

OCEANVIEW TECHNOLOGIES INC.

CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS

Introduction

This code of conduct (the "**Code**") applies to everyone at Oceanview Technologies Inc. (the "**Company**"), including employees, officers and board members regardless of their position in our organization, at all times and everywhere we do business.

This Code reflects our commitment to a culture of honesty, integrity and accountability and outlines the basic principles and policies with which everyone at the Company is expected to comply.

We require the highest standards of professional and ethical conduct from our employees, officers and directors. Our reputation for honesty and integrity is important for the success of our business. No one at the Company will be permitted to achieve results through violations of laws or regulations, or through unscrupulous dealings.

We aim for our business practices to be compatible with, and sensitive to, the economic and social priorities of each location in which we operate. Although customs vary from country to country and standards of ethics may vary in different business environments, honesty and integrity must always characterize our business activity.

In addition to following this Code, you are expected to seek guidance in any case where there is a question about compliance with both the letter and spirit of our policies and applicable laws. This Code is not a complete code of conduct. It sets forth general principles and does not supersede the specific policies and procedures that are in effect from time to time.

This Code will be reviewed periodically by the Board of Directors of the Company and supplemented as required from time to time.

SPECIFICS OF CODE

I. Compliance with Laws, Rules and Regulations

We have a responsibility to monitor all legal boundaries and comply with all applicable laws and regulations in all of our activities worldwide. Compliance with both the letter and spirit of all laws, rules and regulations applicable to our business is important for our reputation and continued success. We must respect and obey the laws of the cities, states and countries in which we operate and avoid even the appearance of impropriety. Individuals who fail to comply with this Code and applicable laws will be subject to disciplinary measures, up to and including discharge from the Company.

II. Conflicts of Interest

A conflict of interest occurs when:

- an individual's personal interests interfere, or appear to interfere, in any way, with the interests of the Company;
- an individual takes action for his or her direct or indirect benefit or the direct or indirect benefit of a third party that is inconsistent with the interests of the Company; or
- an individual, or a member of his or her family, receives improper personal benefits as a result of his or her position in the Company.

Activities that could give rise to conflicts of interest are prohibited unless specifically approved in advance by the Board of Directors. Where a conflict involves a Board member (i.e. where a Board member has an interest in a material contract or material transaction involving the Company), the Board member involved will be required to disclose his or her interest to the Board and refrain from voting at the board meeting of the Company considering such contract or transaction in accordance with applicable law.

It is not always easy to determine whether a conflict of interest exists, so any potential conflicts of interest should be reported immediately to the Chief Executive Officer or the Chairman of the Board of Directors. For unresolved potential conflicts involving any employee or where a member of senior management or a board member is involved in a potential conflict, the issue should be referred to the Board of Directors (assisted by legal counsel as necessary).

III. Corporate Opportunities

Directors, officers and employees owe a duty to the Company to advance its legitimate interests when the opportunity to do so arises and are prohibited from taking, for themselves personally, opportunities that arise through the use of corporate property, information or position and from using corporate property, information or position for personal gain, except where the Board has, after receiving the necessary information concerning such opportunity and receiving advice of legal counsel if required, relinquished its interest in an opportunity in compliance with applicable corporate law. A director interested in a corporate opportunity being considered by the Board shall refrain from voting at the board meeting considering such opportunity.

If an employee has any doubt as to the whether any activity they are contemplating violates this requirement, they must refer the issue to the Chief Executive Officer or the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

IV. Confidentiality

Directors, officers and employees of the Company must maintain the confidentiality of information entrusted to them by the Company or that otherwise comes into their possession in the course of their employment, except when disclosure is authorized or legally mandated.

The obligation to preserve confidential information continues even after you leave the Company.

Confidential information includes all non-public information that may be of use to competitors or harmful to the Company or its customers, if disclosed. It also includes information that suppliers and customers have entrusted to us.

V. Protection and Proper Use of Company Assets

We should all endeavor to protect the Company's assets and ensure their efficient use. Theft, carelessness and waste have a direct impact on the Company's profitability. Any suspected incidents of fraud or theft should be immediately reported to the Chief Executive Officer or the Chairman of the Board of Directors for investigation.

