



AFFINOR GROWERS INC.

**Annual General and Special Meeting
to be held on January 21, 2016**

**Notice of Annual General and Special Meeting
and
Information Circular**

December 17, 2015

AFFINOR GROWERS INC.
Suite 410 - 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1Z7

**NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL AND SPECIAL
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an annual general and special meeting (the “**Meeting**”) of the shareholders of Affinor Growers Inc. (the “**Corporation**”) will be held at the Corporation’s offices, located at 410 - 325 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, on Thursday, January 21, 2016 at 10:00 a.m. (Vancouver, British Columbia time). At the Meeting, the shareholders will receive the financial statements for the year ended May 31, 2015, together with the auditor’s report thereon, and consider resolutions to:

1. fix the number of directors at four;
2. elect directors for the ensuing year;
3. appoint KPMG LLP, Chartered Accountants, as auditor of the Corporation for the ensuing year and authorize the directors to determine the remuneration to be paid to the auditor;
4. to consider and if thought appropriate, to pass with or without variation a special resolutions to authorize the Corporation to continue into the provincial jurisdiction of British Columbia (the “**Continuance**”) under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the “BCBCA”) as if the Corporation had been incorporated under the laws of British Columbia (the “Continuance Resolution”), as more particularly set out in the section of the accompanying information circular entitled “Particulars of Matters to be Acted Upon - Continuance into British Columbia”; and
5. transact such other business as may properly be put before the Meeting;

Shareholders will be entitled to exercise dissent rights pursuant to and in the manner set forth in Section 190 of the *Canada Business Corporations Act* (the “CBCA”) with respect to the Continuance Resolution. If the Continuance becomes effective, shareholders who have validly exercised their dissent rights in respect of the Continuance will be entitled to be paid the fair value of their common shares in accordance with the CBCA. The full text of the dissent provisions of the CBCA are set out in Schedule “D”, of the accompanying Information Circular. Failure to comply strictly with the dissent procedures described therein may result in the loss of unavailability of dissent rights.

All shareholders are entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting in person or by proxy. The Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) requests that all shareholders who will not be attending the Meeting in person read, date and sign the accompanying proxy and deliver it to Computershare Investor Services Inc. (“**Computershare**”). If a shareholder does not deliver a proxy to Computershare, Attention: Proxy Department, 100 University Avenue, 9th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2Y1, by 10:00 a.m. (local time in Vancouver, British Columbia) on Tuesday, January 19, 2016 (or before 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays before any adjournment of the meeting at

which the proxy is to be used), then the shareholder will not be entitled to vote at the Meeting by proxy. Only shareholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, December 17, 2015 will be entitled to vote at the Meeting.

An information circular and a form of proxy accompany this notice.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, the 17th day of December, 2015.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

"Jarrett Malnarick"

Jarrett Malnarick,
President and Chief Executive Officer

AFFINOR GROWERS INC.

410 – 325 Howe Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 1Z7

INFORMATION CIRCULAR

(as at December 17, 2015 except as otherwise indicated)

SOLICITATION OF PROXIES

This information circular (the “**Circular**”) is provided in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the Management of Affinor Growers Inc. (the “**Corporation**”). The form of proxy which accompanies this Circular (the “**Proxy**”) is for use at the annual general and special meeting of the shareholders of the Corporation to be held on Thursday, January 21, 2016 (the “**Meeting**”), at the time and place set out in the accompanying notice of Meeting (the “**Notice of Meeting**”). The Corporation will bear the cost of this solicitation. The solicitation will be made by mail, but may also be made by telephone.

APPOINTMENT AND REVOCATION OF PROXY

The persons named in the Proxy are directors and/or officers of the Corporation. **A registered shareholder who wishes to appoint some other person to serve as their representative at the Meeting may do so by striking out the printed names and inserting the desired person’s name in the blank space provided.** The completed Proxy should be delivered to Computershare Investor Services Inc. (“**Computershare**”) by 10:00 a.m. (local time in Vancouver, British Columbia) on Tuesday, January 19, 2016 or before 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) before any adjournment of the Meeting at which the Proxy is to be used.

The Proxy may be revoked by:

- (a) signing a proxy with a later date and delivering it at the time and place noted above;
- (b) signing and dating a written notice of revocation and delivering it to the registered office of the Corporation, or by transmitting a revocation by telephonic or electronic means, to the registered office of the Corporation, at any time up to and including the last business day preceding the day of the Meeting, or any adjournment of it, at which the Proxy is to be used, or delivering a written notice of revocation and delivering it to the Chairman of the Meeting on the day of the Meeting or adjournment of it; or
- (c) attending the Meeting or any adjournment of the Meeting and registering with the scrutineer as a shareholder present in person.

Provisions Relating to Voting of Proxies

The shares represented by Proxy in the form provided to shareholders will be voted or withheld from voting by the designated holder in accordance with the direction of the registered shareholder appointing him. If there is no direction by the registered

shareholder, those shares will be voted for all proposals set out in the Proxy and for the election of directors and the appointment of the auditors as set out in this Circular. The Proxy gives the person named in it the discretion to vote as such person sees fit on any amendments or variations to matters identified in the Notice of Meeting, or any other matters which may properly come before the Meeting. At the time of printing of this Circular, the management of the Corporation (the “Management”) knows of no other matters which may come before the Meeting other than those referred to in the Notice of Meeting.

Advice to Beneficial Holders of Common Shares

The information set forth in this section is of significant importance to many shareholders, as a substantial number of shareholders do not hold common shares in their own name. Shareholders who hold their common shares through their brokers, intermediaries, trustees or other persons, or who otherwise do not hold their common shares in their own name (referred to herein as “**Beneficial Shareholders**”) should note that only proxies deposited by shareholders who appear on the records maintained by the Corporation’s registrar and transfer agent as registered holders of common shares will be recognized and acted upon at the Meeting. If common shares are listed in an account statement provided to a Beneficial Shareholder by a broker, then those common shares will, in all likelihood, *not* be registered in the shareholder’s name. Such common shares will more likely be registered under the name of the shareholder’s broker or an agent of that broker. In Canada, the vast majority of such shares are registered under the name of CDS & Co. (the registration name for The Canadian Depository for Securities Ltd., which acts as nominee for many Canadian brokerage firms). In the United States, the vast majority of such common shares are registered under the name Cede & Co., the registration name for The Depository Trust Company, which acts as nominee for many United States brokerage firms. Common shares held by brokers (or their agents or nominees) on behalf of a broker’s client can only be voted or withheld at the direction of the Beneficial Shareholder. Without specific instructions, brokers and their agents and nominees are prohibited from voting shares for the broker’s clients. **Therefore, each Beneficial Shareholder should ensure that voting instructions are communicated to the appropriate person well in advance of the Meeting.**

Existing regulatory policy requires brokers and other intermediaries to seek voting instructions from Beneficial Shareholders in advance of shareholders’ meetings. The various brokers and other intermediaries have their own mailing procedures and provide their own return instructions to clients, which should be carefully followed by Beneficial Shareholders in order to ensure that common shares are voted at the Meeting. The form of instrument of proxy supplied to a Beneficial Shareholder by its broker (or the agent of the broker) is substantially similar to the instrument of proxy provided directly to registered shareholders by the Corporation. However, its purpose is limited to instructing the registered shareholder (i.e., the broker or agent of the broker) how to vote on behalf of the Beneficial Shareholder. The vast majority of brokers now delegate responsibility for obtaining instructions from clients to Broadridge Financial Solutions Inc. (“**Broadridge**”) in Canada. Broadridge typically prepares a machine-readable voting instruction form (“**VIF**”), mails those forms to Beneficial Shareholders and asks Beneficial Shareholders to return the VIFs to Broadridge, or otherwise communicate voting instructions to Broadridge (by way of the internet or telephone, for example). Broadridge then tabulates the

results of all instructions received and provides appropriate instructions respecting the voting of shares to be represented at the Meeting. **A Beneficial Shareholder who receives a Broadridge VIF form cannot use that form to vote common shares directly at the Meeting. The VIF must be returned to Broadridge (or instructions respecting the voting of common shares must otherwise be communicated to Broadridge) well in advance of the Meeting in order to have the common shares voted. If you have any questions respecting the voting of common shares held through a broker or other intermediary, please contact that broker or other intermediary for assistance.**

The Notice of Meeting, Circular, Proxy and VIF, as applicable, are being provided to both registered shareholders and Beneficial Shareholders. Beneficial Shareholders fall into two categories - those who object to their identity being known to the issuers of securities which they own (“**OBOs**”) and those who do not object to their identity being made known to the issuers of the securities which they own (“**NOBOs**”). Subject to the provisions of National Instrument 54-101 - *Communication with Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer* (“**NI 54-101**”), issuers may request and obtain a list of their NOBOs from intermediaries directly or via their transfer agent and may obtain and use the NOBO list for the distribution of proxy-related materials directly (not via Broadridge) to such NOBOs. If you are a Beneficial Shareholder and the Corporation or its agent has sent these materials directly to you, your name, address and information about your holdings of common shares have been obtained in accordance with applicable securities regulatory requirements from the intermediary holding the common shares on your behalf.

Pursuant to the provisions of NI 54-101, the Corporation is providing the Notice of Meeting, Circular and Proxy or VIF, as applicable, to both registered owners of the securities and non-registered owners of the securities. If you are a non-registered owner, and the Corporation or its agent has sent these materials directly to you, your name and address and information about your holdings of securities, have been obtained in accordance with applicable securities regulatory requirements from the intermediary holding on your behalf. By choosing to send these materials to you directly, the Corporation (and not the intermediary holding common shares on your behalf) has assumed responsibility for (i) delivering these materials to you, and (ii) executing your proper voting instructions. Please return your voting instructions as specified in the VIF. As a result, if you are a non-registered owner of the securities, you can expect to receive a scannable VIF from Computershare. Please complete and return the VIF to Computershare in the envelope provided or by facsimile. In addition, telephone voting and internet voting instructions can be found on the VIF. Computershare will tabulate the results of the VIFs received from the Corporation’s NOBOs and will provide appropriate instructions at the Meeting with respect to the common shares represented by the VIFs they receive.

The Corporation’s OBOs can expect to be contacted by Broadridge or their brokers or their broker’s agents as set out above. The Corporation does not intend to pay for intermediaries to deliver the Notice of Meeting, Circular and VIF to OBOs and accordingly, if the OBO’s intermediary does not assume the costs of delivery of those documents in the event that the OBO wishes to receive them, the OBO may not receive the documentation.

Although a Beneficial Shareholder may not be recognized directly at the Meeting for the purposes of voting common shares registered in the name of his broker, a Beneficial Shareholder

may attend the Meeting as proxyholder for the registered shareholder and vote the common shares in that capacity. NI 54-101 allows a Beneficial Shareholder who is a NOBO to submit to the Corporation or an applicable intermediary any document in writing that requests that the NOBO or a nominee of the NOBO be appointed as proxyholder. If such a request is received, the Corporation or an intermediary, as applicable, must arrange, without expenses to the NOBO, to appoint such NOBO or its nominee as a proxyholder and to deposit that proxy within the time specified in this Circular, provided that the Corporation or the intermediary receives such written instructions from the NOBO at least one business day prior to the time by which proxies are to be submitted at the Meeting, with the result that such a written request must be received by 10:00 a.m. (local time in Vancouver, British Columbia) on the day which is at least three business days prior to the Meeting. **A Beneficial Shareholder who wishes to attend the Meeting and to vote their common shares as proxyholder for the registered shareholder, should enter their own name in the blank space on the VIF or such other document in writing that requests that the NOBO or a nominee of the NOBO be appointed as proxyholder and return the same to their broker (or the broker's agent) in accordance with the instructions provided by such broker.**

All references to shareholders in the Notice of Meeting, Circular and the accompanying Proxy are to registered shareholders of the Corporation as set forth on the list of registered shareholders of the Corporation as maintained by the registrar and transfer agent of the Corporation, Computershare, unless specifically stated otherwise.

