Other Persons

Subject to Article 22.2 and any restrictions in the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may indemnify any person.

22.4 Non-Compliance with Business Corporations Act

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

22.5 Company May Purchase Insurance

The Company may purchase and maintain insurance for the benefit of a person (or such person's heirs or legal personal representatives) who:

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

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

PART 23 DIVIDENDS

23.1 Payment of Dividends Subject to Special Rights

The provisions of this Part 23 are subject to the rights, if any, of shareholders holding shares with special rights as to dividends.

23.2 Declaration of Dividends

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act* and any special rights or restrictions attached to the shares of the Company, the directors may from time to time declare and authorize payment of such dividends as they may consider appropriate.

23.3 No Notice Required

The directors need not give notice to any shareholder of any declaration under Article 23.2.

23.4 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.

23.5 If Not Fixed

The record date for determining shareholders if not fixed will be 5 p.m. on the day immediately preceding the date on which the resolution declaring the dividend is passed.

23.6 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, bonds, debentures, negotiable instruments or other securities of the Company, or any other corporation, or in any one or more of those ways.

23.7 Valuation of Distribution

The directors will as they deem advisable, and, in particular, may:

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

23.8 When Dividend Payable

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

23.9 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.

23.10 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.

23.11 Dividend Bears No Interest

No dividend bears interest against the Company.

23.12 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.

23.13 Payment of Dividends

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

23.14 Capitalization of Retained Earnings or Surplus

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

PART 24 ACCOUNTING RECORDS AND AUDITOR

24.1 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*.

24.2 Inspection of Accounting Records

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

24.3 Remuneration of Auditors

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

PART 25 NOTICES

25.1 Method of Giving Notice

Unless the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles provides otherwise, a notice, statement, report or other record required or permitted by the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles to be sent by or to a person may be sent by any 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 director's or officer's prescribed address or mailing address shown in the records kept by the Company;
 - (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 director's or officer's prescribed address or mailing address shown in the records kept by the Company;
 - (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 email to the email address provided by the intended recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;
- (e) physical delivery to the intended recipient.

25.2 Deemed Receipt of Mailing

A record referred to in Article 25.1 is deemed to be received by the person to whom it is sent, as follows:

- (a) if mailed on the day, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted, following the date of mailing;
- (b) if delivered on the day of delivery;
- (c) if sent by facsimile on the day sent;
- (d) if sent by email on the day sent.

25.3 Certificate of Sending

A certificate signed by any officer, director, employee or any other corporation on behalf of the Company or of any other corporation acting in that behalf for the Company stating that a notice, statement, report or other record was addressed as required by Article 25.1, prepaid and mailed or otherwise sent as permitted by Article 25.1 is conclusive evidence of that fact.

25.4 Notice to Joint Shareholders

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

25.5 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.

25.6 Undelivered Notices

If on two consecutive occasions, a notice, statement, report or other record is sent to a shareholder pursuant to Article 25.1 and on each of those occasions any such record is returned because the shareholder cannot be located, the Company will 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 26 EXECUTION OF DOCUMENTS

26.1 Use of Seal

The directors may provide a seal for the Company and, if they do so, must provide for the safe custody and use of the seal which will not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of, or attested by the signatures of, the following persons:

- (a) any two directors,
- (b) if the Company has only one director, that director;
- (c) any officer together with any director,
- (d) the Company's attorney, appointed pursuant to Article 17.2,
- (e) such person or persons as the directors may from time to time by resolution appoint, and any such resolution may be general in its nature, or

- (f) for the purpose of executing a certificate of incumbency or a true copy of any resolution or other document, any director or officer or any other person as may be determined by the directors,

and the said directors, officers, attorney, person or persons in whose presence the seal is so affixed to an instrument will sign such instrument. For the purpose of certifying under seal true copies of any document or resolution the seal may be affixed in the presence of any one of the foregoing persons.

26.2 Execution without Seal

If the directors do not provide a seal for the Company or if the Company does have a seal but the directors wish to execute a document or instrument without affixing the seal and such document or instrument does not by law require a seal to be affixed, then such document or instrument must be signed on behalf of the Company by the following persons:

- (a) any two directors,
- (b) if the Company has only one director, that director,
- (c) any officer together with any director,
- (d) the Company's attorney, appointed pursuant to Article 17.2,
- (e) such person or persons as the directors may from time to time by resolution appoint, and any such resolution may be general in its nature, or
- (f) for the purpose of executing a certificate of incumbency or a true copy of any resolution or other document, any director or officer or any other person as may be determined by the directors,

26.3 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 the chair of the board or any senior officer together with the secretary, treasurer, secretary-treasurer, an assistant secretary, an assistant treasurer, an assistant secretary-treasurer or any other director or officer, if any, determined by the directors 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.

PART 27 PROHIBITIONS

27.1 Definitions

In this Part 27:

- (a) "security", has the meaning assigned in the *Securities Act* (British Columbia);
- (b) "transfer restricted security" means:
 - (i) a share of the Company;
 - (ii) a security of the Company convertible into shares of the Company;
 - (iii) any other security of the Company which must be subject to restrictions on transfer in order for the Company to satisfy the requirement for restrictions on transfer under the "private issuer" exemption of Canadian securities legislation or under any other exemption from prospectus or registration requirements of Canadian securities legislation or U.S. securities legislation similar in scope and purpose to the "private issuer" exemption.

27.2 Application

Article 27.3 does not apply to the Company if and for so long as it is a public company or a pre-existing reporting company which has the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions as part of its Articles or to which the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions apply.

27.3 Consent Required for Transfer of Shares or Transfer Restricted Securities

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