Company assets, such as funds, products or computers, may only be used for legitimate business purposes or other purposes approved by management. Company assets may never be used for illegal purposes.

The obligation to protect Company assets includes proprietary information. Proprietary information includes any information that is not generally known to the public or would be helpful to our competitors. Examples of proprietary information are intellectual property, business and marketing plans and employee information. The obligation to preserve proprietary information continues even after you leave the Company.

VI. Insider Trading

Insider trading is unethical and illegal. We are not allowed to trade in securities of any company while in possession of material non-public information regarding that company. This includes the Company or any other company. It is also illegal to "tip" or pass on inside information to any other person who might make an investment decision based on that information or pass the information on further. For more information on the Company's policies regarding insider trading, please refer to Appendix "A" to this Code for the Company's "Corporate Disclosure, Confidentiality and Securities Trading Policy"

VII. Fair Dealing

We should all endeavor to deal fairly with the Company's customers, suppliers, competitors and employees. No one at the Company should take unfair advantage of anyone through illegal conduct, concealment, manipulation, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts or any other unfair-dealing practice.

VIII. Compliance with Environmental Laws

The Company is sensitive to the environmental, health and safety consequences of its operations. Accordingly, the Company's policy is to comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations within all jurisdictions in which it operates. If any employee has any doubt as to the applicability or meaning of a particular environmental, health or safety regulation, he or she should discuss the matter with the Chief Executive Officer or the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

IX. Equal Opportunity

We value the diversity of our employees and are committed to providing equal opportunity in all aspects of employment.

X. Safety and Health

We are all responsible for maintaining a safe workplace by following safety and health rules and practices. The Company is committed to keeping its workplaces free from hazards. Please report any accidents, injuries, unsafe equipment, practices or conditions immediately to a supervisor or other designated person. In order to protect the safety of all employees, employees must report to work free from the influence of any substance that could prevent them from conducting work activities safely and effectively.

XI. Financial and Business Disclosure and Accuracy of Company Records and Reporting

Honest and accurate recording and reporting of information is critical to our ability to make responsible business decisions and to meet our reporting obligations to our stakeholders. This includes both the Company's financial reporting and ongoing disclosure requirements under applicable securities and stock exchange requirements. The Company's accounting and other records are relied upon to produce reports for the Company's management, shareholders, creditors, governmental agencies and others.

Full, fair, accurate, timely and understandable disclosure in the reports and other documents that we file with, or submit to, securities regulators and stock exchanges and in our other public communications is critical for us to maintain our good reputation, to comply with our obligations under the securities laws and to meet the expectations of our shareholders and other members of the investment community. In preparing such reports and documents and other public communications, the following guidelines should be adhered to:

- all accounting records, and the reports produced from such records, must be in accordance with all applicable laws;

- all accounting records must fairly and accurately reflect the transactions or occurrences to which they relate;
- all accounting records must fairly and accurately reflect in reasonable detail the Company's assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses;
- no accounting records should contain any false or intentionally misleading entries;
- no transactions should be intentionally misclassified as to accounts, departments or accounting periods;
- all transactions must be supported by accurate documentation in reasonable detail and recorded in the proper account and in the proper accounting period;
- no information should be concealed from the internal auditors or the independent auditors; and
- compliance with the Company's system of internal controls is required.

If any employee, officer or director of the Company has concerns or complaints regarding accounting or auditing issues, he or she is encouraged to submit those concerns to a member of the Audit Committee of the Board.

Business records and communications often become public through legal or regulatory investigations or the media. We should avoid exaggeration, derogatory remarks, legal conclusions or inappropriate characterizations of people and companies. This applies to communications of all kinds, including e-mail and informal notes or interoffice memos. Records must be retained in strict accordance with the Company's records retention policy and should only be destroyed as and when permitted under that policy.

XII. Use of E-Mail and Internet Services

E-Mail systems and Internet services are provided to help us do work. Incidental and occasional personal use is permitted, but never for personal gain or any improper purpose. You should not access, send or download any information that could be insulting or offensive to another person, such as sexually explicit messages, ethnic or racial slurs, or other messages that could be viewed as harassment.

