

ARCHON MINERALS LIMITED
#606 – 889 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 3B2

**Notice of Meeting
&
Management Information and Proxy Circular**

Annual General and Special Meeting of Shareholders
to be held on Friday, October 11, 2024, 11:00 a.m.

Dated as of September 10, 2024

Archon Minerals Limited
#606 – 889 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 3B2
Tel: (604) 682-3303

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL AND SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual general and special meeting (the “Meeting”) of the shareholders of Archon Minerals Limited (the “Company”) will be held at #606 – 889 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., on **October 11, 2024 at 11:00 am (Vancouver time)** for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the financial statements of the Company and the auditor's report thereon for the fiscal years ended May 31, 2023 and May 31, 2024;
2. To fix the number of directors at four (4);
3. To elect the directors to hold office until the next annual meeting of shareholders;
4. To appoint DeVisser Gray LLP, Chartered Accountants, as independent auditors of the Company for the next fiscal year, and to authorize the Directors to fix their remuneration; and
5. To approve certain amendments to the Company’s Articles.

Accompanying this Notice of Meeting are a Management Information and Proxy Circular, Proxy Form and a Financial Statement Request Form.

A shareholder entitled to vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxyholder to attend and vote in his or her stead. If you are unable to attend the Meeting, or any adjournment thereof, in person, please date, execute, and return the enclosed form of proxy in accordance with the instructions set out in the notes to the proxy and any accompanying information from your intermediary.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, on September 10, 2024

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

“Stewart Blusson”

Stewart Blusson
President and Chief Executive Officer

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AND PROXY CIRCULAR

This management information and proxy circular (the “Information Circular”) is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by management of Archon Minerals Limited (the “Company”) for use at the annual general meeting of shareholders (the “Meeting”) of the Company to be held at 11:00 a.m. (PST), on Friday, October 11, 2024, at #606 – 889 West Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C., and any adjournment thereof, for the purposes set forth in the accompanying notice of meeting (the “Notice”).

Unless otherwise indicated, the information contained in this Information Circular is given as at September 10, 2024, and all currency figures are in Canadian dollars.

PARTICULARS OF MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON

1. Election of Directors

The term of office of each present Director expires at the Meeting. Management does not contemplate that any of the nominees will be unable to serve as a Director. Management of the Company proposes to nominate the persons named in the following table for election to the board of Directors (the “Board”) until the next annual shareholder meeting or until their successors are elected or appointed, unless their office is earlier vacated in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia). Unless otherwise instructed, the enclosed form of proxy will be voted “FOR” the nominees listed below.

Information concerning the nominees, as furnished by them individually, is set forth below.

Name, Province and Country of Residence and Current Position with the Company	Director Since	Shares Beneficially Owned, Directly or Indirectly, or Over Which Control or Direction is Exercised ⁽²⁾	Principal Occupation for the Past Five Years
Stewart L. Blusson ⁽¹⁾ British Columbia, Canada <i>Director, President, CEO, CFO</i>	1993-04-01	33,679,886	Self-employed geologist and prospector
R. Ross Blusson British Columbia, Canada <i>Director</i>	1993-04-01	964,092	Self-employed geologist and prospector
Matthew Scoville ⁽¹⁾ British Columbia, Canada <i>Director</i>	2023-08-01	Nil	Director of Income Properties at Mosaic Homes since 2023; Financial & Asset Analysis Manager at Rise48 Equity, 2022 to 2023; project controller at Rio Tinto, 2019 to 2022
Melody Yiu ⁽¹⁾ British Columbia, Canada <i>Director and Secretary</i>	2023-05-09	Nil	Lawyer at Connect Law Corporation

Notes:

(1) Member of the Audit Committee. Stewart L. Blusson serves as chair of the Audit Committee.

(2) These figures do not include stock options which are disclosed under “Stock Option Plan”.

Cease Trade Orders and Bankruptcies

None of the nominees proposed to be Director is or has been, within the ten years prior to the date hereof, a director or chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company) that: (i) was subject to an order that was issued while the proposed director was acting as a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or (ii) was subject to an order that was issued

after the proposed director ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer. For the purposes hereof, “order” means: (i) a cease trade order; (ii) an order similar to a cease trade order; or (iii) an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days.

No proposed director of the Company is, at the date of this Circular, or has been within ten years before the date of this Circular, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets.

Penalties and Sanctions

No proposed director of the Company has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or 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 likely be considered important to a reasonable securityholder in deciding whether to vote for a proposed director.

Individual Bankruptcies

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

2. Appointment of Auditor

Unless otherwise instructed, the proxies given pursuant to this solicitation will be voted for the approval of the appointment of DeVisser Gray LLP, Chartered Accountants, as the auditor of the Company until the close of the next annual meeting of shareholders or until a successor is appointed, and to authorize the Directors to fix the auditor’s remuneration. DeVisser Gray LLP was first appointed as the auditor of the Company on September 26, 2007.

Fees Paid to Auditor

The aggregates fees paid by the Company to its auditor in each of the last two fiscal years are as follows:

	FY2024	FY2023
Audit fees	\$9,000 *	\$9,000*
Audit related fees	Nil	Nil
Tax fees	\$2,000 *	\$2,000*
All other fees	Nil	Nil

*estimated fees

3. Amendment to Articles

The Company has not updated its Articles since 2005, and accordingly, some of its clauses require amendments to keep up with changes in law and corporate practices. In particular, the Company's Articles do not properly reflect the requirements of the *Securities Transfer Act*, the use of direct registration statements instead of share certificates, the choice of teleconference or in-person for shareholder meetings and the availability of the "Notice-and-Access" method for sending proxy materials to shareholders. Moreover, the Board has determined that it would be in the best interests of the Company to allow the directors to undertake certain actions such as changing the corporate name, creating share classes or altering the share structure. Accordingly, the Company proposes to make certain amendments to the Articles, and the full text of the amended and restated Articles is set out in Appendix "B" to this Information Circular.