Financial Statements

The audited financial statements of the Corporation for the year ended May 31, 2015, together with the auditor's report on those statements and Management Discussion and Analysis, will be presented to the shareholders at the Meeting.

VOTING SECURITIES AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF VOTING SECURITIES

As at the date of the accompanying Notice of Meeting, the Corporation's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares of which 99,848,361 common shares are issued and outstanding. All common shares in the capital of the Corporation carry the right to one vote.

Shareholders registered as at Thursday, December 17, 2015, are entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting. Shareholders who wish to be represented by proxy at the Meeting must, to entitle the person appointed by the Proxy to attend and vote, deliver their Proxies at the place and within the time set forth in the notes to the Proxy.

To the knowledge of the directors and executive officers of the Corporation, as of the date of this Circular, no person beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over, 10% or more of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The directors of the Corporation are elected annually and hold office until the next annual general meeting of the shareholders or until their successors are elected or appointed. The Management of the Corporation ("**Management**") proposes to nominate the persons listed below for election as directors of the Corporation to serve until their successors are elected or

appointed. In the absence of instructions to the contrary, Proxies given pursuant to the solicitation by the Management of the Corporation will be voted for the nominees listed in this Circular. Management does not contemplate that any of the nominees will be unable to serve as a director.

The following table sets out the names of the nominees for election as directors, the offices they hold within the Corporation, their occupations, the length of time they have served as directors of the Corporation, and the number of common shares of the Corporation which each beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or over which control or direction is exercised, as of the date of this Circular.

Name, province or state and country of residence and positions, current and former, if any, held in the Corporation	Principal occupation for last five years	Served as director since	Number of common shares beneficially owned or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, at present⁽¹⁾
NICK BRUSATORE British Columbia, Canada <i>Director</i>	Engineer, designing various machines for different agricultural applications.	2014	8,425,000
DR. ALAN R. BOYCO ⁽²⁾ British Columbia, Canada <i>Director</i>	Doctor of optometry to Vancouver Canucks sports team and Image Optical Optometry	2014	33,000
BRIAN WHITLOCK ⁽²⁾ British Columbia, Canada <i>Director</i>	Businessman with his own residential and commercial construction and development company and has been a transportation co-ordinator in the Vancouver film and television industry.	2015	2,725,000 ⁽³⁾
DAVID MACK ⁽²⁾ Massachusetts, USA <i>Director</i>	Commercial litigator. Partner at O'Connor, Carnathan and Mack LLC	2015	Nil

Notes:

- (1) The information as to common shares beneficially owned or controlled has been provided by the nominees themselves.
- (2) A member of the Audit Committee.
- (3) Mr. Whitlock holds 2,645,000 common shares indirectly through Soft Ail Ent. Inc., a private company controlled by Mr. Whitlock.

No proposed director is being elected under any arrangement or understanding between the proposed director and any other person or company.

Corporate Cease Trade Orders or Bankruptcies

No director or proposed director of the Corporation is, or within the ten years prior to the date of this Circular has been, a director or executive officer of any company, including the Corporation, that while that person was acting in that capacity:

- (a) was the subject of a cease trade order or similar order or an order that denied the company access to any exemption under securities legislation for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; or
- (b) was subject to an event that resulted, after the director ceased to be a director or executive officer of the company being the subject of a cease trade order or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; or
- (c) within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets.

Individual Bankruptcies

No director or proposed director of the Corporation has, within the ten years prior to the date of this Circular, become bankrupt or made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or been subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of that individual.

Penalties or Sanctions

None of the proposed directors have been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority, has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority or has been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would be likely to be considered important to a reasonable security holder making a decision about whether to vote for the proposed director.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Named Executive Officers

During the financial year ended May 31, 2015, the Corporation had six Named Executive Officers (“NEOs”) being, Sebastien Plouffe, the former President and Chief Executive Officer (“**Former President and CEO**”), Nick Brusatore, the former Executive Chairman (“**Former Executive Chairman**”), Martin Nicoletti, Greg Dennison and Pierre Miron, the former Chief

Financial Officers (“**Former CFO**”) and Jarrett Malnarick, the Chief Operating Officer and Interim President and Chief Executive Officer (“**COO and Interim President and CEO**”) of the Corporation.

“**Named Executive Officer**” means: (a) each CEO, (b) each CFO, (c) each of the three most highly compensated executive officers of the company, including any of its subsidiaries, or the three most highly compensated individuals acting in a similar capacity, other than the CEO and CFO, at the end of the most recently completed financial year whose total compensation was, individually, more than \$150,000; and (d) each individual who would be a NEO under (c) above but for the fact that the individual was neither an executive officer of the Corporation, nor acting in a similar capacity, at the end of that financial year.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

The compensation of the Corporation’s NEOs is determined by the Corporation’s Board which has a majority of independent directors. The Board’s compensation program is designed to provide competitive levels of compensation, a significant portion of which is dependent upon individual and corporate performance and contribution to increasing shareholder value. The Board recognizes the need to provide a total compensation package that will attract and retain qualified and experienced executives as well as align the compensation level of each executive to that executive’s level of responsibility. In general, a NEO’s compensation is comprised of two components:

- (a) Salary, wages or contractor payments; and
- (b) Stock option grants.

The objectives and reasons for this system of compensation are generally to allow the Corporation to remain competitive compared to its peers in attracting experienced personnel. The CEO is paid a salary that is lower than his comparative salary levels for a person of his experience and capabilities. The CFO also takes a payment as a contractor that is lower than comparative salary levels because he also works as the CFO for other companies and does not devote 100% of his time to the Corporation.

Stock option grants are designed to reward the NEOs for success on a similar basis as the shareholders of the Corporation, but these rewards are highly dependent upon the volatile stock market, much of which is beyond the control of the NEOs.

The Board has not proceeded to a formal evaluation of the implications of the risks associated with the Corporation’s compensation policies and practices. Risk management is a consideration of the Board when implementing its compensation programme, and the Board does not believe that the Corporation’s compensation programme results in unnecessary or inappropriate risk taking including risks that are likely to have a material adverse effect on the Corporation.

The Corporation's NEOs and directors are not permitted to purchase financial instruments, including for greater certainty, prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars or units of exchange funds that are designed to hedge or offset a decrease in market value of equity securities granted as compensation or held, directly or indirectly, by the NEO or director.

Share-Based and Option-Based Awards

The Corporation does not grant share-based awards. Stock option grants are made on the basis of the number of stock options currently held, position, overall individual performance, anticipated contribution to the Corporation's future success and the individual's ability to influence corporate and business performance. The purpose of granting such stock options is to assist the Corporation in compensating, attracting, retaining and motivating the officers, directors and employees of the Corporation and to closely align the personal interest of such persons to the interest of the shareholders.

The recipients of incentive stock options and the terms of the stock options granted are determined from time to time by the Board. The exercise price of the stock options granted is generally determined by the market price at the time of grant.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Set out below is a summary of compensation paid or accrued during the Corporation's three most recently completed financial years to the Corporation's NEOs.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and principal position	Year	Salary (\$)	Share-based awards (\$)	Option-based awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Non-equity incentive plan compensation (\$)		Pension value (\$)	All other compensation (\$)	Total compensation (\$)
					Annual incentive plans	Long-term incentive plans			
Sebastien Plouffe ⁽²⁾ <i>Former President and CEO</i>	2015	150,000 ⁽²⁾	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	150,000
	2014	121,298 ⁽²⁾	Nil	5,423	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	126,721
	2013	Nil	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
Nick Brusatore ⁽³⁾ <i>Former Executive Chairman</i>	2015	150,000	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	150,000
	2014	25,000 ⁽³⁾	5,900,000	421,248	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,346,248
	2013	Nil	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
Martin Nicoletti ⁽⁴⁾ <i>Former CFO</i>	2015	45,765 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	45,765
	2014	51,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	2,711	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	53,711
	2013	36,152 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	36,152
Greg Dennison ⁽⁵⁾ <i>Former CFO</i>	2015	86,664 ⁽⁵⁾	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	86,664
	2014	29,582 ⁽⁵⁾	Nil	29,563	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50,812
	2013	Nil	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
Pierre Miron ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Former CFO</i>	2015	45,000	Nil	37,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	82,500
	2014	N/A	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
	2013	N/A	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
Jarrett Malnarick ⁽⁷⁾ <i>COO</i>	2015	88,561	Nil	118,984	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	207,545
	2014	N/A	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
	2013	N/A	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil

Notes:

- (1) Figures based on the fair value at the grant date under the stock option plan. Specifically, a model of option pricing Black and Scholes has been used with the following assumptions determined at the date of grant: risk free interest rate ranging from 1.141 to 1.675%, average expected life ranging from 3.61 years to 5 years, expected volatility of 125% and expected dividend yield of nil.
- (2) Mr. Sebastien Plouffe was appointed as the president and Chief Executive Office on June 17, 2013 and resigned as an officer and a director as of October 1, 2015. Compensation was paid to Sediamek Inc., a company controlled by Sebastien Plouffe as consulting fees.
- (3) Mr. Nick Brusatore was appointed executive chairman of the board of directors on

April 7, 2014 and resigned as the executive chairman as of September 14, 2015. Compensation was paid to Aboriginal Import Export, a company controlled by Nick Brusatore as consulting fees.

- (4) Mr. Martin Nicoletti was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer on December 1, 2010 and resigned on April 10, 2014. Mr. Nicoletti was again appointed on September 4, 2014 and resigned on December 2, 2014. Compensation was paid to Company Financiere SKTM Ltd., a company controlled by Mr. Nicoletti as consulting fees.
- (5) Mr. Greg Dennison was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer on April 10, 2014 and resigned on September 4, 2014. A compensation of \$12,916 has been paid to Integra Construction Ltd., a company controlled by Mr. Dennison as consulting fees.
- (6) Mr. Pierre Miron was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer on December 2, 2014 and resigned as of October 1, 2015.
- (7) Mr. Jarrett Malnarick was appointed as the Chief Operating Officer on July 21, 2014 and became the Interim President and Chief Executive Officer as of October 1, 2015.
- (8) Mr. Mark T. Brown was appointed as the Chief Financial Officer on October 1, 2015.

Incentive Plan Awards

Outstanding Share-Based Awards and Option-Based Awards

The following table sets forth the outstanding option-based awards and share-based awards held by the NEOs of the Corporation at the end of the most recently completed financial year:

Outstanding Option-Based Awards

	Option-based Awards				Share-based Awards	
Name	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#)	Option exercise price (\$)	Option expiration date	Value of unexercised in-the-money options (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Number of share units whose rights have not been acquired	Market value or payment of awards in the form of shares whose rights have not been acquired (\$)
Sebastien Plouffe <i>Former President and CEO</i>	1,000,000	\$0.10	09/30/2017	Nil	Nil	Nil

Name	Option-based Awards				Share-based Awards	
	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#)	Option exercise price (\$)	Option expiration date	Value of unexercised in-the-money options (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Number of share units whose rights have not been acquired	Market value or payment of awards in the form of shares whose rights have not been acquired (\$)
Pierre Miron <i>Former CFO</i>	300,000	\$0.10	09/30/2017	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nick Brusatore <i>Former Executive Chairman</i>	1,000,000	\$0.42	04/14/2019	Nil	Nil	Nil
	250,000	\$0.49	05/09/2019	Nil		
Jarrett Malnarick <i>COO</i>	300,000	\$0.47	11/08/2019	Nil	Nil	Nil

Note:

- (1) “In-the-Money Options” means the excess of the market value of the Corporation’s common shares on May 31, 2015 over the exercise price of the options. The market price for the Corporation’s common shares on May 31, 2015 was \$0.10.