Your messages (including voice mail) and computer information are considered the property of the Company and you should not have any expectation of privacy. Unless prohibited by law, the Company reserves the right to access and disclose this information as necessary for business purposes. Use good judgment, and do not access, send messages or store any information that you would not want to be seen or heard by other individuals.

Violation of these policies may result in disciplinary actions up to and including dismissal from the Company.

XIII. Gifts and Entertainment

Business gifts and entertainment are customary courtesies designed to build goodwill among business partners. These courtesies include such things as meals and beverages, tickets to sporting or cultural events, discounts not available to the general public, travel, accommodation and other merchandise or services. In some cultures they play an important role in business relationships. However, a problem may arise when such courtesies compromise, or appear to compromise, our ability to make objective and fair business decisions. The same rules apply to employees offering gifts and entertainment to our business associates.

Offering or receiving any gift, gratuity or entertainment that might be perceived to unfairly influence a business relationship should be avoided. Under no circumstances should any gift, gratuity or entertainment be offered or given to a public official without prior consultation with the Chief Executive Officer or the Chairman of the Board of Directors who, with the advice of counsel as necessary, will determine acceptability from both a legal and a corporate policy point of view. See "Payments to Domestic and Foreign Officials" below.

The value of gifts should be nominal, both with respect to frequency and amount. Gifts that are repetitive (no matter how small) may be perceived as an attempt to create an obligation to the giver and are therefore inappropriate. Likewise, business entertainment should be moderately scaled and intended only to facilitate business goals. If you are having difficulty determining whether a specific gift or entertainment item lies within the bounds of acceptable business practice, consult your supervisor and ask yourself whether or not the gift or item is legal, business related, moderate and reasonable, whether or not public disclosure would embarrass the Company, and whether or not there is any pressure to reciprocate or grant special favors.

XIV. Payments to Domestic and Foreign Officials

Employees and officers of the Company must comply with all applicable laws prohibiting improper payments to domestic and foreign officials, including the *Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act* (Canada) and the *Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1997* (United States) (collectively, the "Acts").

While the Acts are not identical, the Acts generally make it illegal for a person, in order to obtain or retain business, directly or indirectly, to offer or agree to give or offer loans, rewards, payments or benefits of any kind to foreign public officials or to any person for the benefit of public officials. Foreign public officials include persons holding a legislative, administrative or judicial position of a foreign state, persons who perform public duties or functions for a foreign state (such as persons employed by board, commissions or government corporations), officials and agents of international organizations, foreign political parties and candidates for office.

You should assume, in the first instance, that any payment to a foreign public official, including a so-called "facilitation payment" is illegal. If you have any questions about the application of this policy to any particular situation, please report to the Chief Executive Officer or the Chairman of the Board of Directors who, with the advice of counsel as necessary, will determine acceptability from both a legal and a corporate policy point of view, and any appropriate accounting treatment and disclosures which are applicable to the particular situation.

Violation of either of the Acts is a criminal offence, subjecting the Company to substantial fines and penalties and any officer, director or employee acting on behalf of the Company to imprisonment and fines. Violation of this policy may result in disciplinary actions up to and including dismissal from the Company.

XV. Reporting of any Illegal or Unethical behavior

We have a strong commitment to conduct our business in a lawful and ethical manner. Employees are encouraged to report violations of laws, rules, regulations or this Code to their supervisor, to the Chief Executive Officer or the Chairman of the Board of Directors. We prohibit retaliatory action against any employee who, in good faith, reports a possible violation. It is unacceptable to file a report knowing it to be false.

XVI. Amendment, Modification and Waivers of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

The Code may be amended or modified by the Board of Directors and waivers may be granted by a vote of the independent directors of the Board, subject to disclosure and other provisions of applicable securities legislation and stock exchange requirements.