Shareholders should be aware that the Notice-and-Access method, as permitted under National Instrument 54-101, allows corporations to provide certain proxy-related materials to shareholders electronically. This delivery method will reduce mailing and paper costs, which has both monetary and environmental benefits. Using the Notice-and-Access method, the Company can send proxy-related materials to shareholders by:

- posting the relevant management information circular and other proxy-related materials on a website that is not SEDAR;
- sending (by prepaid mail, courier or the equivalent, or any other agreed-upon method) a notice package containing the following information:
 - the date, time and location of the meeting for which the proxy-related materials are being sent;
 - the relevant voting document (a form of proxy or voting instruction form);
 - a description of each matter identified in the form of proxy or voting instruction form to be voted on (unless that information is already included in the relevant voting document);
 - the website address for SEDAR and the non-SEDAR website where the proxy-materials are posted, and a reminder to review the information circular before voting;
 - an explanation of how to obtain a paper copy of the information circular; and
 - a plain-language explanation of notice-and-access; and
- providing a toll-free telephone number for the shareholder to request a paper copy of the information circular (and if applicable, other proxy-related materials) at no charge.

Under Notice-and-Access, it is expected that the Company will send shareholders a paper copy of the notice of meeting and the form of proxy but not the management information circular which will instead be posted on the Company's website (or some other website that is not SEDAR). Shareholders will be notified of the website address to access the management information circular. However, it should be noted that all proxy-related materials will continue to be filed on SEDAR as required under Canadian securities legislation. Shareholders will still be entitled to receive paper copies of the information circular at no charge, if requested. The Company may still choose to continue to send proxy-related materials by mail in connection with shareholder meetings, if the Board deems such a delivery method advisable.

Shareholders will be asked at the Meeting to approve the following special resolution:

"BE IT RESOLVED THAT:

1. The amendments to the Articles of Archon Minerals Limited (the "Company"), as set forth in Appendix "B" to the Company's information circular dated September 10, 2024, be and is hereby authorized and approved; and

2. Any one director or officer of the Company is hereby authorized and directed to do all acts and things, to execute and deliver all agreements, documents and instruments, to give all notices and to deliver, file and distribute all documents and information which such person determines to be necessary or desirable to give effect to the intent of these resolutions."

GENERAL PROXY INFORMATION

Solicitation of Proxies

All costs of solicitation by management will be borne by the Company. In addition to the solicitation of proxies by mail, directors, officers and employees may solicit proxies personally, by telephone or facsimile, but will not receive compensation for so doing.

Appointment of Proxyholder

The individuals named in the accompanying form of proxy (the "Proxy") are directors ("Directors") or officers ("Officers") of the Company and were designated by management of the Company (the "Management Proxyholder"). **A shareholder wishing to appoint some other person who need not be a shareholder to represent the shareholder at the Meeting has the right to do so, by striking out the names of those persons named in the accompanying form of Proxy and inserting such other person's name in the blank space provided in the form of Proxy or by completing another form of Proxy.**

Shareholders may wish to vote by Proxy whether or not they are able to attend the Meeting in person. Shareholders electing to submit a Proxy may do so by:

- a) completing, dating and signing the enclosed form of Proxy and returning it to the Company's transfer agent, Computershare Investor Services Inc. ("Computershare") by fax within North America at 1-866-249-7775, outside North America at 1-416-263-9524, or by mail or hand delivery to Computershare Investor Services Inc., 100 University Avenue, 8th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2Y1; or
- b) using a touch-tone phone to transmit voting choices to a toll-free number. The toll-free number to call is 1-800-732-VOTE (8683) within North America and 1-312-588-4290 outside North America. Shareholders must follow the instructions of the voice response system and refer to the enclosed Proxy for the shareholder's account number and the Proxy access number.

A Proxy will not be valid unless the completed, dated and signed form of Proxy is received by Computershare not less than 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) before the time of the Meeting, or any adjournment thereof.

Revocation of Proxy

A shareholder who has given a Proxy may revoke it by an instrument in writing:

- a) executed by the shareholder or by the shareholder's attorney authorized in writing or, where the shareholder is a company, by a duly authorized officer or attorney of the company; and
- b) delivered to either:
 - i) Computershare Investor Services Inc., 100 University Avenue, 8th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2Y1, at any time up to and including the last business day preceding the day of the Meeting or any adjournment thereof, or
 - ii) the chairman of the Meeting on the day of the Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

Only registered shareholders have the right to revoke a Proxy. Non-registered holders who wish to change their vote must, at least seven days before the Meeting, arrange for their respective Intermediaries (as defined below) to revoke the Proxy on their behalf. A revocation of a Proxy does not affect any matter on which a vote has been taken prior to the revocation.

Exercise of Discretion by Proxyholders

Shares represented by properly executed Proxies in favour of persons designated in the enclosed form of Proxy will, where a choice with respect to any matter to be acted upon has been specified in the form of Proxy, be voted in accordance with the specification made. In the absence of any such specification, the Proxy will be voted as recommended by Management. Where directions are given by the shareholder in respect of voting for or against any resolution, the proxyholder will do so in accordance with such direction.

The enclosed form of proxy, when properly signed, confers discretionary authority upon the person named therein as proxyholder with respect to amendments or variations to matters which may be properly brought before the Meeting. At the date of this Information Circular, management of the Corporation knows of no such amendments, variations or other matters to come before the Meeting. However, if any other matters, which are not now known to Management, should properly come before the Meeting, then the Management designees intend to vote in accordance with the judgment of Management.

Non-Registered Holders

Only registered shareholders or duly appointed proxyholders are permitted to vote at the Meeting. Most shareholders of the Company are “non-registered” shareholders (“Non-Registered Holders”) because the shares they own are not registered in their names but are instead registered in the name of (a) a brokerage firm, bank, trust company, trustee or administrator of self-administered RRSPs, RRIFs, RESPs and similar plans; or (b) a clearing agency such as CDS & Co. (any of the foregoing, an “Intermediary”). **If you are a Non-Registered Holder, your shares can only be voted by the Intermediary in accordance with instructions received from you.**

In accordance with securities regulatory policy, the Company has distributed copies of the Notice, this Information Circular and the Proxy (collectively, the “Meeting Materials”) to the Intermediaries for distribution to Non-Registered Holders. Each Intermediary has its own form of proxy and mailing procedures. Therefore, **if you receive the Meeting Materials from an Intermediary, you should carefully review the voting instructions provided by your Intermediary to ensure that you direct the voting of your shares in accordance with those instructions.**

The majority of brokers now delegate responsibility for obtaining instructions from clients to Broadridge Investor Communications (“Broadridge”), who typically sends a voting instruction form (“VIF”) to Non-Registered Shareholders requesting them to provide voting instructions. **Please note a Broadridge VIF cannot be used to vote directly at the Meeting. If you are a Non-Registered Shareholder with a Broadridge VIF, you must follow the procedures set out by Broadridge, well in advance of the Meeting, for voting directly at the Meeting.**

Non-Registered Shareholders who wish to attend the Meeting and indirectly vote as proxyholder for the registered shareholder should contact their Intermediary well in advance of the Meeting to determine the steps necessary to permit them to indirectly vote their Shares as a proxyholder.