Incentive Plan Awards – Value Vested or Earned During the Year

The following table sets forth details of the value vested or earned for all incentive plan awards during the most recently completed financial year by each NEO:

Value Vested or Earned for Incentive Plan Awards During the Most Recently Completed Financial Year

Name	Option-based awards – Value vested during the year ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation – Value earned during the year (\$)
Sebastien Plouffe <i>Former President and CEO</i>	Nil	Nil
Pierre Miron <i>Former CFO</i>	\$37,500	Nil

Nick Brusatore <i>Former Executive Chairman</i>	Nil	Nil
Jarrett Malnarick <i>COO</i>	\$118,984	Nil

Note:

- (1) The options granted to the NEOs were vested immediately. The aggregate dollar value that would have been realized if the options under the option-based award had been exercised on the vesting date is calculated by determining the difference between the market price of the underlying securities on the date of vest and the exercise price of the options under the option-based award multiplied by the number of options vested on the vesting date.

Narrative Discussion

The following information is intended as a brief description of the Stock Option Plan (“**Stock Option Plan**”) and is qualified in its entirety by the full text of the Stock Option Plan, which will be available for review at the Meeting.

1. The maximum number of shares that may be issued upon the exercise of stock options granted under the Stock Option Plan shall not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation at the time of grant, the exercise price of which, as determined by Board, in its sole discretion, shall not be less than the closing price of the Corporation’s shares traded through the facilities of the Canadian Securities Exchange (the “**Exchange**”) on the date prior to the date of grant, less allowable discounts, in accordance with the policies of the Exchange or, if the shares are no longer listed for trading on the Exchange, then such other exchange or quotation system on which the shares are listed or quoted for trading.
2. The Board shall not grant options to any one person in any 12 month period which will, when exercised, exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Corporation or to any one consultant or to those persons employed by the Corporation who perform investor relations services which will, when exercised, exceed 2% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Corporation.
3. Upon expiry of an option, or in the event an option is otherwise terminated for any reason, the number of shares in respect of the expired or terminated option shall again be available for the purposes of the Stock Option Plan.

4. If the option holder ceases to be a director of the Corporation or ceases to be employed by the Corporation (other than by reason of death), or ceases to be a consultant of the Corporation as the case may be, then the option granted shall expire on no later than the 90th day following the date that the option holder ceases to be a director, ceases to be employed by the Corporation or ceases to be a consultant of the Corporation, subject to the terms and conditions set out in the Stock Option Plan.

PENSION BENEFITS

The Corporation does not have a pension plan that provides for payments or benefits to the NEOs at, following, or in connection with retirement.

TERMINATION AND CHANGE OF CONTROL BENEFITS

The Corporation and its NEO's can terminate their agreements with prior written notice. The Corporation will pay for the NEO's services up to the effective date of termination plus compensation for reasonable termination expenses.

Other than as described above, the Corporation has no other compensatory plan, contract or arrangement to compensate a NEO in the event of resignation, retirement or other termination of the NEOs employment with the Corporation, a change of control of the Corporation, or a change in responsibilities of the NEO following a change in control.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

The Corporation does not have share-based awards held by a director. Other than compensation paid to the NEOs, and except as noted below, no compensation was paid to directors in their capacity as directors of the Corporation or its subsidiaries, in their capacity as members of a committee of the Board or of a committee of the board of directors of its subsidiaries, or as consultants or experts, during the Corporation's most recently completed financial year.

Set out below is a summary of compensation paid or accrued during the Corporation's most recently completed financial year to the Corporation's directors, other than the NEOs previously disclosed:

Director Compensation Table

Name	Fees earned (\$)	Option-based awards (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation (\$)	Pension value (\$)	All other compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Alan R. Boyco	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nil
Jeff Sopatyk	N/A	\$42,719	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$42,719

Note:

- (1) The fair value of the option-based awards which vested during 2015 was determined by the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with assumptions for risk-free interest rate, dividend yields, volatility factors of the expected market price of the Corporation's common shares and expected life of the options.

Narrative Discussion

Directors are compensated through the grant of stock options. No directors' fees are paid.

Incentive Plan Awards

Outstanding Share-Based Awards and Option-Based Awards

The Corporation does not have any share-based awards held by a director. The following table sets forth details of all awards granted to directors of the Corporation which are outstanding at the end of the most recently completed financial year.

Outstanding Option-Based Awards

	Option-based Awards			
Name	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#)	Option exercise price (\$)⁽¹⁾	Option expiration date	Value of unexercised in-the-money options (\$)⁽¹⁾
Alan R. Boyco	100,000	\$0.33	04/24/2019	Nil
Jeff Sopatyk	200,000	\$0.30	11/20/2017	Nil

Note:

- (1) "In-the-Money Options" means the excess of the market value of the Corporation's common shares on May 31, 2015 over the exercise price of the options. The market price for the Corporation's common shares on May 31, 2015 was \$0.10.

Incentive Plan Awards – Value Vested or Earned During the Year

The following table sets forth details of the value vested or earned for all incentive plan awards during the most recently completed financial year by each director:

Value Vested or Earned for Incentive Plan Awards During the Most Recently Completed Financial Year

Name	Option-based awards – Value vested during the year (\$)⁽¹⁾	Share-based awards – Value vested during the year (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation – Value earned during the year (\$)
Alan R. Boyco	Nil	N/A	N/A
Jeff Sopatyk	\$42,719	N/A	N/A

Note:

(1) The options granted to the NEOs were vested immediately. The aggregate dollar value that would have been realized if the options under the option-based award had been exercised on the vesting date is calculated by determining the difference between the market price of the underlying securities on the date of vest and the exercise price of the options under the option-based award multiplied by the number of options vested on the vesting date.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table sets out those securities of the Corporation which have been authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, as at the previous year end:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by the securityholders	6,500,000	\$0.34	757,587
Equity compensation plans not approved by the securityholders	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	6,500,000	\$0.34	757,587

INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

None of the current or former directors, executive officers, employees of the Corporation, the proposed nominees for election to the Board, or their respective associates or affiliates, are or have been indebted to the Corporation since the beginning of the last completed financial year of the Corporation.

INTEREST OF CERTAIN PERSONS OR COMPANIES IN MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON

No director or executive officer of the Corporation or any proposed nominee of Management of the Corporation for election as a director of the Corporation, nor any associate or affiliate of the foregoing persons, has any material interest, direct or indirect, by way of beneficial ownership of securities or otherwise, since the beginning of the Corporation's last financial year in matters to be acted upon at the Meeting, other than the election of directors, the appointment of auditors and the confirmation of the Stock Option Plan.

INTEREST OF INFORMED PERSONS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

None of the persons who were directors or executive officers of the Corporation or a subsidiary of the Corporation at any time during the Corporation's last financial year, the proposed nominees for election to the Board, any person or company who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or who exercises control or direction over (or a combination of both) more than 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation, nor any associate or affiliate of those persons, has any material interest, direct or indirect, by way of beneficial ownership of securities or otherwise, in any transaction or proposed transaction which has materially affected or would materially affect the Corporation.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR

Auditor

Management intends to nominate KPMG LLP, Chartered Accountants, of Montreal, Quebec, for appointment as auditor of the Corporation. Forms of proxies given pursuant to this solicitation will, on any poll, be voted as directed and, if there is no direction, for the appointment of KPMG LLP, Chartered Accountants, as the auditor of the Corporation to hold office for the ensuing year with remuneration to be fixed by the directors.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

The Corporation had a contract with Sediamek Inc. to engage Sebastien Plouffe to provide chief executive officer duties. A total of \$150,000 was invoiced by Sediamek Inc.

Other than as disclosed herein, no management functions of the Corporation are to any substantial degree performed by a person or company other than the directors or executive officers of the Corporation.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Corporation is required to have an audit committee comprised of not less than three directors, a majority of whom are not officers, control persons or employees of the Corporation or an affiliate of the Corporation.

Audit Committee Charter

The text of the audit committee's charter is attached as Schedule "A" to this Circular.

Composition of Audit Committee and Independence

National Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees*, ("NI 52-110") provides that a member of an audit committee is "independent" if the member has no direct or indirect material relationship with the Corporation, which could, in the view of the Board, reasonably interfere with the exercise of the member's independent judgment.

NI 52-110 provides that an individual is "financially literate" if he or she has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation's financial statements. The following sets out the members of the audit committee and their education and experience that is relevant to the performance of his responsibilities as an audit committee member.

The Corporation's current audit committee consists of Alan R. Boyco, Brian Whitlock and David Mack. All Alan Boyco, Brian Whitlock and David Mack are considered "independent" and "financially literate" as such terms are defined in NI 52-110.

Relevant Education and Experience

Based on their business and educational experiences, each audit committee member has a reasonable understanding of the accounting principles used by the Corporation to assess the general application of such principles in connection of the accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves; experience analyzing and evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation's financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more individuals engaged in such activities; and an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting.

Dr. Alan Boyco: Dr. Boyco, BSc, OD is a licensed optometrist with expertise focused on sports eye care and anterior segment/glaucoma. He received his bachelor of science (biology and psychology) from the University of Alberta, and then went on the graduate from the Pacific University School of Optometry. He maintains multiple practices throughout the Lower Mainland of British Columbia. Dr. Boyco enjoys the position of official team optometrist and eye care provider to the various local Vancouver professional sports franchises, covering the games from hockey to soccer. He is a member of the National Hockey League Team Physicians Society. His expertise has given him the opportunity to appear on morning television in a segment called "Eyes on Vancouver".

Brian Whitlock: Mr. Whitlock runs his own residential and commercial construction and development company for 18 years. Since 1999, he has been a transportation co-ordinator in the Vancouver film and television industry. He also owns and manages his own fleet of film production vehicles. His detailed co-ordination of complex situations and superior management skills has proven him to be a leader in his field.

David Mack: Mr. Mack is a US attorney specializing in commercial litigation department and is currently a partner at O'Connor, Carnathan and Mack LLC. Mr. Mack has presented cases before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, Massachusetts Appeals Court and the United States Court of Appeals for the First and Second Circuits. Mr. Mack represents clients in complex contracts, employment matters, real estate and land use matters and insurance coverage litigation among others.

Audit Committee Oversight

Since the commencement of the Corporation's most recently completed financial year, the audit committee of the Corporation has not made any recommendations to nominate or compensate an external auditor which were not adopted by the Board.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

Since the commencement of the Corporation's most recently completed financial year, the Corporation has not relied on:

- (a) the exemption in section 2.4 (*De Minimis Non-audit Services*) of NI 52-110; or
- (b) an exemption from NI 52-110, in whole or in part, granted under Part 8 (*Exemptions*).

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The audit committee has not adopted any specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services.

Audit Fees

The following table sets forth the fees paid by the Corporation and its subsidiary to its auditors, for services rendered in the last two financial years:

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
	(\$)	(\$)
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	31,500	37,485
Audit related fees ⁽²⁾	N/A	13,923
Tax fees ⁽³⁾	4,717	N/A
All other fees ⁽⁴⁾	N/A	N/A
Total	<u>36,217</u>	<u>51,408</u>

Notes:

- (1) “Audit fees” include aggregate fees billed by the Corporation’s external auditor in each of the last two fiscal years for audit fees.
- (2) “Audited related fees” include the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for assurance and related services by the Corporation’s external auditor that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Corporation’s financial statements and are not reported under “Audit fees” above. The services provided include employee benefit audits, due diligence assistance, accounting consultations on proposed transactions, internal control reviews and audit or attest services not required by legislation or regulation.
- (3) “Tax fees” include the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered by the Corporation’s external auditor for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. The services provided include tax planning and tax advice includes assistance with tax audits and appeals, tax advice related to mergers and acquisitions, and requests for rulings or technical advice from tax authorities.
- (4) “All other fees” include the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for products and services provided by the Corporation’s external auditor, other than “Audit fees”, “Audit related fees” and “Tax fees” above.

Exemption in Section 6.1

The Corporation is a “venture issuer” as defined in NI 52-110 and is relying on the exemption in section 6.1 of NI 52-110 relating to Parts 3 (*Composition of Audit Committee*) and 5 (*Reporting Obligations*).