XVII. Compliance Procedures

This Code cannot, and is not intended to, address all of the situations you may encounter. There will be occasions where you are confronted by circumstances not covered by policy or procedure and where you must make a judgment as to the appropriate course of action. In those circumstances, or if you have any questions concerning your obligations under this Code, we encourage you to use your common sense, and to contact your supervisor or a member of senior management for guidance. Senior management or directors are encouraged to consult with the Chief Executive Officer or the Chairman of the Board of Directors or such other senior officer who may be designated by the Corporation from time to time.

If you fail to comply with this Code or applicable laws, rules or regulations you will be subject to disciplinary measures, up to and including dismissal from the Company. Violations of this Code may also constitute violations of law and may result in civil or criminal penalties for you, your supervisors and/or the Company.

You are expected to report all violations of this Code promptly by one of the following methods: to your supervisor, the Chief Executive Officer or the Chairman of the Board of Directors. You may choose to remain anonymous in reporting any possible violation of this Code and all reports will remain confidential.

APPENDIX A

CORPORATE DISCLOSURE, CONFIDENTIALITY AND SECURITIES TRADING POLICY

The objective of this corporate disclosure, confidentiality and securities trading policy (this "**Policy**") is to ensure that communications to the investing public about the Company are timely, factual and accurate, and broadly disseminated in accordance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

This Policy confirms in writing the Company's existing disclosure policies and practices. Its goal is to raise awareness of the Company's approach to disclosure among its board of directors (the "**Board**"), management and employees.

1. Scope

This Policy extends to all members of the Board members, officers, employees, management company employees and authorized spokespersons of the Company and its affiliates and all other persons involved in business with the Company and its subsidiaries who, by virtue of such relationships, have access to material non-public information and who have received a copy of this Policy (collectively referred to herein as "**Covered Persons**"; all references herein to a Covered Person includes such Covered Person's Related Parties (as such term is defined herein), unless the context requires otherwise). It covers disclosures in documents filed with securities regulatory authorities and stock exchanges and written statements made in the Company's annual and quarterly reports, news releases, letters to shareholders, management information circulars, presentations by senior management and other Company personnel and information contained on the Company's website and other electronic communications. It extends to oral statements made in meetings and telephone conversations with analysts and investors, interviews with the media as well as speeches, press conferences and conference calls.

Maintaining proper confidentiality is key to the operations of the Company as a publicly traded issuer and breaches of this Policy may result in a significant material adverse effect on the Company, its assets, its reputation and its listing.

2. Monitoring Disclosure

The Board (or a committee thereof) is responsible for developing and overseeing the Company's corporate disclosure policies, protocols and practices with respect to all electronic, written and oral disclosure of corporate information. The Board will seek advice from legal counsel as may be required on matters covered by this Policy. The Chair of the Board will, as and when warranted in their discretion, consult with the chair of the audit committee of the Board with respect to matters of disclosure relating to the finances of the Company.

The Board's responsibilities will include establishing, maintaining and assessing controls, procedures and policies with respect to all electronic, written and oral disclosure of corporate information. The Board will make judgments on what information is material, determine when developments affecting the Company's business justify public disclosure and review and authorize all disclosure in advance of public release. The Board will also monitor the Company's website and public disclosure records, scrutinize the effectiveness of, and compliance with, its disclosure controls, procedures and policies and be responsible for educating its directors, officers and employees on matters related to corporate disclosure. The Board will establish procedures to ensure that it is fully apprised of all pending Company developments that may require public disclosure. If it is determined that the information should remain confidential, the Board will determine how that inside information will be controlled.

The Board will review and update, as necessary, this Policy on a regular basis to ensure compliance with changing regulatory requirements and to foster adherence to best practices.