VOTING SECURITIES AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF VOTING SECURITIES

The Company's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value (the “Shares”). As at August 22, 2024 (the “Record Date”), there were 54,416,758 Shares issued and outstanding. Each share carries the right to one vote.

Any shareholder of record at the close of business on the Record Date who either personally attends the Meeting or who has completed and delivered a Proxy in the manner specified herein, subject to the provisions described above, shall be entitled to vote or to have such shareholder's shares voted at the Meeting.

To the best of the knowledge of the Directors or executive Officers, only the following persons beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or exercised control or direction over, Shares carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all outstanding Shares:

Name and Address	Shares Beneficially Owned, Directly or Indirectly, or Over Which Control or Direction is Exercised	Percentage of Issued and Outstanding Shares
Stewart Blusson 2801 – 323 Jervis Street Vancouver, BC V6C 3P8	33,677,986	62.46%

DIRECTOR AND NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICER COMPENSATION

Oversight and Determination of Compensation

The Board as a whole has the responsibility of determining compensation for directors and senior management. However, to date, no cash compensation has been paid to officers or directors.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth the particulars of compensation, excluding stock options and other compensation securities, paid to NEOs for the Company's two most recently completed financial years. NEOs are comprised of:

- a) each individual who, in respect of the company, during any part of the most recently completed financial year, served as chief executive officer (“CEO”), including an individual performing functions similar to a CEO;
- b) each individual who, in respect of the company, during any part of the most recently completed financial year, served as chief financial officer (“CFO”), including an individual performing functions similar to a CFO;
- c) in respect of the Company and its subsidiaries, the most highly compensated executive officer other than the individuals identified in paragraphs (a) and (b) at the end of the most recently completed financial year whose total compensation was more than \$150,000, as determined in accordance with subsection 1.3(5) of Form 51-102F6V, for that financial year; and
- d) each individual who would be a NEO under paragraph (c) but for the fact that the individual was not an executive officer of the company, and was not acting in a similar capacity, at the end of that financial year.

Name and Position	Fiscal year ended May 31,	Salary, consulting fee, retainer or commission	Bonus	Committee or meeting fees	Value of perquisites	Value of all other compensation	Total compensation
Stewart Blusson	2024	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<i>President, CEO, CFO and Director</i>	2023	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Stock Options and Other Compensation Securities

No stock options were granted nor exercised by Directors and NEOs during the most recently completed financial year.

Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan

The Company has an omnibus equity incentive plan (the “Plan”) which allows the Board to grant stock options, share units and stock appreciation rights (each an “Award”) to directors, officers, employees and consultants. A copy of the Plan can be requested from the Company. The key terms of the Plan are provided below for reference only.

Eligibility. Only directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company (collectively “Eligible Persons”) are eligible to receive Awards under the Plan.

Maximum Awards. The number of Shares which may be reserved for issuance pursuant to exercise or settlement of Awards must not exceed 20% of the total issued and outstanding Shares on the date that shareholders approve of the Plan. In any 12-month period, the number of Shares which may be reserved for issuance pursuant to exercise or settlement of Awards must not exceed the following percentages of the total issued and outstanding Shares (on a non-diluted basis) on the date of grant:

- a) 5%, with respect to grants to any one person, unless disinterested shareholder approval is obtained;
- b) 2%, with respect to grants to any one consultant;
- c) 10%, with respect to Insiders as a group, unless disinterested shareholder approval is obtained; and
- d) 2%, with respect to persons performing investor relations activities in aggregate, as at the date of grant of the most recent Option granted to a person performing investor relations activities.

Term. The maximum term for Awards is as follows

- a) 10 years for stock options;
- b) 3 years, in most cases, for share units;
- c) 1 year from the date on which the Award recipient ceases to be an Eligible Person, for deferred share units; and
- d) any time period as long as it will not result in the Award being deemed a “salary deferral arrangement” under the Income Tax Act (Canada), for stock appreciation rights.

Vesting. The Board shall establish vesting conditions (if any) for Awards, provided that:

- a) the stock options in a grant to an investor relations service provider must vest in stages over 12 months with no more than one-quarter of the stock options vesting in any three-month period;
- b) share units, deferred share units and stock appreciation rights must not vest any earlier than one year after their grant date;

Exercise Price. The Board shall determine the exercise price of any stock option, provided that such price cannot be less than the Discounted Market Price (as that term is defined under TSX Venture Exchange policies) of the Shares on the option’s grant date.

Termination of Options. Awards will generally expire if the recipient ceases to be an Eligible Person, except:

- a) if the Company terminates the recipient’s employment, engagement or directorship for cause, any outstanding Award shall be immediately forfeited and cancelled;
- b) if the Company terminates the recipient’s employment, engagement or directorship for any reason other than for cause, any outstanding Award must expire on the earlier of 30 days after the termination date and the original expiry date of such Award; and
- c) if the recipient dies or ceases to be an Eligible Person due to a disability, any outstanding Award must expire on the earlier of 12 months after the termination date and the original expiry date of such Award.

SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

The following table sets out equity compensation plan information as at May 31, 2024.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plan (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plan approved by securityholders	2,400,000	\$0.31	8,483,352 ⁽¹⁾
Equity compensation plans not approved by securityholders	Nil	N/A	Nil
Total	2,400,000	N/A	8,483,352

Note:

(1) The maximum number of options available for grant under the Plan is 10,883,352.

The Plan is the Company’s only equity compensation plan. For material features of the Plan, please see “Stock Option Plan” above.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Board of Directors

The Board will consist of four Directors, three of whom are independent. Except for Stewart L. Blusson, who is the Company’s President, CEO and CFO, none of the other Directors is: (i) an Officer or employee of the Company; (ii) a party to a material contract with the Company or has a material interest in a transaction involving the Company; or (iii) the recipient of remuneration from the Company other than incentive stock options disclosed herein.

Directorships

As at the date hereof, none of the Directors are directors of other reporting issuers.