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURE

National Instrument 58-101, *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices*, requires all reporting issuers to provide certain annual disclosure of their corporate governance practices with respect to the corporate governance guidelines (the “**Guidelines**”) adopted in National Policy 58-201. These Guidelines are not prescriptive, but have been used by the Corporation in adopting its corporate governance practices. The Board and senior management of the Corporation consider good corporate governance to be an integral part of the effective and efficient operation of Canadian corporations. The Corporation’s approach to corporate governance is set out below.

Board of Directors

Management is nominating four individuals to the Board, all of whom are current directors of the Corporation.

The Board has a stewardship responsibility to supervise the management of and oversee the conduct of the business of the Corporation, provide leadership and direction to Management, evaluate Management, set policies appropriate for the business of the Corporation and approve corporate strategies and goals. The day-to-day management of the business and affairs of the Corporation is delegated by the Board to the CEO and the President. The Board will give direction and guidance through the President to Management and will keep Management informed of its evaluation of the senior officers in achieving and complying with goals and policies established by the Board.

The Guidelines suggest that the board of directors of every reporting issuer should be constituted with a majority of individuals who qualify as “independent” directors under NI 52-110, which provides that a director is independent if he or she has no direct or indirect “material relationship” with the Corporation. The “material relationship” is defined as a relationship which could, in the view of the Corporation’s Board, reasonably interfere with the exercise of a director’s independent judgement. All of the current members of the Board are considered “independent” within the meaning of NI 52-110, except for Marc G. Blythe, who is the CEO and President of the Corporation and Mark Brown who is the CFO and Secretary of the Corporation.

The Board recommends nominees to the shareholders for election as directors. Immediately following each annual general meeting, the Board appoints an Audit Committee and the chairperson of the Audit Committee. The Board elects a chairperson of the Board and establishes his or her duties and responsibilities, appoints the CEO, CFO and President of the Corporation and establishes the duties and responsibilities of those positions and on the

recommendation of the CEO, appoints the senior officers of the Corporation and approves the senior Management structure of the Corporation.

The Board exercises its independent supervision over management by its policies that (a) periodic meetings of the Board be held to obtain an update on significant corporate activities and plans; and (b) all material transactions of the Corporation are subject to prior approval of the Board. The Board shall meet not less than three times during each year and will endeavour to hold at least one meeting in each fiscal quarter. The Board will also meet at any other time at the call of the CEO, or subject to the Articles of the Corporation, of any director.

The mandate of the Board, as prescribed by the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia), is to manage or supervise management of the business and affairs of the Corporation and to act with a view to the best interests of the Corporation. In doing so, the Board oversees the management of the Corporation's affairs directly and through its committees.

Directorships

None of the directors of the Corporation are directors of other reporting issuers.

Orientation and Continuing Education

The Board does not have any formal policies with respect to the orientation of new directors nor does it take any measures to provide continuing education for the directors. At this stage of the Corporation's development the Board does not feel it necessary to have such policies or programs in place.

Ethical Business Conduct

To date, the Board has not adopted a formal written Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. However, the current limited size of the Corporation's operations, and the small number of officers and consultants, allow the Board to monitor on an ongoing basis the activities of management and to ensure that the highest standard of ethical conduct is maintained. As the Corporation grows in size and scope, the Board anticipates that it will formulate and implement a formal Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

Nomination of Directors

The Board has not adopted a formal process to select new nominees to the Board. The current nominees have been recruited by the current Board members, and the recruitment process has involved both formal and informal discussions among Board members and the CEO.

Compensation Governance

The quantity and quality of the Board and CEO compensation is reviewed on an annual basis and determined by the Board as a whole, which allows the independent directors to have input into compensation decisions. At this time, the Corporation does not believe its size and limited scope of operations requires a formal compensation committee.

Other Board Committees

At the present time, the only standing committee is the Audit Committee. The written charter of the Audit Committee, as required by NI 52-110, is contained in Schedule “A” to this Circular. As the Corporation grows, and its operations and management structure become more complex, the Board expects it will constitute more formal standing committees, such as a Corporate Governance Committee, a Compensation Committee and a Nominating Committee, and will ensure that such committees are governed by written charters and are composed of at least a majority of independent directors.

Assessments

The Board monitors the performance of individual Board members and their contributions. The Board does not, at present, have a formal process in place for assessing the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, its committees or individual directors, but will consider implementing one in the future should circumstances warrant. Based on the Corporation’s size, its stage of development and the limited number of individuals on the Board, the Board considers a formal assessment process to be inappropriate at this time.

PARTICULARS OF MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON

Continuance into British Columbia

The shareholders will be asked to consider, and if deemed advisable to approve a special resolution in the form hereinafter provided (“**Continuance Resolution**”) authorizing the Board, in its sole discretion, to apply for continuance (the “**Continuance**”) out of the federal jurisdiction of Canada under the provisions of the *Canada Business Corporations Act* (“**CBCA**”) and to continue the Corporation into the Province of British Columbia under the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the “**BCBCA**”).

Reasons for Continuance

For corporate and administrative reasons the Board is of the view that it would be appropriate to continue the Corporation as a British Columbia company. The head office and Management of the Corporation are located in British Columbia. In addition, continuance under the BCBCA will provide the Corporation with more flexibility as there are no residency requirements for the directors of a company existing under the BCBCA.

Procedure to Effect the Continuance

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

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

Pursuant to the CBCA, the Corporation is deemed to cease to be a corporation within the meaning of the CBCA on and after the date on which it is deemed to be continued under the laws of the BCBCA pursuant to the issuance of the certificate of continuance from the BCBCA Registrar.

Effect of the Continuance

Assuming that the Continuance Resolution is approved at the Meeting, it is expected that an application will be filed with the BCBCA Registrar for the continuance of the Corporation under the BCBCA and the procedures outlined above will begin as soon as practicable thereafter, as determined by the Board in its sole discretion, in order to give effect to the Continuance.

As of the effective date of the Continuance (the “**Continuance Effective Date**”), the election, duties, resignation and removal of the Corporation’s directors and officers shall be governed by the BCBCA.

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

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

- (e) a conviction against, or ruling, order or judgment in favour of or against, the Corporation prior to the Continuance may be enforced by or against the Corporation.

Certain Corporate Differences Between the CBCA and BCBCA

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

The following is a summary comparison of certain provisions of the BCBCA and the CBCA that pertain to rights of the Corporation's shareholders. This summary is not intended to be exhaustive and the Corporation's shareholders should consult their legal advisers regarding all of the implications of the Continuance. A copy of the BCBCA and a copy of the Corporation's proposed Notice of Articles and Articles are available for review at the registered and records office of the Corporation.

Charter Documents

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

Similarly, under the CBCA, the Corporation has Articles of Incorporation, which sets forth, among other things, the name of the corporation and the amount and type of authorized capital, and By-laws, which govern the management of the Company. The Articles of Incorporation are filed with Company's Directorate, at Industry Canada, and the By-laws are filed only with the Company's registered and records office.

Except as otherwise described below and herein, the Continuance to British Columbia and the adoption of the Notice of Articles and Articles will not result in any substantive changes to the constitution, powers or management of the Corporation, except as otherwise described herein. A copy of the Articles that will be adopted in connection with the Continuance are contained in Schedule "C" to this Circular.

Advance Notice Provisions within Articles

Upon Continuance, the Corporation intends to include certain "Advance Notice" provisions within the Articles that will (i) allow the Corporation to facilitate an orderly and efficient annual general or, where the need arises, special meeting process; (ii) ensure that all shareholders receive adequate notice of the director nominations and sufficient information with respect to all nominees; and (iii) allow shareholders to register an informed vote having been afforded reasonable time for appropriate deliberation.

Amendments to Charter Documents

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

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

Sale of Undertaking

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

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

Rights of Dissent and Appraisal

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

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

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

Oppression Remedies

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

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

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

The CBCA contains rights that are substantially broader in that they are available to a larger class of complainants. Under the CBCA a shareholder, former shareholder, director, former director, officer, or former officer of a corporation or any of its affiliates, or any other person who, in the discretion of the court, is a proper person to seek an oppression remedy, may apply to the court for an order to rectify the matters complained of where in respect of a corporation or any of its affiliates, any act or omission of the corporation or its affiliates effects a result, the business or affairs of the corporation or any of its affiliates are or have been carried on or conducted in a manner, or the powers of the directors of the corporation or its affiliates are or have been exercised in a manner, that is oppressive or unfairly prejudicial to, or that unfairly disregards the interests of, any security holder, creditor, director, or officer.

Shareholder Derivative Actions

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

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

Place of Meetings

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

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

Directors

Both the BCBCA and CBCA provide that a public company must have a minimum of three directors.

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

Status as a British Columbia Company

Currently, the Corporation's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares. If the Corporation's shareholders approve the Continuance, the Corporation will continue with an authorized capital consisting of an unlimited number of common shares.

As a CBCA corporation, the Corporation's charter documents consist of Articles of Incorporation and By-laws and any amendments thereto to date. On completion of the Continuance, the Corporation will cease to be governed by the CBCA and will thereafter be deemed to have been formed under the BCBCA. As part of the Continuance Resolution, the Corporation's shareholders will be asked to approve the adoption of Continuance Application/Notice of Articles and Articles, which comply with the requirements of the BCBCA, copies of which are attached hereto as Schedule "B" and "C" respectively.

Proposed Continuance Resolution

At the Meeting, Management intends to seek shareholder approval for the Continuance of the Corporation into the Province of British Columbia. If the Continuance is approved by the shareholders of the Corporation, then the Corporation intends to implement the procedure outlined above, as soon as practicable thereafter, as determined by the Board in its sole discretion, in order to give effect to the Continuance.

The Continuance must be approved by special resolution in order to become effective. To pass, a special resolution requires a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by the shareholders present at the Meeting in person or by proxy.

Shareholders will be asked at the meeting to consider and, if thought fit, approve the Continuance Resolution transferring the Corporation's jurisdiction of incorporation from the federal jurisdiction to British Columbia, as follows:

"RESOLVED, as a special resolution, that, subject to regulatory approval:

- (a) The Corporation is hereby authorized to apply to the Director under the CBCA for authorization pursuant to Section 188 of the CBCA to discontinue the Corporation from the CBCA and to apply to the British Columbia Registrar of Companies under the BCBCA for a Certificate of Continuation continuing the Corporation as if it had been incorporated under the BCBCA.
- (a) Any one or more of the directors or officers of the Corporation is hereby authorized to do, sign and execute all such further things, deeds, documents or writings necessary or desirable in connection with the application by the Corporation for the authorization by the Director, or any other matter relating to Section 188 of the CBCA.
- (b) Subject to and conditional upon the authorization of the Director pursuant to Section 188 of the CBCA:

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

A copy of the proposed new Articles is available for viewing up to the date of the Meeting at the Corporation's head office at Suite 410 - 325 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 1Z7, Attention: Mark T. Brown and are affixed hereto as Schedule "C" to this Circular.

Rights of Dissent

Shareholders may exercise rights of dissent with regards to the Continuance. The CBCA requires adherence to the procedures established therein and failure to do so may result in the loss of all of a dissenter's rights. Accordingly, each shareholder who might desire to exercise dissenter's rights should carefully consider and comply with the provisions of those sections and consult his or her legal advisor. The full text of section 190 of the CBCA is set out in Schedule "D".

Director Discretion

The Board reserves the right not to proceed with the transactions contemplated by the Continuance Resolution. Shareholders should be aware that the Board will not proceed with the Continuance if they receive a material number of Dissent Notices. In such a case, Dissenting Shareholders will not be bought out as the Corporation will be abandoning the Continuance.