3. Principles of Disclosure of Material Information

Material information is any information relating to the business and affairs of the Company that results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in a significant change in the market price or value of the Company's securities or that would be expected to have a significant influence on a reasonable investor's investment decisions. Material information consists of both material facts and material changes (as such terms are defined under applicable securities laws) relating to the business and affairs of the Company. In complying with requirements to disclose as soon as practicable all material information under applicable securities laws and stock exchange rules, the Company will adhere to the following basic disclosure principles:

- (a) material information will be publicly disclosed as soon as practicable via news release;
- (b) all news releases will be broadly disseminated and posted on the Company's SEDAR+ profile;
- (c) in certain circumstances, it may be determined that complete disclosure would be unduly detrimental to the Company (for example, if release of the information would prejudice negotiations in a corporate transaction) and, in such cases, the information will be kept confidential until the Board determines that it is appropriate to publicly disclose it, provided that the Company's legal obligations are met;
- (d) disclosure must be made in terms that can be clearly understood by a reasonable investor and should include a full description of the material information, how it positively or negatively impacts the Company and any information the omission of which would make the rest of the disclosure misleading;
- (e) all information must be disclosed in a balanced manner, such that unfavourable material information is disclosed as promptly and completely as favourable information;
- (f) previously undisclosed material information must not be disclosed to selective individuals (for example, in an interview with an analyst or in a telephone conversation with an investor) and, if previously undisclosed material information has been inadvertently disclosed to an analyst or any other person not bound by an express confidentiality obligation, such information must be broadly disclosed as soon as practicable via news release;
- (g) disclosure on the Company's website alone does not constitute adequate disclosure of material non-public information and, before such information can be posted on the Company's website, it will be preceded by the issuance of a news release; and
- (h) disclosure must be corrected as soon as practicable if the Company subsequently learns that earlier disclosure by the Company contained a misrepresentation (as such term is defined under applicable securities laws) or a material error at the time it was given.

4. Securities Trading Restrictions

It is illegal for anyone to purchase or sell securities of any public company with knowledge of material information affecting that company that has not been publicly disclosed, such as through a press release or public filing. Except in the necessary course of business, it is also illegal for anyone to inform any other person of material non-public information. Therefore, Covered Persons with knowledge of confidential or material information about (i) the Company or (ii) any counter-parties in negotiations of material potential transactions, are prohibited from trading any securities of the Company or of any counter-party until a minimum of two business days have passed from the time that the information has been fully disclosed to the public.

For the purposes of this section, references to the purchases and/or sales of securities include purchases or sales of shares, bonds, options and other convertible or exercisable securities, puts and calls, as well as stock option exercises and the sale of shares acquired upon the exercise of stock options or other

convertible or exercisable securities. This section also applies to the following elections under a defined contribution plan:

- (a) increasing or decreasing periodic contributions allocated to the purchase of Company securities;
- (b) intra-plan transfers of an existing balance in or out of Company securities;
- (c) borrowing money against the account if the loan results in the liquidation of any portion of Company securities; and
- (d) pre-paying a loan if the pre-payment results in allocation of the proceeds to Company securities.

The trading restrictions described in this section continue to apply after termination of the employment or other relevant relationship with the Company, to the extent that a former Covered Person is in possession of material non-public information at the time of termination. In such case, no trading by such Covered Persons may take place until the information becomes public or ceases to be material.

Covered Persons are responsible for ensuring compliance with the trading restrictions described in this section by (i) their spouse, minor children and anyone else living in their household, (ii) a partnership in which such Covered Person is a general partner, (iii) a trust of which such Covered Person is a trustee and (iv) an estate of which such Covered Person is an executor (collectively referred to herein as "Related Parties" and individually as a "Related Party"; all references herein to a Covered Person includes such Covered Person's Related Parties, unless the context requires otherwise).

Transactions that may be necessary or justifiable for independent reasons, such as the need to raise money for an emergency expenditure, are no exception. Even the appearance of an improper transaction must be avoided.

5. Blackout Periods

Trading blackouts are periods of time during which Covered Persons cannot trade the Company's securities or other securities, the price of which may be affected by material undisclosed information.

Trading blackout periods will apply to Covered Persons during periods when financial statements are being prepared but results have not yet been publicly disclosed. Unless otherwise determined by the Board, the blackout period in respect any financial statements will commence in respect of each Covered Person, from the earlier of (a) the time such Covered Person became aware of any undisclosed financial figures or information forming part of, related to or underlying the financial statements; and (b) ten business days prior to the filing date of such financial statements, and will last until the end of the second trading date of the Company's shares following the publication of the financial statements.