Orientation and Continuing Education

The Board provides ad hoc orientation for new Directors. All Directors receive a Director's manual containing a record of historical public information about the Company, copies of the Company's charters and other relevant information. The Board also arranges meetings with management to provide a review of the nature and operations of the Company.

The Board provides continuing education for directors on an ad hoc basis in respect of issues that are necessary for them to understand to meet their obligations as directors. All of the Directors are actively

involved in their respective areas of expertise, and they are encouraged to keep themselves current with industry trends and changes in legislation by liaising with management and the Company's counsel, attending industry-related events and other educational seminars. The cost of continuing education activities will be borne by the Company.

Ethical Business Conduct

The Board has adopted and maintains a code of ethics which is applicable to the Company's Directors, Officers and employees. The purpose of the code is to provide guidance and to prohibit unethical behavior with respect to issues such as conflicts of interest, confidentiality, whistleblowing, protection of corporate assets and opportunities, and compliance with laws and regulations. Furthermore, Directors are frequently reminded to consider whether they are in a conflict of interest by virtue of serving as directors or officers in other companies or holding an interest in a transaction or agreement. A Director in such circumstances is advised to disclose his or her interest in a transaction or agreement, and if the Board considers the interest to be material, such Director must abstain from discussing and voting on the matter.

Nomination of Directors

Given the small size of the Company and its early stage of development, the Board has not appointed a nomination committee or put in place formal procedure for the identification of potential Board candidates. Since the size of the Board is limited, the functions of such a committee can be served by the Board as a whole.

Compensation

The Board as a whole determines the compensation of the Directors and NEOs. Currently, it is the Board's policy to compensate its Directors and NEOs with equity options in order to align the interest of Directors with those of the Company's shareholders.

Other Board Committees

The Company has no committee other than its audit committee at this point.

Assessments

Members of the Board are expected to continually evaluate the effectiveness of the Board, its committees and fellow Directors by considering the accomplishment, or lack thereof, of the Company's goals. Furthermore, the Board is of the view that the Company's shareholders are the most important assessors of Board performance and that they provide the most effective, objective assessment of the Board's performance.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee's Charter

The Charter of the Audit Committee is attached as Appendix A to this Information Circular.

Composition of the Audit Committee

All three members of the Audit Committee — Stewart Blusson, Matthew Scoville and Melody Yiu — are financially literate, and except for Stewart Blusson who is the Company's President, CEO and CFO, are independent members of the committee.

Relevant Education and Experience

Stewart L. Blusson completed an undergraduate degree at the University of British Columbia (1960) and a doctorate in geology at the University of California, Berkeley (1964). As one of Canada's most successful exploration geologists, Dr. Blusson has many years of experience in managing public companies as an executive officer and director, and has during that time worked extensively with accountants and auditors in the preparation and analysis of financial statements.

Matthew Scoville commenced his career at Dominion Diamond Mines where he assumed diverse roles including serving on the Major Projects team at the Ekati diamond mine. Mr. Scoville then transitioned to Rio Tinto Exploration Canada, where he contributed his expertise to the FalCon Diamond Project. Currently, Matthew serves in a leadership role at a private equity firm headquartered in Scottsdale, Arizona. Mr. Scoville holds a bachelor's degree in Management from the University of British Columbia.

Melody Yiu is a corporate and securities lawyer with over a decade of experience advising public companies. She founded Connect Law Corporation in 2013 and previously practiced at other law firms in Vancouver. Ms. Yiu holds a juris doctor from the University of Toronto and a bachelor's degree in Commerce from the University of British Columbia.

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year was a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not adopted by the Board of Directors.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has the Company relied on the exemption in Section 2.4 of National Instrument 52-110 (the "Instrument"), or an exemption from the Instrument, in whole or in part, granted under Part 8 thereof.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee has not adopted any specific policies or procedures for the engagement of non-audit services. Generally, management is responsible for ensuring that any required non-audit services are performed in a timely manner, subject to review by the Board or the Audit Committee.

Exemption

The Company is relying on the exemption provided by Section 6.1 of the Instrument.

INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

None of the Directors, executive Officers or proposed nominees for election as Directors, executive Officers or their respective associates or affiliates, or other management of the Company is or has been indebted to the Company as at the date hereof.

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

Except as disclosed herein, no person: (a) who has been a Director or executive Officer at any time since the commencement of the Company's last financial year; (b) who is a proposed nominee for election as a Director; or (c) who is an associate or affiliate of a person included in subparagraphs (a) or (b), has any material interest, direct or indirect, by way of beneficial ownership of securities or otherwise, in matters to be acted upon at the Meeting other than the election of Directors and the appointment of auditors and as set out herein.

INTEREST OF INFORMED PERSONS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

To the knowledge of management of the Company, no informed person (a Director, Officer or holder of 10% or more of the Shares) or nominee for election as a Director or any associate or affiliate of any informed person or proposed Director has had any interest in any transaction which has materially affected or would materially affect the Company or any of its subsidiaries during the most recently completed financial year, or has any interest in any material transaction in the current year, other than as set out herein.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

Management functions of the Company are not to any substantial degree performed by a person or company other than the Directors or executive Officers.

OTHER BUSINESS

As of the date of this Information Circular, management is not aware of any other matters to come before the Meeting. The securities represented by the Proxy will be voted as directed by the holder, but if such direction is not made in respect of any matter, the Proxy will be voted as recommended by Management.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Financial information relating to the Company is provided in the Company's comparative financial statements and management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") for the financial year ended May 31, 2024. Shareholders may contact the Company to request copies of the financial statements and the MD&A.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this September 10, 2024

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

"Stewart Blusson"

Stewart Blusson
Director, President, CEO and CFO

Appendix A

Archon Minerals Limited AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

1. MANDATE

The primary mandate of the audit committee (the “Committee”) of the board of directors (the “Board”) of the Company is to assist the Board in overseeing the Company’s financial reporting and disclosure. This oversight includes:

- a) reviewing the financial statements and financial disclosure that is provided to shareholders and disseminated to the public;
- b) reviewing the systems of internal controls to ensure integrity in the financial reporting of the Company; and
- c) monitoring the independence and performance of the Company’s external auditors and reporting directly to the Board on the work of the external auditors.