GENERAL MATTERS

It is not known whether any other matters will come before the Meeting other than those set forth above and in the Notice of Meeting, but if any other matters do arise, the person named in the Proxy intends to vote on any poll, in accordance with his or her best judgement, exercising discretionary authority with respect to amendments or variations of matters set forth in the Notice of Meeting and other matters which may properly come before the Meeting or any adjournment of the Meeting.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Corporation may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Financial information about the Corporation is provided in the Corporation's comparative annual financial statements to May 31, 2015, a copy of which, together with Management's Discussion and Analysis thereon, can be found on the Corporation's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com. Additional financial information concerning the Corporation may be obtained by any securityholder of the Corporation free of charge by contacting the Corporation, at 604-687-3520.

BOARD APPROVAL

The contents of this Circular have been approved and its mailing authorized by the directors of the Corporation.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, the 17th day of December, 2015.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

"Jarrett Malnarick"

Jarrett Malnarick,
President and Chief Executive Officer

Schedule “A”
Audit Committee Charter

The audit committee is a committee of the board of directors to which the board delegates its responsibilities for the oversight of the accounting and financial reporting process and financial statement audits.

The audit committee will:

- (a) review and report to the board of directors of the Company on the following before they are published:
 - (i) the financial statements and MD&A (management discussion and analysis) (as defined in National Instrument 51-102) of the Company;
 - (ii) the auditor’s report, if any, prepared in relation to those financial statements,
- (b) review the Company’s annual and interim earnings press releases before the Company publicly discloses this information,
- (c) satisfy itself that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Company’s public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Company’s financial statements and periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures,
- (d) recommend to the board of directors:
 - (i) the external auditor to be nominated for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor’s report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company; and
 - (ii) the compensation of the external auditor,
- (e) oversee the work of the external auditor engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor’s report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company, including the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting,
- (f) monitor, evaluate and report to the board of directors on the integrity of the financial reporting process and the system of internal controls that management and the board of directors have established,
- (g) monitor the management of the principal risks that could impact the financial reporting of the Company,
- (h) establish procedures for:
 - (i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and
 - (ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters,

- (i) pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Company or its subsidiary entities by the Company's external auditor,
- (j) review and approve the Company's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditor of the Company, and
- (k) with respect to ensuring the integrity of disclosure controls and internal controls over financial reporting, understand the process utilized by the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer to comply with Multilateral Instrument 52-109.

Composition of the Committee

The committee will be composed of three directors from the Company's board of directors, a majority of whom will be independent. Independence of the Board members will be as defined by applicable legislation and as a minimum each independent committee member will have no direct or indirect relationship with the Company which, in the view of the board of directors, could reasonably interfere with the exercise of a member's independent judgment.

All members of the committee will be financially literate as defined by applicable legislation. If, upon appointment, a member of the committee is not financially literate as required, the person will be provided a three month period in which to achieve the required level of literacy.

Authority

The committee has the authority to engage independent counsel and other advisors as it deems necessary to carry out its duties and the committee will set the compensation for such advisors.

The committee has the authority to communicate directly with and to meet with the external auditors and the internal auditor, without management involvement. This extends to requiring the external auditor to report directly to the committee.

Reporting

The reporting obligations of the committee will include:

1. reporting to the board of directors on the proceedings of each committee meeting and on the committee's recommendations at the next regularly scheduled directors' meeting; and
2. reviewing, and reporting to the board of directors on its concurrence with, the disclosure required by Form 52-110F2 in any management information circular prepared by the Company.

SCHEDULE "B"

CONTINUANCE APPLICATION AND NOTICE OF ARTICLES

(see following page)

Telephone: 1 877 526-1526

www.bcregistryservices.gov.bc.ca

DO NOT MAIL THIS FORM to BC Registry Services unless you are instructed to do so by registry staff. The Regulation under the *Business Corporations Act* requires the electronic version of this form to be filed on the Internet at www.corporateonline.gov.bc.ca

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIPPA): Personal information provided on this form is collected, used and disclosed under the authority of the FOIPPA and the *Business Corporations Act* for the purposes of assessment. Questions regarding the collection, use and disclosure of personal information can be directed to the Executive Coordinator of the BC Registry Services at 1 877 526-1526, PO Box 9431 Stn Prov Govt, Victoria BC V8W 9V3.

If you are continuing a company into BC and want the BC incorporation number as its name, you will need to file this form on paper. Complete this form and mail to the Corporate Registry, along with a letter from the corporation's home jurisdiction authorizing the continuation in. For information on the content of the authorization letter, see the Corporate Online Help Centre at www.corporateonline.gov.bc.ca for "Continuation Application" and "Authorization for Continuation In."

A NAME OF COMPANY – Choose *one* of the following:

- ☐ The name _____ is the name reserved for the foreign corporation to be continued in. The name reservation number is: _____, *OR*
- ☐ The foreign corporation is to be continued in with a name created by adding "B.C. Ltd." after the incorporation number of the company.

B FOREIGN CORPORATION'S CURRENT JURISDICTION

- Corporate number assigned by the foreign corporation's jurisdiction _____
- Corporation's name in the foreign corporation's jurisdiction _____
- Foreign corporation's date of incorporation or the most recent date of amalgamation or continuation YYYY / MM / DD

- Foreign corporation's jurisdiction of incorporation, amalgamation or continuation _____

C AUTHORIZATION FOR CONTINUATION

Authorization for the continuation from the foreign corporation's jurisdiction is:

- ☐ ATTACHED ☐ ALREADY FILED

D REGISTRATION AS AN EXTRAPROVINCIAL COMPANY

Is the foreign corporation currently registered in BC as an extraprovincial company?

- ☐ YES ☐ NO

If YES, enter the BC registration number and name of the extraprovincial company below:

Extraprovincial Registration Number in BC _____

Extraprovincial Company Name in BC _____

(Including assumed name, if any, approved for use in BC) _____

E CERTIFIED CORRECT – I have read this form and found it to be correct.

NAME OF AUTHORIZED SIGNING AUTHORITY FOR
THE FOREIGN CORPORATION

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED SIGNING AUTHORITY FOR
THE FOREIGN CORPORATION

DATE SIGNED

YYYY / MM / DD

X

NOTICE OF ARTICLES

A NAME OF COMPANY

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

B TRANSLATION OF COMPANY NAME

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

C DIRECTOR NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

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

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

DELIVERY ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

MAILING ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

DELIVERY ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

MAILING ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

DELIVERY ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

MAILING ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

DELIVERY ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

MAILING ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

D REGISTERED OFFICE ADDRESSES

DELIVERY ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY'S REGISTERED OFFICE

PROVINCE

POSTAL CODE

BC

MAILING ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY'S REGISTERED OFFICE

PROVINCE

POSTAL CODE

BC**E RECORDS OFFICE ADDRESSES**

DELIVERY ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY'S RECORDS OFFICE

PROVINCE

POSTAL CODE

BC

MAILING ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY'S RECORDS OFFICE

PROVINCE

POSTAL CODE

BC**F AUTHORIZED SHARE STRUCTURE**

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



Telephone: 1 877 526-1526
www.bcregistryservices.gov.bc.ca

Mailing Address: PO Box 9431 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria BC V8W 9V3

Location: 200 - 940 Blanshard Street
Victoria BC V8W 3E6

INSTRUCTIONS:

Please type or print clearly in block letters.

The Province of British Columbia has entered into a partnership with the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) to use the national Business Number (BN) as a convenient way for corporations to identify themselves when communicating with federal and provincial governments.

The Corporate Registry, under the authority of the *Business Number Act*, is therefore collecting the BN from both corporations applying for registration in British Columbia and corporations currently registered in British Columbia. This will allow corporations to use their BN as an identifier the next time they communicate with the Corporate Registry.

You will already have a BN if you have been incorporated federally or if you are incorporated in another Canadian jurisdiction.

You may have also received a BN from CRA if you:

- collect GST/HST;
- have employees;
- import or export goods to or from Canada;
- operate a taxi or limo service;
- are registered with WorkSafeBC, and/or;
- are registered to do business in another Canadian jurisdiction

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIPPA):

Personal information provided on this form is collected, used and disclosed under the authority of the *FOIPPA* and the *Business Number Act* for the purposes of assessment. Questions regarding the collection, use and disclosure of personal information can be directed to the Executive Coordinator of the BC Registry Services at 1 877 526-1526, PO Box 9431 Stn Prov Govt, Victoria BC V8W 9V3.

COMPLETE ITEM A OR B

A BUSINESS NUMBER

Your **Business Number** (e.g., GST/HST account) would be displayed as a 15 character identifier, for example: **82123 5679 RT 0001**. The first nine numbers uniquely identify your business – it's those numbers we need.

Please enter the first 9 digits here:

B DIRECTOR NAME

If you do not have a Business Number please enter the name of a director of your corporation (as per CRA requirements) so that we can request one for you. The director's name is confidential information and is collected under the authority of the *Business Number Act*.

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

AFFINOR GROWERS INC.

Form 16 - Continuation Application

Exhibit "A"

The director information for the Corporation as of the date of the Form 16 - Continuation Application is as follows:

First Name	Middle Name	Last Name	Delivery and Mailing Address
Nick	G.	Brusatore	183 Wollny Crt Anmore, BC V3H 0G3
Alan	R.	Boyco	1254 Alderside Road Port Moody, BC V3H 3A7
Brian		Whitlock	4685, 241st Street Langley, BC V2Z 2M5
David		Mack	2 Eagle Lane, Bevely, MA, USA 01915

SCHEDULE "C"
ARTICLES OF CONTINUANCE

(see following page)

AFFINOR GROWERS INC.
(the “Company”)

The Company has as its articles the following articles.

Continuance Number: _____

ARTICLES

1.	INTERPRETATION.....	5
1.1	Definitions.....	5
1.2	<i>Business Corporations Act and Interpretation Act</i> Definitions Applicable.....	6
2.	SHARES AND SHARE CERTIFICATES.....	6
2.1	Authorized Share Structure.....	6
2.2	Form of Share Certificate.....	6
2.3	Shareholder Entitled to Certificate or Acknowledgment.....	7
2.4	Delivery by Mail.....	7
2.5	Replacement of Worn Out or Defaced Certificate or Acknowledgment.....	7
2.6	Replacement of Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Certificate or Acknowledgment.....	7
2.7	Splitting Share Certificates.....	7
2.8	Certificate Fee.....	8
2.9	Recognition of Trusts.....	8
3.	ISSUE OF SHARES.....	8
3.1	Directors Authorized.....	8
3.2	Commissions and Discounts.....	8
3.3	Brokerage.....	8
3.4	Conditions of Issue.....	8
3.5	Share Purchase Warrants and Rights.....	9
4.	SHARE REGISTERS.....	9
4.1	Central Securities Register.....	9
4.2	Closing Register.....	9
5.	SHARE TRANSFERS.....	9
5.1	Registering Transfers.....	9
5.2	Form of Instrument of Transfer.....	10
5.3	Transferor Remains Shareholder.....	10
5.4	Signing of Instrument of Transfer.....	10
5.5	Enquiry as to Title Not Required.....	10
5.6	Transfer Fee.....	10
6.	TRANSMISSION OF SHARES.....	10
6.1	Legal Personal Representative Recognized on Death.....	10
6.2	Rights of Legal Personal Representative.....	11
7.	PURCHASE OF SHARES.....	11