Blackout periods may also be prescribed for Covered Persons, from time to time, by the Board in circumstances in which material non-public information exists. All persons with knowledge of such information will be covered by the blackout, including external advisors such as legal counsel and investment bankers.

Persons subject to the blackout period restrictions whose employment or other relationship with the Company terminates during a blackout period will remain subject to the blackout restrictions until the end of such period.

6. Pre-Clearance of Trades

To protect the reputation of the Company and avoid the appearance of impropriety, all directors, officers and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries, whether or not they are Covered Persons, are required to pre-clear all proposed trades in the Company's securities, including the exercise of stock options, with the Chair of the Board.

7. Additional Prohibited Transactions

It is improper and inappropriate for any personnel of the Company to engage in short-term or speculative transactions involving the Company's securities. It is the policy of the Company that Covered Persons should not engage in any of the following activities with respect to securities of the Company:

- (a) purchases of securities of the Company on margin;
- (b) short sales (for example, selling securities such person does not own and borrowing the securities to make delivery); and
- (c) buying or selling puts, calls or other derivatives in securities of the Company.

8. Maintaining Confidentiality

Any person subject to this Policy is prohibited from communicating confidential information to anyone, unless it is necessary to do so in the ordinary course of business or required by applicable law. Efforts will be made to limit access to such confidential information to only those who need to know the information and such persons will be advised that the information is to be kept confidential.

Covered Persons should be aware that communication via e-mail and other methods of electronic communications leave a physical track of its passage that may be subject to later decryption attempts. Caution should be taken for all confidential information being transmitted over the electronically. All confidential e-mails should be secured by appropriate encryption and validation methods.

Outside parties privy to undisclosed material information concerning the Company will be told that they must not divulge such information to anyone else, other than in the necessary course of business or as required by applicable law, and that they may not trade in the Company's securities until the information is publicly disclosed. Where appropriate, such outside parties will be requested to confirm their commitment to non-disclosure in the form of a written confidentiality agreement.

In order to prevent the misuse or inadvertent disclosure of material information, the following procedures should be observed at all times:

- (a) documents and files containing confidential information should be kept in a safe place to which access is restricted to individuals who "need to know" that information in the ordinary course of business;
- (b) confidential matters should not be discussed in places where it is reasonable to expect that the discussion may be overheard, such as elevators, hallways, restaurants, airplanes or taxis;
- (c) confidential matters should not be discussed on wireless telephones or other wireless devices;
- (d) confidential documents should not be read or displayed in public places and should not be discarded where others can retrieve them;
- (e) employees must ensure they maintain the confidentiality of information in their possession outside of the office as well as inside the office;
- (f) transmission of documents by electronic means, such as by email or fax or directly from one computer to another, should be made only where it is reasonable to believe that the transmission can be made and received under secure conditions;
- (g) unnecessary copying of confidential documents should be avoided and documents containing confidential information should be promptly removed from conference rooms and work areas after meetings have concluded, and extra copies of confidential documents should be shredded or otherwise destroyed; and

(h) access to confidential electronic data should be restricted through the use of passwords.

9. Designated Spokespersons

The Company may designate a limited number of spokespersons responsible for communication with the investment community, regulators or the media. The Chair of the Board, CEO, and CFO have been designated as the official spokespersons for the Company. Individuals holding these offices may, from time to time, designate other representatives of the Company to speak on behalf of the Company as back-ups or to respond to specific inquiries.

Persons who are not official spokespersons must not respond under any circumstances to inquiries from the investment community, the media or others, unless specifically asked to do so by an official spokesperson.

10. News Releases

Once the Board determines that a development is material, a news release will be drafted, approved and issued. Should a material statement inadvertently be made on a selective basis, the Company will issue a news release as soon as practicable in order to fully disclose that information.

Whenever feasible, news releases will be scheduled to be issued before or after the trading hours of the stock exchange(s) on which the Company's securities are listed or quoted. Prior to delivery to newswire services, a copy of the news release will be provided to the market surveillance department(s) for such stock exchange(s) and the Canadian Investment Regulatory Organization ("CIRO"), as needed. If any applicable stock exchange is open for trading at the time of a proposed announcement, prior notice of a news release announcing material information must be provided to the market surveillance departments and CIRO, and a verbal confirmation of receipt obtained, to enable a trading halt, if deemed necessary by the stock exchange(s) or CIRO.