2. COMPOSITION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE

- a) The Committee shall be comprised of at least three directors.
- b) The majority of the Committee members must be independent. A member of the Committee is independent if the member has no direct or indirect material relationship with an issuer. A material relationship means a relationship, which could, in the view of the issuer’s board of directors, reasonably interfere with the exercise of a member’s independent judgment.
- c) Every Committee member must be financially literate. Financial literacy is 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 issuer’s financial statements.
- d) The members of the Committee shall be appointed for one-year terms by the Board at its first meeting following the annual shareholders’ meeting. Members may serve for any number of consecutive terms.
- e) Unless the Board shall have appointed a chair of the Committee (the “Chair”), the members of the Committee shall elect a Chair, who may serve as such for any number of consecutive terms.
- f) The Board may at any time remove or replace any member of the Committee and may fill any vacancy of the Committee.

3. MEETINGS

- a) The Audit Committee will meet at least twice per year.
- b) The quorum for meetings shall be a majority of the members of the Committee, present in person or by telephone or other telecommunication device that permits all persons participating in the meeting to communicate with each other.

- c) The Audit Committee Chair will set the agenda for each meeting, after consulting with management and the external auditor. Agenda materials such as draft financial statements must be circulated to Audit Committee members for members to have a reasonable time to review the materials prior to the meeting.

4. RESPONSIBILITIES AND DUTIES OF THE COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee will perform the following duties:

External Auditor

- a) Select, evaluate and recommend to the Board, for shareholder approval, the external auditor to examine the Company's accounts, controls and financial statements, and verify the independence of such auditors;
- b) Evaluate, prior to the annual audit by external auditors, the scope and general extent of their review, including their engagement letter, and the compensation to be paid to the external auditors and recommend such payment to the Board;
- c) Obtain written confirmation from the external auditor that it is objective and independent within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct/Code of Ethics adopted by the provincial institute or order of Chartered Accountants to which it belongs;
- d) Review annually the performance of the external auditors who shall be ultimately accountable to the Board and the Committee as representatives of the shareholders of the Company;
- e) Recommend to the Board, if necessary, the replacement of the external auditor;
- f) Meet at least annually with the external auditors, independent of management, and report to the Board on such meetings;
- g) Pre-approve all audit and audit-related services and any non-audit services to be provided to the Company by the external auditor and the fees related thereto;

Financial Statements and Financial Information

- a) Review and discuss with management and the external auditor the annual audited financial statements of the Company and recommend their approval by the Board;
- b) Review and discuss with management, the quarterly financial statements and recommend their approval by the Board;
- c) Review and recommend to the Board for approval the financial content of the annual report;
- d) Review the process for the certification of financial statements by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer;
- e) Review the Company's management discussion and analysis, annual and interim earnings or financial disclosure press releases, and audit committee reports before the Company publicly discloses this information;
- f) Review annually with external auditors, the Company's accounting principles and the reasonableness of managements judgments and estimates as applied in its financial reporting;

- g) Review and consider any significant reports and recommendations issued by the external auditor, together with management's response, and the extent to which recommendations made by the external auditors have been implemented;

Risk Management, Internal Controls and Information Systems

- a) Review with the external auditors and with management, the general policies and procedures used by the Company with respect to internal accounting and financial controls;
- b) Review adequacy of security of information, information systems and recovery plans;
- c) Review management plans regarding any changes in accounting practices or policies and the financial impact thereof;
- d) Review with the external auditors and, if necessary, legal counsel, any litigation, claim or contingency, including tax assessments, that could have a material effect upon the financial position of the Company and the manner in which these matters are being disclosed in the financial statements;
- e) Consider and approve, if appropriate, changes to the Company's auditing and accounting principles and practices as suggested by the external auditors and management;
- f) Discuss with management and the external auditor correspondence with regulators, employee complaints, or published reports that raise material issues regarding the Company's financial statements or disclosure;
- g) Assisting management to identify the Company's principal business risks;
- h) Review the Company's insurance, including directors' and officers' coverage, and provide recommendations to the Board;

Other

- a) Review and update this Charter annually;
- b) Review Company loans to employees/consultants;
- c) Review any related party transactions; and
- d) Conduct special reviews and/or other assignments from time to time as requested by the Board.

5. PROCESS FOR HANDLING COMPLAINTS REGARDING FINANCIAL MATTERS

- a) The Audit Committee shall establish a procedure for the receipt, retention and follow-up of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal controls, financial reporting, or auditing matters.
- b) The Audit Committee shall ensure that any procedure for receiving complaints regarding accounting, internal controls, financial reporting, or auditing matters will allow the confidential and anonymous submission of concerns by employees.

6. REPORTING

The Audit Committee will report to the Board on:

- a) The external auditor's independence;
- b) The performance of the external auditor and the Audit Committee's recommendations;
- c) Regarding the reappointment or termination of the external auditor;
- d) The adequacy of the Company's internal controls and disclosure controls;
- e) The Audit Committee's review of the annual and interim financial statements;
- f) The Audit Committee's review of the annual and interim management discussion and analysis;
- g) The Company's compliance with legal and regulatory matters to the extent they affect the financial statements of the Company; and
- h) All other material matters dealt with by the Audit Committee.

7. AUTHORITY OF THE COMMITTEE

- a) The Audit Committee will have the resources and authority appropriate to discharge its duties and responsibilities. The Audit Committee may at any time retain outside financial, legal or other advisors at the expense of the Company without approval of management.
- b) The external auditor will report directly to the Audit Committee.

Appendix B

PROPOSED ARTICLES OF THE COMPANY
(attached)

Amended & Restated Articles of Incorporation of
Archon Minerals Limited
 Effective from: October 11, 2024

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Part 1 INTERPRETATION

1.1 Definitions

In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) **“appropriate person”** has the meaning assigned in the *Securities Transfer Act*;
- (2) **“board of directors”, “directors”** and **“board”** mean the directors or sole director of the Company for the time being;
- (3) **“Business Corporations Act”** means the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) from time to time in force and all amendments thereto and includes all regulations and amendments thereto made pursuant to that Act;
- (4) **“Company”** means Archon Minerals Limited;
- (5) **“Interpretation Act”** means the *Interpretation Act* (British Columbia) from time to time in force and all amendments thereto and includes all regulations and amendments thereto made pursuant to that Act;
- (6) **“legal personal representative”** means the personal or other legal representative of a shareholder;
- (7) **“protected purchaser”** has the meaning assigned in the *Securities Transfer Act*;
- (8) **“registered address”** of a shareholder means the shareholder’s address as recorded in the central securities register;
- (9) **“seal”** means the seal of the Company, if any;

- (10) **“securities legislation”** means statutes concerning the regulation of securities markets and trading in securities and the regulations, rules, forms and schedules under those statutes, all as amended from time to time, and the blanket rulings and orders, as amended from time to time, issued by the securities commissions or similar regulatory authorities appointed under or pursuant to those statutes; **“Canadian securities legislation”** means the securities legislation in any province or territory of Canada and includes the *Securities Act* (British Columbia); and **“U.S. securities legislation”** means the securities legislation in the federal jurisdiction of the United States and in any state of the United States and includes the *Securities Act of 1933* and the *Securities Exchange Act of 1934*;
- (11) **“Securities Transfer Act”** means the *Securities Transfer Act* (British Columbia) from time to time in force and all amendments thereto and includes all regulations and amendments thereto made pursuant to that Act.