7.1	Company Authorized to Purchase Shares.....	11
7.2	Purchase When Insolvent.....	11
7.3	Sale and Voting of Purchased Shares.....	11
8.	BORROWING POWERS.....	11
9.	ALTERATIONS.....	12
9.1	Alteration of Authorized Share Structure.....	12
9.2	Special Rights and Restrictions.....	12
9.3	Change of Name.....	13
9.4	Other Alterations.....	13
10.	MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	13
10.1	Annual General Meetings.....	13
10.2	Resolution Instead of Annual General Meeting.....	13
10.3	Calling of Meetings of Shareholders.....	13
10.4	Notice for Meetings of Shareholders.....	13
10.5	Record Date for Notice.....	14
10.6	Record Date for Voting.....	14
10.7	Failure to Give Notice and Waiver of Notice.....	14
10.8	Notice of Special Business at Meetings of Shareholders.....	14
10.9	Location of Annual General Meeting.....	15
11.	PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	15
11.1	Special Business.....	15
11.2	Special Majority.....	15
11.3	Quorum.....	15
11.4	One Shareholder May Constitute Quorum.....	16
11.5	Other Persons May Attend.....	16
11.6	Requirement of Quorum.....	16
11.7	Lack of Quorum.....	16
11.8	Lack of Quorum at Succeeding Meeting.....	16
11.9	Chair.....	16
11.10	Selection of Alternate Chair.....	17
11.11	Adjournments.....	17
11.12	Notice of Adjourned Meeting.....	17
11.13	Decisions by Show of Hands or Poll.....	17
11.14	Declaration of Result.....	17
11.15	Motion Need Not be Seconded.....	18
11.16	Casting Vote.....	18
11.17	Manner of Taking Poll.....	18
11.18	Demand for Poll on Adjournment.....	18
11.19	Chair Must Resolve Dispute.....	18
11.20	Casting of Votes.....	18
11.21	Demand for Poll.....	18
11.22	Demand for Poll Not to Prevent Continuance of Meeting.....	19
11.23	Retention of Ballots and Proxies.....	19

12.	VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS.....	19
12.1	Number of Votes by Shareholder or by Shares.....	19
12.2	Votes of Persons in Representative Capacity.....	19
12.3	Votes by Joint Holders.....	19
12.4	Legal Personal Representatives as Joint Shareholders.....	20
12.5	Representative of a Corporate Shareholder.....	20
12.6	Proxy Provisions Do Not Apply to All Companies.....	20
12.7	Appointment of Proxy Holders.....	21
12.8	Alternate Proxy Holders.....	21
12.9	Deposit of Proxy.....	21
12.10	Validity of Proxy Vote.....	21
12.11	Form of Proxy.....	21
12.12	Revocation of Proxy.....	22
12.13	Revocation of Proxy Must Be Signed.....	22
12.14	Production of Evidence of Authority to Vote.....	22
13.	DIRECTORS.....	23
13.1	First Directors; Number of Directors.....	23
13.2	Change in Number of Directors.....	23
13.3	Directors' Acts Valid Despite Vacancy.....	23
13.4	Qualifications of Directors.....	23
13.5	Remuneration of Directors.....	24
13.6	Reimbursement of Expenses of Directors.....	24
13.7	Special Remuneration for Directors.....	24
13.8	Gratuity, Pension or Allowance on Retirement of Director.....	24
14.	ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS.....	24
14.1	Election at Annual General Meeting.....	24
14.2	Consent to be a Director.....	24
14.3	Failure to Elect or Appoint Directors.....	25
14.4	Places of Retiring Directors Not Filled.....	25
14.5	Directors May Fill Casual Vacancies.....	25
14.6	Remaining Directors Power to Act.....	25
14.7	Shareholders May Fill Vacancies.....	26
14.8	Additional Directors.....	26
14.9	Ceasing to be a Director.....	26
14.10	Removal of Director by Shareholders.....	26
14.11	Removal of Director by Directors.....	27
15.	ALTERNATE DIRECTORS.....	27
15.1	Appointment of Alternate Director.....	27
15.2	Notice of Meetings.....	27
15.3	Alternate for More Than One Director Attending Meetings.....	27
15.4	Consent Resolutions.....	28
15.5	Alternate Director Not an Agent.....	28
15.6	Revocation of Appointment of Alternate Director.....	28
15.7	Ceasing to be an Alternate Director.....	28
15.8	Remuneration and Expenses of Alternate Director.....	28

16.	POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS.....	28
16.1	Powers of Management.....	28
16.2	Appointment of Attorney of Company.....	28
16.3	Remuneration of the auditor.....	29
17.	DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST OF DIRECTORS.....	29
17.1	Obligation to Account for Profits.....	29
17.2	Restrictions on Voting by Reason of Interest.....	29
17.3	Interested Director Counted in Quorum.....	29
17.4	Disclosure of Conflict of Interest or Property.....	29
17.5	Director Holding Other Office in the Company.....	30
17.6	No Disqualification.....	30
17.7	Professional Services by Director or Officer.....	30
17.8	Director or Officer in Other Corporations.....	30
18.	PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS.....	30
18.1	Meetings of Directors.....	30
18.2	Voting at Meetings.....	30
18.3	Chair of Meetings.....	30
18.4	Meetings by Telephone or Other Communications Medium.....	31
18.5	Calling of Meetings.....	31
18.6	Notice of Meetings.....	31
18.7	When Notice Not Required.....	31
18.8	Meeting Valid Despite Failure to Give Notice.....	32
18.9	Waiver of Notice of Meetings.....	32
18.10	Quorum.....	32
18.11	Validity of Acts Where Appointment Defective.....	32
18.12	Consent Resolutions in Writing.....	32
19.	EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMITTEES.....	33
19.1	Appointment and Powers of Executive Committee.....	33
19.2	Appointment and Powers of Other Committees.....	33
19.3	Obligations of Committees.....	33
19.4	Powers of Board.....	34
19.5	Committee Meetings.....	34
20.	OFFICERS.....	34
20.1	Directors May Appoint Officers.....	34
20.2	Functions, Duties and Powers of Officers.....	34
20.3	Qualifications.....	35
20.4	Remuneration and Terms of Appointment.....	35
21.	INDEMNIFICATION.....	35
21.1	Definitions.....	35
21.2	Mandatory Indemnification of Directors and Former Directors.....	35
21.3	Indemnification of Other Persons.....	36
21.4	Non-Compliance with Business Corporations Act.....	36
21.5	Company May Purchase Insurance.....	36

22.	DIVIDENDS.....	36
22.1	Payment of Dividends Subject to Special Rights	36
22.2	Declaration of Dividends	36
22.3	No Notice Required	37
22.4	Record Date	37
22.5	Manner of Paying Dividend.....	37
22.6	Settlement of Difficulties.....	37
22.7	When Dividend Payable	37
22.8	Dividends to be Paid in Accordance with Number of Shares.....	37
22.9	Receipt by Joint Shareholders	37
22.10	Dividend Bears No Interest.....	37
22.11	Fractional Dividends.....	38
22.12	Payment of Dividends.....	38
22.13	Capitalization of Surplus.....	38
23.	DOCUMENTS, RECORDS AND REPORTS.....	38
23.1	Recording of Financial Affairs.....	38
23.2	Inspection of Accounting Records	38
24.	NOTICES	38
24.1	Method of Giving Notice.....	38
24.2	Deemed Receipt of Mailing.....	39
24.3	Certificate of Sending	39
24.4	Notice to Joint Shareholders	39
24.5	Notice to Trustees	40
25.	SEAL	40
25.1	Who May Attest Seal.....	40
25.2	Sealing Copies	40
25.3	Mechanical Reproduction of Seal	40
26.	PROHIBITIONS.....	41
26.1	Definitions	41
26.2	Application	41
26.3	Consent Required for Transfer of Shares or Designated Securities.....	41

1. INTERPRETATION

1.1 Definitions

In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) “board of directors”, “directors” and “board” mean the directors or sole director of the Company for the time being;

- (2) “Business Corporations Act” means the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) as amended from time to time and includes all regulations as amended from time to time made pursuant to that Act;
- (3) “legal personal representative” means the personal or other legal representative of the shareholder;
- (4) “registered address” of a shareholder means the shareholder’s address as recorded in the central securities register;
- (5) “seal” means the seal of the Company, if any.

1.2 *Business Corporations Act and Interpretation Act Definitions Applicable*

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

2. SHARES AND SHARE CERTIFICATES

2.1 Authorized Share Structure

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

2.2 Form of Share Certificate

Each share certificate issued by the Company must comply with, and be signed as required by, the *Business Corporations Act*. The directors may, by resolution, provide that: (a) the shares of any or all of the classes and series of the Company’s shares must be uncertificated shares; or (b) any specified shares must be uncertificated shares. Within reasonable time after the issue or transfer of a share that is an uncertificated share, the Company must send to the shareholder a written notice in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act*.

2.3 Shareholder Entitled to Certificate or Acknowledgment

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

2.4 Delivery by Mail

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

2.5 Replacement of Worn Out or Defaced Certificate or Acknowledgment

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

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

2.6 Replacement of Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Certificate or Acknowledgment

If a share certificate or a non-transferable written acknowledgment of a shareholder's right to obtain a share certificate is lost, stolen or destroyed, a replacement share certificate or acknowledgment, as the case may be, must be issued to the person entitled to that share certificate or acknowledgment, as the case may be, if the directors receive:

- (1) proof satisfactory to them that the share certificate or acknowledgment is lost, stolen or destroyed; and
- (2) any indemnity the directors consider adequate.

2.7 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 the

share certificate so surrendered, the Company must cancel the surrendered share certificate and issue replacement share certificates in accordance with that request.

2.8 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 2.7, the amount, if any and which must not exceed the amount prescribed under the *Business Corporations Act*, determined by the directors.

2.9 Recognition of Trusts

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

3. ISSUE OF SHARES

3.1 Directors Authorized

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

3.2 Commissions and Discounts

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

3.3 Brokerage

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

3.4 Conditions of Issue

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

- (1) consideration is provided to the Company for the issue of the share by one or more of the following:

(a) past services performed for the Company;

(b) property;

(c) money; and

(2) the value of the consideration received by the Company equals or exceeds the issue price set for the share under Article 3.1.

3.5 Share Purchase Warrants and Rights

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

4. SHARE REGISTERS

4.1 Central Securities Register

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

4.2 Closing Register

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

5. SHARE TRANSFERS

5.1 Registering Transfers

A transfer of a share of the Company must not be registered unless:

- (1) a duly signed instrument of transfer in respect of the share has been received by the Company;
- (2) if a share certificate has been issued by the Company in respect of the share to be transferred, that share certificate has been surrendered to the Company; and
- (3) if a non-transferable written acknowledgment of the shareholder's right to obtain a share certificate has been issued by the Company in respect of the share to be transferred, that acknowledgment has been surrendered to the Company.

5.2 Form of Instrument of Transfer

The instrument of transfer in respect of any share of the Company must be either in the form, if any, on the back of the Company's share certificates or in any other form that may be approved by the directors from time to time.

5.3 Transferor Remains Shareholder

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

5.4 Signing of Instrument of Transfer

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

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

5.5 Enquiry as to Title Not Required

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

5.6 Transfer Fee

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

6. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

6.1 Legal Personal Representative Recognized on Death

In case of the death of a shareholder, the legal personal representative, 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. Before recognizing a person as a legal

personal representative, the directors may require proof of appointment by a court of competent jurisdiction, a grant of letters probate, letters of administration or such other evidence or documents as the directors consider appropriate.

6.2 Rights of Legal Personal Representative

The legal personal representative has the same rights, privileges and obligations that attach to the shares held by the shareholder, including the right to transfer the shares in accordance with these Articles, provided the documents required by the *Business Corporations Act* and the directors have been deposited with the Company.

7. PURCHASE OF SHARES

7.1 Company Authorized to Purchase Shares

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

7.2 Purchase When Insolvent

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

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

7.3 Sale and Voting of Purchased Shares

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

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

8. BORROWING POWERS

The Company, if authorized by the directors, may:

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

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

9. ALTERATIONS

9.1 Alteration of Authorized Share Structure

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

- (1) create one or more classes or series of shares or, if none of the shares of a class or series of shares are allotted or issued, eliminate that class or series of shares;
- (2) increase, reduce or eliminate the maximum number of shares that the Company is authorized to issue out of any class or series of shares or establish a maximum number of shares that the Company is authorized to issue out of any class or series of shares for which no maximum is established;
- (3) subdivide or consolidate all or any of its unissued, or fully paid issued, shares;
- (4) if the Company is authorized to issue shares of a class of shares with par value:
 - (a) decrease the par value of those shares; or
 - (b) if none of the shares of that class of shares are allotted or issued, increase the par value of those shares;
- (5) change all or any of its unissued, or fully paid issued, shares with par value into shares without par value or any of its unissued shares without par value into shares with par value;
- (6) alter the identifying name of any of its shares; or
- (7) otherwise alter its shares or authorized share structure when required or permitted to do so by the *Business Corporations Act*.