News releases will be disseminated through an approved news wire service that provides adequate disclosure to meet applicable securities laws. As necessary or deemed appropriate by the Board, news releases will be transmitted to appropriate regulatory bodies, major business wires, national financial media and the local media in areas where the Company has its headquarters and major operations.

News releases will be posted on the Company's website and SEDAR+ profile as soon as practicable after release over the news wire.

11. Conference Calls

Conference calls may be held for quarterly earnings and major corporate developments, whereby discussion of key aspects is accessible simultaneously to all interested parties, some as participants by telephone and others in a listen-only mode by telephone or via a webcast over the Internet. The call will be preceded by a news release containing all relevant material information. At the beginning of the call, a Company spokesperson will provide appropriate cautionary language with respect to any forward-looking information and direct participants to publicly available documents containing the assumptions, sensitivities and a full discussion of the risks and uncertainties.

The Company will provide advance notice of the conference call and webcast by issuing a news release announcing the date and time and providing information on how interested parties may access the call and webcast. In addition, the Company may send invitations to analysts, institutional investors, the media and others invited to participate. Any non-material supplemental information provided to participants will also be posted to the website for others to view. A recording of the conference call and/or an archived audio webcast on the Internet will be made available following the call, for a reasonable period of time, for anyone interested in listening to a replay.

Following the call, if it is determined that during the call comments by management included previously undisclosed material information, the Company will as soon as practicable disclose such information

broadly via news release, which will be posted on the Company's website and SEDAR+ profile as soon as practicable after release over the news wire.

12. Rumours

The Company will not comment, affirmatively or negatively, on rumours except as may be required to comply with applicable securities laws. This also applies to rumours promulgated on the Internet. The Company's spokespersons will respond consistently by saying, "It is our policy not to comment on market rumours or speculation." Should a securities regulatory authority or stock exchange request that the Company make a definitive statement in response to a market rumour that is causing significant volatility in the stock, the Board will consider the matter and decide whether to make a policy exception.

13. Contacts with Analysts, Investors and the Media

Disclosure in individual or group meetings does not constitute adequate disclosure of information that is considered material non-public information. If the Company intends to announce material information at an analyst or shareholder meeting, press conference or conference call, the announcement must be preceded by a news release.

The Company recognizes that meetings with analysts and significant investors are an important element of the Company's investor relations program. The Company will meet with analysts and investors on an individual or small group basis, as needed, and will initiate contacts or respond to calls in a timely, consistent and accurate fashion, in accordance with this Policy.

The Company will provide only non-material information through individual and group meetings, in addition to regular publicly disclosed information, recognizing that an analyst or investor may construct this information into a mosaic that could result in material information. The Company cannot alter the materiality of information by breaking down the information into smaller, non-material components.

14. Reviewing Analyst Draft Reports and Models

It is the Company's policy to review, upon request, analysts' draft research reports or models for the purpose of pointing out errors in fact based on publicly disclosed information. When an analyst inquires with respect to their estimate, the Company will question the analyst's assumptions if the estimate is significantly different than the range of estimates provided in the Company's published earnings guidance, if any. The Company will limit its comments in responding to such inquiries to non-material information. The Company will not confirm, or attempt to influence, an analyst's opinions or conclusions and will not express comfort with an analyst's model and earnings estimates.

In order to avoid appearing to "endorse" an analyst's report or model, the Company will provide its comments orally or will attach a disclaimer to written comments to indicate the report was reviewed only for factual accuracy.

15. Distributing Analyst Reports

Analyst reports are proprietary products of the analyst's firm. Including an analyst report in the distribution of the Company's investor information may be viewed as an endorsement by the Company of the report, and should be avoided. The Company may post on its website a complete list, regardless of the recommendation, of all the investment firms and analysts who have provided recent research coverage on the Company. If provided, such list will not include links to the analysts' websites or publications.