1.2 Business Corporations Act and Interpretation Act Definitions Applicable

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

Part 2 SHARES AND SHARE CERTIFICATES

2.1 Authorized Share Structure

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

2.2 Form of Share Certificate

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

2.3 Shareholder Entitled to Certificate or Acknowledgment

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

2.4 Delivery by Mail

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

2.5 Replacement of Worn Out or Defaced Certificate or Acknowledgement

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

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

2.6 Replacement of Lost, Destroyed or Wrongfully Taken Certificate

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

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

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

2.7 Recovery of New Share Certificate

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

2.8 Splitting Share Certificates

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

2.9 Certificate Fee

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

2.10 Recognition of Trusts

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

by a court of competent jurisdiction) any other rights in respect of any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the shareholder.

Part 3 ISSUE OF SHARES

3.1 Directors Authorized

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

3.2 Commissions and Discounts

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

3.3 Brokerage

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

3.4 Conditions of Issue

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

- (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 Section 3.1.

3.5 Share Purchase Warrants and Rights

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

Part 4 SHARE REGISTERS

4.1 Central Securities Register

As required by and subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company must maintain a central securities register. 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.

Part 5 SHARE TRANSFERS

5.1 Registering Transfers

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

- (1) the Company or the transfer agent or registrar for the class or series of share to be transferred has received:
 - (a) in the case where the Company has issued a share certificate in respect of the share to be transferred, that share certificate and a written instrument of transfer (which may be on a separate document or endorsed on the share certificate) made by the shareholder or other appropriate person or by an agent who has actual authority to act on behalf of that person;
 - (b) in the case of a share that is not represented by a share certificate (including an uncertificated share within the meaning of the *Business Corporations Act* and including the case where the Company has issued a non-transferable written acknowledgment of the shareholder's right to obtain a share certificate in respect of the share to be transferred), a written instrument of transfer made by the shareholder or other appropriate person or by an agent who has actual authority to act on behalf of that person; and
 - (c) such other evidence, if any, as the Company or the transfer agent or registrar for the class or series of share to be transferred may require to prove the title of the transferor or the transferor's right to transfer the share, that the written instrument of transfer is genuine and authorized and that the transfer is rightful or to a protected purchaser.
- (2) all the preconditions for a transfer of a share under the *Securities Transfer Act* have been met and the Company is required under the *Securities Transfer Act* to register the transfer.

5.2 Waivers of Requirements for Transfer

The Company may waive any of the requirements or preconditions set out in Section 5.1.

5.3 Form of Instrument of Transfer

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

5.4 Transferor Remains Shareholder

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

5.5 Signing of Instrument of Transfer

If a shareholder or other appropriate person or an agent who has actual authority to act on behalf of that person signs an instrument of transfer in respect of shares registered in the name of the shareholder, the signed instrument of transfer constitutes a complete and sufficient authority to the Company and its directors, officers and agents to register the number of shares specified in the instrument of transfer or specified in any other manner, or, if no number is specified but share certificates are deposited with the instrument of transfer, all the shares represented by such share certificates:

- (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.

5.6 Enquiry as to Title Not Required

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

5.7 Transfer Fee

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

Part 6 TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

6.1 Legal Personal Representative Recognized on Death

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

6.2 Rights of Legal Personal Representative

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

Part 7 ACQUISITION OF COMPANY'S SHARES

7.1 Company Authorized to Purchase or Otherwise Acquire Shares

Subject to Section 7.2, the special rights or restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares 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 determined by the directors.

7.2 No Purchase, Redemption or Other Acquisition When Insolvent

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

- (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, Redeemed or Otherwise Acquired 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.

Part 8 BORROWING POWERS

8.1 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 the directors 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 the directors 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.

Part 9 ALTERATIONS

9.1 Alteration of Authorized Share Structure

Subject to Section 9.2 and the *Business Corporations Act*, the board may:

- (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 or Restrictions

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the board may:

- (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 board may authorize an alteration to its Notice of Articles to change the Company's name, or to adopt or change any translation of that name.

9.4 Other Alterations

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

Part 10 MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

10.1 Annual General Meetings

Unless an annual general meeting is deferred or waived in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company must hold an annual general meeting at least once in each calendar year and not more than 15 months after the last annual reference date, at such time and place as may be determined by the directors.

10.2 Resolution Instead of Annual General Meeting

If all the shareholders who are entitled to vote at an annual general meeting consent by a unanimous resolution to all of the business that is required to be transacted at that annual general meeting, the annual general meeting is deemed to have been held on the date of the unanimous resolution. The shareholders must, in any unanimous resolution passed under this Section 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 Date, Time and Location of Meeting

The directors shall determine the date, time and location (if applicable) for any meeting of shareholders. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in these Articles, a meeting of shareholders may be held by means of a teleconference communication system or a video conference communication system, or any other similar electronic communication facility, that permits all shareholders participating in such meeting to communicate with each other during the meeting and to vote their shares.

10.4 Notice for Meetings of Shareholders

The Company must send notice of the date, time and location of any meeting of shareholders (including, without limitation, any notice specifying the intention to propose a resolution as an exceptional resolution, a special resolution or a special separate resolution and any notice to consider approving an amalgamation into a foreign jurisdiction, an arrangement or the adoption of an amalgamation agreement, and any notice of a general meeting, class meeting or series meeting), in the manner provided in these Articles, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by ordinary resolution (whether previous notice of the resolution has been given or not), to each shareholder entitled to attend the meeting, to each director and to the auditor of the Company, unless these Articles otherwise provide, at least the following number of days before the meeting:

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

10.5 Notice of Resolution to Which Shareholders May Dissent

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

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

10.6 Record Date for Notice

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

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

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

10.7 Record Date for Voting

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

10.8 Failure to Give Notice and Waiver of Notice

The accidental omission to send notice of any meeting of shareholders to, or the non-receipt of any notice by, any of the persons entitled to notice does not invalidate any proceedings at that meeting. Any person entitled to notice of a meeting of shareholders may, in writing or otherwise, waive that entitlement or agree to reduce the period of that notice. Attendance of a person at a meeting of shareholders is a waiver of entitlement to notice of the meeting unless that person attends the meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the grounds that the meeting is not lawfully called.

10.9 Notice of Special Business at Meetings of Shareholders

If a meeting of shareholders is to consider special business within the meaning of Section 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.

Part 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) the setting of the remuneration of an auditor;
- (h) business arising out of a report of the directors not requiring the passing of a special resolution or an exceptional resolution;
- (i) 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 general meeting of shareholders is two-thirds of the votes cast on the resolution.

11.3 Quorum

Subject to the special rights or restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares and to Section 11.4, the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of shareholders is two persons who are, or who represent by proxy, shareholders who, in the aggregate, hold at least 5% of the issued shares entitled to be voted at the meeting.

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 Persons Entitled to Attend Meeting

In addition to those persons who are entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders, the only other persons entitled to be present at the meeting are the directors, the president (if any), the secretary (if any), the assistant secretary (if any), any lawyer for the Company, the auditor of the Company, any persons invited to be present at the meeting by the directors or by the chair of the meeting and any persons entitled or required under the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles to be present at the meeting; but if any of those persons does attend the meeting, that person is not to be counted in the quorum and is not entitled to vote at the meeting unless that person is a shareholder or proxy holder entitled to vote at the meeting.

11.6 Requirement of Quorum

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

11.7 Lack of Quorum

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

- (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 Section 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 of shareholders or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting of shareholders except that, when a meeting is adjourned for 30 days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting must be given as in the case of the original meeting.

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

11.17 Manner of Taking Poll

Subject to Section 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 No Demand for Poll on Election of Chair

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

11.22 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 the 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.

Part 12 VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS

12.1 Number of Votes by Shareholder or by Shares

Subject to any special rights or restrictions attached to any shares and to the restrictions imposed on joint shareholders under Section 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 of shareholders, 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 of shareholders, personally or by proxy, and more than one of them votes in respect of that share, then only the vote of the joint shareholder present whose name stands first on the central securities register in respect of the share will be counted.

12.4 Legal Personal Representatives as Joint Shareholders

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

12.5 Representative of a Corporate Shareholder

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

- (1) for that purpose, the instrument appointing a representative must be received:
 - (a) at the registered office of the Company or at any other place specified, in the notice calling the meeting, for the receipt of proxies, at least the number of business days specified in the notice for the receipt of proxies, or if no number of days is specified, two business days before the day set for the holding of the meeting or any adjourned meeting; or
 - (b) at the meeting or any adjourned meeting, by the chair of the meeting or adjourned meeting or by a person designated by the chair of the meeting or adjourned meeting;
- (2) if a representative is appointed under this Section 12.5:
 - (a) the representative is entitled to exercise in respect of and at that meeting the same rights on behalf of the corporation that the representative represents as that corporation could

exercise if it were a shareholder who is an individual, including, without limitation, the right to appoint a proxy holder; and

- (b) the representative, if present at the meeting, is to be counted for the purpose of forming a quorum and is deemed to be a shareholder present in person at the meeting.

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

12.6 When Proxy Holder Need Not Be Shareholder

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

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

12.7 When Proxy Provisions Do Not Apply to the Company

If and for so long as the Company is a public company or is a pre-existing reporting company which has the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions as part of these Articles or to which the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions apply, Sections 12.8 to 12.16 apply only insofar as they are not inconsistent with any Canadian securities legislation applicable to the Company, any U.S. securities legislation applicable to the Company or any rules of an exchange on which securities of the Company are listed.

12.8 Appointment of Proxy Holders

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

12.9 Alternate Proxy Holders

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

12.10 Deposit of Proxy

A proxy for a meeting of shareholders must:

- (1) be received at the registered office of the Company or at any other place specified, in the notice calling the meeting, for the receipt of proxies, at least the number of business days specified in the notice, or if no number of days is specified, two business days before the day set for the holding of the meeting or any adjourned meeting; or

- (2) unless the notice provides otherwise, be received at the meeting or any adjourned meeting, by the chair of the meeting or adjourned meeting or by a person designated by the chair of the meeting or adjourned meeting.

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

12.11 Validity of Proxy Vote

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

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

12.12 Form of Proxy

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

[name of company](the “Company”)

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

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

Signed *[month, day, year]*

[Signature of shareholder]

[Name of shareholder—printed]

12.13 Revocation of Proxy

Subject to Section 12.14, every proxy may be revoked by an instrument in writing that 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 or any adjourned meeting at which the proxy is to be used; or
- (2) at the meeting or any adjourned meeting by the chair of the meeting or adjourned meeting, before any vote in respect of which the proxy has been given has been taken.

12.14 Revocation of Proxy Must Be Signed

An instrument referred to in Section 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 Section 12.5.

12.15 Chair May Determine Validity of Proxy

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

12.16 Production of Evidence of Authority to Vote

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

Part 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 Section 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 Section 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 Section 14.4.

13.2 Change in Number of Directors

If the number of directors is set under Section 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, subject to Section 14.8, 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 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.

Part 14 ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

14.1 Election at Annual General Meeting

At every annual general meeting and in every unanimous resolution contemplated by Section 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 Section 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 Section 10.2, to elect or appoint any directors;

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

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

14.4 Places of Retiring Directors Not Filled

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

14.5 Directors May Fill Casual Vacancies

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

14.6 Remaining Directors' Power to Act

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

14.7 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 Sections 13.1 and 13.2, between annual general meetings or unanimous resolutions contemplated by Section 10.2, the directors may appoint one or more additional directors, but the number of additional directors appointed under this Section 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 Section 14.8.

Any director so appointed ceases to hold office immediately before the next election or appointment of directors under Section 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 Section 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.

Part 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.

Part 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.

Part 17 INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

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.

Part 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:

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

if all directors participating in the meeting, whether in person or by telephone or other communications medium, are able to communicate with each other. A director who participates in a meeting in a manner contemplated by this Section 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 Section 18.1 or as provided in Section 18.7, reasonable notice of each meeting of the directors, specifying the place, day and time of that meeting must be given to each of the directors and the alternate directors by any method set out in Section 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 or, 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. Attendance of a director or alternate director at a meeting of the directors is a waiver of notice of the meeting unless that director or alternate director attends the meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the grounds that the meeting is not lawfully called.

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 have not made such a disclosure consents in writing to the resolution.

A consent in writing under this Section 18.12 may be by any written instrument, fax, e-mail or any other method of transmitting legibly recorded messages in which the consent of the director is evidenced, whether or not the signature of the director is included in the record. A consent in writing may be in two or more counterparts which together are deemed to constitute one consent in writing. A resolution of the directors or of any committee of the directors passed in accordance with this Section 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 the directors or of the committee of the directors and to be as valid and effective as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors or of the committee of the directors that satisfies all the requirements of the *Business Corporations Act* and all the requirements of these Articles relating to meetings of the directors or of a committee of the directors.

Part 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 during the intervals between meetings of the board of directors all of the directors' powers are delegated to the executive committee, 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 Section 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 Section 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 Section 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 Section 19.1 or 19.2:

- (1) the committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper;
- (2) the committee may elect a chair of its meetings but, if no chair of a meeting is elected, or if at a meeting the chair of the meeting is not present within 15 minutes after the time set for holding the meeting, the directors present who are members of the committee may choose one of their number to chair the meeting;
- (3) a majority of the members of the committee constitutes a quorum of the committee; and

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

Part 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) delegate to the officer any of the powers exercisable by the directors on such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as the directors think fit; and
- (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.

Part 21 INDEMNIFICATION

21.1 Definitions

In this Part 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

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 Section 21.2.

21.3 Permitted Indemnification

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 or, if applicable, any former *Companies Act* or former Articles, does not invalidate any indemnity to which he or she is entitled under this Part 21.

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.

Part 22 DIVIDENDS

22.1 Payment of Dividends Subject to Special Rights

The provisions of this Part 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* and the rights of the holders of the issued shares of the Company, the directors may from time to time declare and authorize payment of such dividends as they may consider appropriate.

22.3 No Notice Required

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

22.4 Record Date

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

22.5 Manner of Paying Dividend

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

22.6 Settlement of Difficulties

If any difficulty arises in regard to a distribution under Section 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 money in substitution for all or any part of the specific assets to which any shareholders are entitled may be paid 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 money 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 registered address of the shareholder, or in the case of joint shareholders, to the registered address of the joint shareholder who is first named on the central securities register, or to the person and to the address the shareholder or joint shareholders may direct in writing. 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 Retained Earnings or Surplus

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

Part 23 RECORDS AND AUDITOR

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.

23.3 Remuneration of Auditor

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

23.4 Change of Registered and Records Office

The president or chief executive officer of the Company may authorize a change of address for one or both of the mailing address and delivery address of one or both of the Company's registered office and records office, but such authority may be revoked by the board at any time.

Part 24 NOTICES

24.1 Method of Giving Notice

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

- (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) unless the intended recipient is the auditor of the Company, sending the record by fax to the fax number provided by the intended recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;
- (4) unless the intended recipient is the auditor of the Company, sending the record by e-mail to the e-mail address provided by the intended recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;
- (5) making the record available for public electronic access in accordance with the procedures referred to as "notice-and-access" under National Instrument 54-101 and National Instrument 51-102, as applicable, of the Canadian Securities Administrators, or in accordance with any similar electronic delivery or access method permitted by applicable securities legislation from time to time; or
- (6) physical delivery to the intended recipient.

24.2 Deemed Receipt

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

- (1) mailed to a person by ordinary mail to the applicable address for that person referred to in Section 24.1 is deemed to be received by the person to whom it was mailed on the day (Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted) following the date of mailing;
- (2) faxed to a person to the fax number provided by that person referred to in Section 24.1 is deemed to be received by the person to whom it was faxed on the day it was faxed;
- (3) e-mailed to a person to the e-mail address provided by that person referred to in Section 24.1 is deemed to be received by the person to whom it was e-mailed on the day it was e-mailed; and
- (4) made available for public electronic access in accordance with the "notice-and-access" or similar delivery procedures referred to in section 24.1(5) is deemed to be received by the recipient on the day that it was made available for public electronic access.

24.3 Certificate of Sending

A certificate signed by the secretary, if any, or other officer of the Company or of any other corporation acting in that capacity on behalf of the Company stating that a notice, statement, report or other record was sent in accordance with Section 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 such record to the joint shareholder first named in the central securities register in respect of the share.

24.5 Notice to Legal Personal Representatives and Trustees

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

- (1) mailing the record, addressed to them:
 - (a) by name, by the title of the legal personal representative of the deceased or incapacitated shareholder, by the title of trustee of the bankrupt shareholder or by any similar description; and

- (b) at the address, if any, supplied to the Company for that purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled; or
- (2) if an address referred to in paragraph (1)(b) has not been supplied to the Company, by giving the notice in a manner in which it might have been given if the death, bankruptcy or incapacity had not occurred.

24.6 Undelivered Notices

If on two consecutive occasions, a notice, statement, report or other record is sent to a shareholder pursuant to Section 24.1 and on each of those occasions any such record is returned because the shareholder cannot be located, the Company shall not be required to send any further records to the shareholder until the shareholder informs the Company in writing of his or her new address.

Part 25 SEAL

25.1 Who May Attest Seal

Except as provided in Sections 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 has only 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 Section 25.1, the impression of the seal may be attested by the signature of any director or officer or the signature of any other person as may be determined by the directors.

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 such persons as are authorized under Section 25.1 to attest the Company's seal may in writing authorize such person to cause the seal to be impressed on such definitive or interim share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities by the use of such dies. Share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities to which the seal has been so impressed are for all purposes deemed to be under and to bear the seal impressed on them.

25.4 Execution of Documents Generally

The directors may from time to time by resolution appoint any one or more persons, officers or directors for the purpose of executing any instrument, document or agreement in the name of and on

behalf of the Company for which the seal need not be affixed, and if no such person, officer or director is appointed, then any one officer or director of the Company may execute such instrument, document or agreement.

Part 26 PROHIBITIONS

26.1 Definitions

In this Part 26:

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

26.2 Application

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

26.3 Consent Required for Transfer of Shares or Transfer Restricted Securities

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