9.2 Special Rights and Restrictions

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

- (1) create special rights or restrictions for, and attach those special rights or restrictions to, the shares of any class or series of shares, whether or not any or all of those shares have been issued; or

- (2) vary or delete any special rights or restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares, whether or not any or all of those shares have been issued.

9.3 Change of Name

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

9.4 Other Alterations

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

10. MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

10.1 Annual General Meetings

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

10.2 Resolution Instead of Annual General Meeting

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

10.3 Calling of Meetings of Shareholders

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

10.4 Notice for Meetings of Shareholders

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

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

10.5 Record Date for Notice

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

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

If no record date is set, the record date is 5:00 p.m. on the day immediately preceding the first date on which the notice is sent or, if no notice is sent, the beginning of the meeting.

10.6 Record Date for Voting

The directors may set a date as the record date for the purpose of determining shareholders entitled to vote at any meeting of shareholders. The record date must not precede the date on which the meeting is to be held by more than two months or, in the case of a general meeting requisitioned by shareholders under the *Business Corporations Act*, by more than four months. If no record date is set, the record date is 5:00 p.m. on the day immediately preceding the first date on which the notice is sent or, if no notice is sent, the beginning of the meeting.

10.7 Failure to Give Notice and Waiver of Notice

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

10.8 Notice of Special Business at Meetings of Shareholders

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

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

- (b) during statutory business hours on any one or more specified days before the day set for the holding of the meeting.

10.9 Location of Annual General Meeting

The Company may by resolution of the directors choose a location outside of British Columbia for the purpose of the meeting.

11. PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

11.1 Special Business

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

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

11.2 Special Majority

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

11.3 Quorum

Subject to the special rights and restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares, the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of shareholders is two shareholders

entitled to vote at the meeting whether in person or by proxy who hold, in the aggregate, at least 5% of the issued shares entitled to be voted at the meeting.

11.4 One Shareholder May Constitute Quorum

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

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

11.5 Other Persons May Attend

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

11.6 Requirement of Quorum

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

11.7 Lack of Quorum

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

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

11.8 Lack of Quorum at Succeeding Meeting

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

11.9 Chair

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

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

11.10 Selection of Alternate Chair

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

11.11 Adjournments

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

11.12 Notice of Adjourned Meeting

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

11.13 Decisions by Show of Hands or Poll

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

11.14 Declaration of Result

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

11.15 Motion Need Not be Seconded

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

11.16 Casting Vote

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

11.17 Manner of Taking Poll

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

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

11.18 Demand for Poll on Adjournment

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

11.19 Chair Must Resolve Dispute

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

11.20 Casting of Votes

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

11.21 Demand for Poll

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

11.22 Demand for Poll Not to Prevent Continuance of Meeting

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

11.23 Retention of Ballots and Proxies

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

12. VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS

12.1 Number of Votes by Shareholder or by Shares

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

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

12.2 Votes of Persons in Representative Capacity

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

12.3 Votes by Joint Holders

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

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

12.4 Legal Personal Representatives as Joint Shareholders

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

12.5 Representative of a Corporate Shareholder

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

- (1) for that purpose, the instrument appointing a representative must:
 - (a) be received at the registered office of the Company or at any other place specified, in the notice calling the meeting, for the receipt of proxies, at least the number of business days specified in the notice for the receipt of proxies, or if no number of days is specified, two business days before the day set for the holding of the meeting; or
 - (b) be provided, at the meeting, to the chair of the meeting or to a person designated by the chair of the meeting;
- (2) if a representative is appointed under this Article 12.5:
 - (a) the representative is entitled to exercise in respect of and at that meeting the same rights on behalf of the corporation that the representative represents as that corporation could exercise if it were a shareholder who is an individual, including, without limitation, the right to appoint a proxy holder; and
 - (b) the representative, if present at the meeting, is to be counted for the purpose of forming a quorum and is deemed to be a shareholder present in person at the meeting.

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

12.6 Proxy Provisions Do Not Apply to All Companies

If and for so long as the Company is a public company or a pre-existing reporting company which has the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions as part of its Articles or to which the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions apply, Articles 12.7 to 12.14 apply only insofar as they are not inconsistent with any securities legislation in any province or territory of Canada or in the federal jurisdiction of the United States or in any states of the United States that is applicable to the Company and insofar as they are not inconsistent with the regulations and rules made and promulgated under that legislation and all administrative policy statements, blanket orders and rulings, notices and other administrative directions issued by securities commission or similar authorities appointed under that legislation.

12.7 Appointment of Proxy Holders

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

12.8 Alternate Proxy Holders

A shareholder may appoint one or more alternate proxy holders who need not be shareholders to act in the place of an absent proxy holder.

12.9 Deposit of Proxy

A proxy for a meeting of shareholders must:

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

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

12.10 Validity of Proxy Vote

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

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

12.11 Form of Proxy

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

[name of company]

(the "Company")

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

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

Signed *[month, day, year]*

[Signature of shareholder]

[Name of shareholder - printed]

12.12 Revocation of Proxy

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

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

12.13 Revocation of Proxy Must Be Signed

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

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

12.14 Production of Evidence of Authority to Vote

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

13. DIRECTORS

13.1 First Directors; Number of Directors

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

- (1) subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the number of directors that is equal to the number of the Company's first directors;
- (2) if the Company is a public company, the greater of three and the most recently set of:
 - (a) the number of directors set by ordinary resolution (whether or not previous notice of the resolution was given); and
 - (b) the number of directors set under Article 14.4;
- (3) if the Company is not a public company, the most recently set of:
 - (a) the number of directors set by ordinary resolution (whether or not previous notice of the resolution was given); and
 - (b) the number of directors set under Article 14.4.

13.2 Change in Number of Directors

If the number of directors is set under Articles 13.1(2)(a) or 13.1(3)(a):

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

13.3 Directors' Acts Valid Despite Vacancy

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

13.4 Qualifications of Directors

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

13.5 Remuneration of Directors

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

13.6 Reimbursement of Expenses of Directors

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

13.7 Special Remuneration for Directors

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

13.8 Gratuity, Pension or Allowance on Retirement of Director

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

14. ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

14.1 Election at Annual General Meeting

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

- (1) the shareholders entitled to vote at the annual general meeting for the election of directors must elect, or in the unanimous resolution appoint, a board of directors consisting of the number of directors for the time being set under these Articles; and
- (2) all the directors cease to hold office immediately before the election or appointment of directors under paragraph (1), but are eligible for re-election or re-appointment.

14.2 Consent to be a Director

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

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

14.3 Failure to Elect or Appoint Directors

If:

- (1) the Company fails to hold an annual general meeting, and all the shareholders who are entitled to vote at an annual general meeting fail to pass the unanimous resolution contemplated by Article 10.2, on or before the date by which the annual general meeting is required to be held under the *Business Corporations Act*; or
 - (2) the shareholders fail, at the annual general meeting or in the unanimous resolution contemplated by Article 10.2, to elect or appoint any directors;
- then each director then in office continues to hold office until the earlier of:
- (3) the date on which his or her successor is elected or appointed; and
 - (4) the date on which he or she otherwise ceases to hold office under the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles.

14.4 Places of Retiring Directors Not Filled

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

14.5 Directors May Fill Casual Vacancies

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

14.6 Remaining Directors Power to Act

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

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

14.7 Shareholders May Fill Vacancies

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

14.8 Additional Directors

Notwithstanding Articles 13.1 and 13.2, between annual general meetings or unanimous resolutions contemplated by Article 10.2, the directors may appoint one or more additional directors, but the number of additional directors appointed under this Article 14.8 must not at any time exceed:

- (1) 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
- (2) 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 14.8.

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

14.9 Ceasing to be a Director

A director ceases to be a director when:

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

14.10 Removal of Director by Shareholders

The Company may remove any director before the expiration of his or her term of office by special resolution. In that event, the shareholders may elect, or appoint by ordinary resolution, a director to fill the resulting vacancy. If the shareholders do not elect or appoint a director to fill the resulting vacancy contemporaneously with the removal, then the directors may appoint or the shareholders may elect, or appoint by ordinary resolution, a director to fill that vacancy.

14.11 Removal of Director by Directors

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

15. ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

15.1 Appointment of Alternate Director

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

15.2 Notice of Meetings

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

15.3 Alternate for More Than One Director Attending Meetings

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

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

15.4 Consent Resolutions

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

15.5 Alternate Director Not an Agent

Every alternate director is deemed not to be the agent of his or her appointor.

15.6 Revocation of Appointment of Alternate Director

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

15.7 Ceasing to be an Alternate Director

The appointment of an alternate director ceases when:

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

15.8 Remuneration and Expenses of Alternate Director

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

16. POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

16.1 Powers of Management

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

16.2 Appointment of Attorney of Company

The directors may from time to time, by power of attorney or other instrument, under seal if so required by law, appoint any person to be the attorney of the Company for such purposes, and

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

16.3 Remuneration of the auditor

The directors may set the remuneration of the auditor without the prior approval of the shareholders.

17. DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST OF DIRECTORS

17.1 Obligation to Account for Profits

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

17.2 Restrictions on Voting by Reason of Interest

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

17.3 Interested Director Counted in Quorum

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

17.4 Disclosure of Conflict of Interest or Property

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

17.5 Director Holding Other Office in the Company

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

17.6 No Disqualification

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

17.7 Professional Services by Director or Officer

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

17.8 Director or Officer in Other Corporations

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

18. PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

18.1 Meetings of Directors

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

18.2 Voting at Meetings

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

18.3 Chair of Meetings

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

- (1) the chair of the board, if any;
- (2) in the absence of the chair of the board, the president, if any, if the president is a director; or

(3) any other director chosen by the directors if:

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

18.4 Meetings by Telephone or Other Communications Medium

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

18.5 Calling of Meetings

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

18.6 Notice of Meetings

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

18.7 When Notice Not Required

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

- (1) the meeting is to be held immediately following a meeting of shareholders at which that director was elected or appointed, or is the meeting of the directors at which that director is appointed; or
- (2) the director or alternate director, as the case may be, has waived notice of the meeting.

18.8 Meeting Valid Despite Failure to Give Notice

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

18.9 Waiver of Notice of Meetings

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

18.10 Quorum

The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the directors may be set by the directors and, if not so set, is deemed to be set at two directors or, if the number of directors is set at one, is deemed to be set at one director, and that director may constitute a meeting.

18.11 Validity of Acts Where Appointment Defective

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

18.12 Consent Resolutions in Writing

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

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

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

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

19. EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMITTEES

19.1 Appointment and Powers of Executive Committee

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

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

19.2 Appointment and Powers of Other Committees

The directors may, by resolution:

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

19.3 Obligations of Committees

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

- (1) conform to any rules that may from time to time be imposed on it by the directors; and

- (2) report every act or thing done in exercise of those powers at such times as the directors may require.

19.4 Powers of Board

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

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

19.5 Committee Meetings

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

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

20. OFFICERS

20.1 Directors May Appoint Officers

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

20.2 Functions, Duties and Powers of Officers

The directors may, for each officer:

- (1) determine the functions and duties of the officer;

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

20.3 Qualifications

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

20.4 Remuneration and Terms of Appointment

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

21. INDEMNIFICATION

21.1 Definitions

In this Article 21:

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

21.2 Mandatory Indemnification of Directors and Former Directors

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company must indemnify a director, former director or alternate director of the Company and his or her heirs and legal personal representatives against all eligible penalties to which such person is or may be liable, and the

Company must, after the final disposition of an eligible proceeding, pay the expenses actually and reasonably incurred by such person in respect of that proceeding. Each director and alternate director is deemed to have contracted with the Company on the terms of the indemnity contained in this Article 21.2.