16. Forward-Looking Information

Should the Company elect to disclose forward-looking information in continuous disclosure documents, speeches, conference calls, etc., the following guidelines will be observed.

- (a) the information, if deemed material, will be broadly disseminated via news release, in accordance with this Policy;

- (b) the information will be clearly identified as forward-looking;
- (c) the Company will identify all material assumptions used in the preparation of the forward-looking information;
- (d) the information will be accompanied by a statement that identifies, in specific terms, the risks and uncertainties that may cause the actual results to differ materially from those projected in the information including, where deemed appropriate by the Board, a sensitivity analysis to indicate the extent to which different business conditions from the underlying assumptions may affect the actual outcome; and
- (e) the information will be accompanied by a statement that the information is given as of a current date and may be subject to future change and that the Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise the forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless required by applicable law. Notwithstanding this disclaimer, should subsequent events prove past statements about current trends to be materially off target, the Company may choose to update its guidance on the anticipated impact on revenue and earnings or other key measures of corporate performance via news release, explaining underlying reasons.

17. Analysts' Estimates

The Company will not confirm, or attempt to influence, an analyst's opinions or conclusions and will not express comfort with analysts' models and earnings estimates. The Company will try to determine if the analysts' estimates are generally in line with the Company's own expectations. If the Company has determined that it will be reporting results materially different to market expectations, it will disclose this information in a news release in order to avoid the risk of selective disclosure.

18. Quiet Periods

In order to avoid the appearance of selective disclosure, the Company will observe a quarterly quiet period, during which no guidance as to revenues, earnings or other measures of corporate performance will be provided externally. The quiet period commences on the first day of the month following the end of a quarter and ends with the filing of the Company's quarterly results.

19. Disclosure Record

The Board will designate one or more locations at which files containing all public information about the Company, including continuous disclosure documents, news releases, analysts' reports, transcripts or recordings of conference calls, debriefing notes, notes from meetings and telephone conversations with analysts and investors, as well as newspaper articles, will be kept.

20. Responsibility for Electronic Communications

This Policy also applies to electronic communications. Accordingly, those responsible for written and oral public disclosures will also be responsible for electronic communications.

The Board, or if so delegated by the Board to another member of management, such person, will be responsible for causing the Company's website to be updated and for monitoring all Company information placed on the website to ensure that it is accurate, complete, up-to-date and in compliance with applicable securities laws. The Board, or if so delegated by the Board to another member of management, such person, will only post to the website documents posted on the Company's profile on SEDAR+ and other documents approved by the Board. If the responsibility has been delegated by the Board to another person, such person will advise the Board as to any information on the website that will be removed, due to it having ceased to be accurate or relevant.

All data posted to the website, including text and audiovisual material, will show the date on which such material was originally issued. Any material changes in information posted on the Company's website

must be updated as soon as practicable.

The Board, or if so delegated by the Board to another member of management, such person, will also be responsible for responses to electronic inquiries. Only public information or information which could otherwise be disclosed in accordance with this Policy will be utilized in responding to electronic inquiries.

In order to ensure that no material undisclosed information is inadvertently disclosed, Covered Persons are prohibited from participating in Internet chat rooms, newsgroup discussions, electronic bulletin boards or internet blogs on matters pertaining to the Company's activities or its securities. Covered Persons are expressly prohibited from posting any information related to the Company on any Internet chat rooms, other forms of newsgroup discussion, electronic bulletin boards or blogs. Any Covered Person who encounters a discussion pertaining to the Company should advise the Board immediately, so the discussion may be monitored.

21. Communication and Enforcement

This Policy extends to all Covered Persons, as defined under the heading "Scope". New Covered Persons will be provided with a copy of this Policy and will be educated about its importance. This Policy will be circulated to all Covered Persons whenever changes are made.

Any Covered Person who violates this Policy or whose Related Party(ies) violate this Policy may face disciplinary action up to and including dismissal from the Company without notice. The violation of this Policy may also violate certain securities laws, which could lead to penalties, fines or imprisonment.

22. Review

The Board will review this Policy on an as needed basis and may, to the extent necessary, determine if further additions, deletions or other amendments are required.