21.3 Indemnification of Other Persons

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

21.4 Non-Compliance with Business Corporations Act

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

21.5 Company May Purchase Insurance

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

- (1) is or was a director, alternate director, officer, employee or agent of the Company;
 - (2) is or was a director, alternate director, officer, employee or agent of a corporation at a time when the corporation is or was an affiliate of the Company;
 - (3) at the request of the Company, is or was a director, alternate director, officer, employee or agent of a corporation or of a partnership, trust, joint venture or other unincorporated entity;
 - (4) at the request of the Company, holds or held a position equivalent to that of a director, alternate director or officer of a partnership, trust, joint venture or other unincorporated entity;
- against any liability incurred by him or her as such director, alternate director, officer, employee or agent or person who holds or held such equivalent position.

22. DIVIDENDS

22.1 Payment of Dividends Subject to Special Rights

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

22.2 Declaration of Dividends

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

22.3 No Notice Required

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

22.4 Record Date

The directors may set a date as the record date for the purpose of determining shareholders entitled to receive payment of a dividend. The record date must not precede the date on which the dividend is to be paid by more than two months. If no record date is set, the record date is 5:00 p.m. on the date on which the directors pass the resolution declaring the dividend.

22.5 Manner of Paying Dividend

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

22.6 Settlement of Difficulties

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

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

22.7 When Dividend Payable

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

22.8 Dividends to be Paid in Accordance with Number of Shares

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

22.9 Receipt by Joint Shareholders

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

22.10 Dividend Bears No Interest

No dividend bears interest against the Company.

22.11 Fractional Dividends

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

22.12 Payment of Dividends

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

22.13 Capitalization of Surplus

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

23. DOCUMENTS, RECORDS AND REPORTS

23.1 Recording of Financial Affairs

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

23.2 Inspection of Accounting Records

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

24. NOTICES

24.1 Method of Giving Notice

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

- (1) mail addressed to the person at the applicable address for that person as follows:
 - (a) for a record mailed to a shareholder, the shareholder's registered address;

- (b) for a record mailed to a director or officer, the prescribed address for mailing shown for the director or officer in the records kept by the Company or the mailing address provided by the recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;
- (c) in any other case, the mailing address of the intended recipient;
- (2) delivery at the applicable address for that person as follows, addressed to the person:
 - (a) for a record delivered to a shareholder, the shareholder's registered address;
 - (b) for a record delivered to a director or officer, the prescribed address for delivery shown for the director or officer in the records kept by the Company or the delivery address provided by the recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;
 - (c) in any other case, the delivery address of the intended recipient;
- (3) sending the record by fax to the fax number provided by the intended recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;
- (4) sending the record by email to the email address provided by the intended recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;
- (5) physical delivery to the intended recipient.

24.2 Deemed Receipt of Mailing

A record that is mailed to a person by ordinary mail to the applicable address for that person referred to in Article 24.1 is deemed to be received by the person to whom it was mailed on the day, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted, following the date of mailing.

24.3 Certificate of Sending

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

24.4 Notice to Joint Shareholders

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

24.5 Notice to Trustees

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

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

25. SEAL

25.1 Who May Attest Seal

Except as provided in Articles 25.2 and 25.3, the Company's seal, if any, must not be impressed on any record except when that impression is attested by the signatures of:

- (1) any two directors;
- (2) any officer, together with any director;
- (3) if the Company only has one director, that director; or
- (4) any one or more directors or officers or persons as may be determined by the directors.

25.2 Sealing Copies

For the purpose of certifying under seal a certificate of incumbency of the directors or officers of the Company or a true copy of any resolution or other document, despite Article 25.1, the impression of the seal may be attested by the signature of any director or officer.

25.3 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 or an assistant secretary-treasurer may in writing authorize such person to cause the seal to be impressed on such definitive or interim share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities by the use of such dies. Share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities to which the seal has been so impressed are for all purposes deemed to be under and to bear the seal impressed on them.

26. PROHIBITIONS

26.1 Definitions

In this Article 26:

(1) “designated security” means:

- (a) a voting security of the Company;
 - (b) a security of the Company that is not a debt security and that carries a residual right to participate in the earnings of the Company or, on the liquidation or winding up of the Company, in its assets; or
 - (c) a security of the Company convertible, directly or indirectly, into a security described in paragraph (a) or (b);
- (2) “security” has the meaning assigned in the Securities Act (British Columbia);
- (3) “voting security” means a security of the Company that:
- (a) is not a debt security, and
 - (b) carries a voting right either under all circumstances or under some circumstances that have occurred and are continuing.

26.2 Application

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

26.3 Consent Required for Transfer of Shares or Designated Securities

No share or designated 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.

Dated the <@> day of <@>, 2016.

Director

SCHEDULE "D"
DISSENT RIGHTS UNDER THE CBCA
(IN RESPECT OF THE CONTINUANCE)

CBCA Section 190 Dissent Rights

Right to dissent

190. (1) Subject to sections 191 and 241, a holder of shares of any class of a corporation may dissent if the corporation is subject to an order under paragraph 192(4)(d) that affects the holder or if the corporation resolves to

- (a) amend its articles under section 173 or 174 to add, change or remove any provisions restricting or constraining the issue, transfer or ownership of shares of that class;
- (b) amend its articles under section 173 to add, change or remove any restriction on the business or businesses that the corporation may carry on;
- (c) amalgamate otherwise than under section 184;
- (d) be continued under section 188;
- (e) sell, lease or exchange all or substantially all its property under subsection 189(3); or
- (f) carry out a going-private transaction or a squeeze-out transaction.

Further right

(2) A holder of shares of any class or series of shares entitled to vote under section 176 may dissent if the corporation resolves to amend its articles in a manner described in that section.

If one class of shares

(2.1) The right to dissent described in subsection (2) applies even if there is only one class of shares.

Payment for shares

(3) In addition to any other right the shareholder may have, but subject to subsection (26), a shareholder who complies with this section is entitled, when the action approved by the resolution from which the shareholder dissents or an order made under subsection 192(4) becomes effective, to be paid by the corporation the fair value of the shares in respect of which the shareholder dissents, determined as of the close of business on the day before the resolution was adopted or the order was made.

No partial dissent

(4) A dissenting shareholder may only claim under this section with respect to all the shares of a class held on behalf of any one beneficial owner and registered in the name of the dissenting shareholder.

Objection

(5) A dissenting shareholder shall send to the corporation, at or before any meeting of shareholders at which a resolution referred to in subsection (1) or (2) is to be voted on, a written objection to the resolution, unless the corporation did not give notice to the shareholder of the purpose of the meeting and of their right to dissent.

Notice of resolution

(6) The corporation shall, within ten days after the shareholders adopt the resolution, send to each shareholder who has filed the objection referred to in subsection (5) notice that the resolution has been adopted, but such notice is not required to be sent to any shareholder who voted for the resolution or who has withdrawn their objection.

Demand for payment

(7) A dissenting shareholder shall, within twenty days after receiving a notice under subsection (6) or, if the shareholder does not receive such notice, within twenty days after learning that the resolution has been adopted, send to the corporation a written notice containing

- (a) the shareholder's name and address;
- (b) the number and class of shares in respect of which the shareholder dissents; and
- (c) a demand for payment of the fair value of such shares.

Share certificate

(8) A dissenting shareholder shall, within thirty days after sending a notice under subsection (7), send the certificates representing the shares in respect of which the shareholder dissents to the corporation or its transfer agent.

Forfeiture

(9) A dissenting shareholder who fails to comply with subsection (8) has no right to make a claim under this section.

Endorsing certificate

(10) A corporation or its transfer agent shall endorse on any share certificate received under subsection (8) a notice that the holder is a dissenting shareholder under this section and shall forthwith return the share certificates to the dissenting shareholder.

Suspension of rights

(11) On sending a notice under subsection (7), a dissenting shareholder ceases to have any rights as a shareholder other than to be paid the fair value of their shares as determined under this section except where

(a) the shareholder withdraws that notice before the corporation makes an offer under subsection (12),

(b) the corporation fails to make an offer in accordance with subsection (12) and the shareholder withdraws the notice, or

(c) the directors revoke a resolution to amend the articles under subsection 173(2) or 174(5), terminate an amalgamation agreement under subsection 183(6) or an application for continuance under subsection 188(6), or abandon a sale, lease or exchange under subsection 189(9),

in which case the shareholder's rights are reinstated as of the date the notice was sent.

Offer to pay

(12) A corporation shall, not later than seven days after the later of the day on which the action approved by the resolution is effective or the day the corporation received the notice referred to in subsection (7), send to each dissenting shareholder who has sent such notice

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

(b) if subsection (26) applies, a notification that it is unable lawfully to pay dissenting shareholders for their shares.

Same terms

(13) Every offer made under subsection (12) for shares of the same class or series shall be on the same terms.

Payment

(14) Subject to subsection (26), a corporation shall pay for the shares of a dissenting shareholder within ten days after an offer made under subsection (12) has been accepted, but any such offer lapses if the corporation does not receive an acceptance thereof within thirty days after the offer has been made.

Corporation may apply to court

(15) Where a corporation fails to make an offer under subsection (12), or if a dissenting shareholder fails to accept an offer, the corporation may, within fifty days after the action approved by the resolution is effective or within such further period as a court may allow, apply to a court to fix a fair value for the shares of any dissenting shareholder.

Shareholder application to court

(16) If a corporation fails to apply to a court under subsection (15), a dissenting shareholder may apply to a court for the same purpose within a further period of twenty days or within such further period as a court may allow.

Venue

(17) An application under subsection (15) or (16) shall be made to a court having jurisdiction in the place where the corporation has its registered office or in the province where the dissenting shareholder resides if the corporation carries on business in that province.

No security for costs

(18) A dissenting shareholder is not required to give security for costs in an application made under subsection (15) or (16).

Parties

(19) On an application to a court under subsection (15) or (16),

(a) all dissenting shareholders whose shares have not been purchased by the corporation shall be joined as parties and are bound by the decision of the court; and

(b) the corporation shall notify each affected dissenting shareholder of the date, place and consequences of the application and of their right to appear and be heard in person or by counsel.

Powers of court

(20) On an application to a court under subsection (15) or (16), the court may determine whether any other person is a dissenting shareholder who should be joined as a party, and the court shall then fix a fair value for the shares of all dissenting shareholders.

Appraisers

(21) A court may in its discretion appoint one or more appraisers to assist the court to fix a fair value for the shares of the dissenting shareholders.

Final order

(22) The final order of a court shall be rendered against the corporation in favour of each dissenting shareholder and for the amount of the shares as fixed by the court.

Interest

(23) A court may in its discretion allow a reasonable rate of interest on the amount payable to each dissenting shareholder from the date the action approved by the resolution is effective until the date of payment.

Notice that subsection (26) applies

(24) If subsection (26) applies, the corporation shall, within ten days after the pronouncement of an order under subsection (22), notify each dissenting shareholder that it is unable lawfully to pay dissenting shareholders for their shares.

Effect where subsection (26) applies

(25) If subsection (26) applies, a dissenting shareholder, by written notice delivered to the corporation within thirty days after receiving a notice under subsection (24), may

- (a) withdraw their notice of dissent, in which case the corporation is deemed to consent to the withdrawal and the shareholder is reinstated to their full rights as a shareholder; or
- (b) retain a status as a claimant against the corporation, to be paid as soon as the corporation is lawfully able to do so or, in a liquidation, to be ranked subordinate to the rights of creditors of the corporation but in priority to its shareholders.

Limitation

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

- (a) the corporation is or would after the payment be unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or
- (b) the realizable value of the corporation's assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities.