



1400 – 1111 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 4M3 Canada
Telephone: 604-687-4719 / Fax: 604-687-4778
Website: www.poweramericascorp.com

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL AND SPECIAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an Annual General and Special Meeting of holders of common shares of **Victory Ventures Inc.** (the "Company") will be held at **Suite 1400, 1111 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 4M3** on **August 18, 2017 at 10:00 a.m.**, for the following purposes:

1. Receive the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended September 30, 2016;
2. Appoint DMCL, LLP, Chartered Accountants as the auditors of the Company for the ensuing year and to authorize the board of directors to fix their remuneration;
3. Fix the number of directors at five (5) and elect the board of directors for the ensuing year;
4. Approve the Company's Stock Option Plan;
5. To consider and, if thought fit, approve a special resolution to adopt new articles for the Company (the "New Articles") which would replace the Company's current Articles (the "Existing Articles"), as described in the accompanying Information Circular;
6. To consider, and if thought fit, approve a special resolution to include certain advance notice provisions for the nomination of directors by shareholders in certain circumstances to the New Articles or the Existing Articles (as applicable), as described in the accompanying Information Circular; and
7. Transact such other business as may be properly brought before the Meeting or any adjournment(s) thereof.

DATED this 24th day of July, 2017.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

"Jeffrey Cocks"

Jeffrey Cocks, President & CEO



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MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR

Containing information as at the Record Date, July 14, 2017
(unless otherwise noted)

PERSONS MAKING THE SOLICITATION

This Information Circular is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by management of **Power Americas Minerals Corp.** (formerly Victory Ventures Inc.) (the "Company") for use at the Annual General and Special Meeting of Shareholders (the "Meeting") to be held on **August 18, 2017** at the time and place and for the purposes set forth in the accompanying Notice of Meeting. While it is expected the solicitation will be primarily by mail, proxies may be solicited personally or by telephone by directors, officers and employees of the Company. All costs of this solicitation will be borne by the Company. The contents and the sending of this Information Circular have been approved by the Directors of the Company.

APPOINTMENT OF PROXYHOLDER

The purpose of a proxy is to designate persons who will vote the proxy on a shareholder's behalf in accordance with the instructions given by the shareholder in the proxy. The persons whose names are printed in the enclosed form of proxy are officers or Directors of the Company (the "Management Proxyholders"). A shareholder has the right to appoint a person other than a Management Proxyholder, to represent the shareholder at the Meeting by striking out the names of the Management Proxyholders and by inserting the desired person's name in the blank space provided or by executing a proxy in a form similar to the enclosed form. A proxyholder need not be a shareholder.

PROXIES AND VOTING RIGHTS

Management Solicitation

The solicitation of proxies by the Company will be conducted by mail and may be supplemented by telephone or other personal contact to be made without special compensation by the directors, officers and employees of the Company. The Company does not reimburse shareholders, nominees or agents for costs incurred in obtaining from their principals authorization to execute forms of proxy, except that the Company has requested brokers and nominees who hold stock in their respective names to furnish this proxy material to their customers, and the Company will reimburse such brokers and nominees for their related out of pocket expenses. No solicitation will be made by specially engaged employees or soliciting agents. The cost of solicitation will be borne by the Company. No person has been authorized to give any information or to make any representation other than as contained in this Information Circular in connection with the solicitation of proxies. If given or made, such information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the Company. The delivery of this Information Circular shall not create, under any circumstances, any implication that there has been no change in the information set forth herein since the date of this Information Circular. This Information Circular does not constitute the solicitation of a proxy by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such solicitation is not authorized, or in which the person making such solicitation is not qualified to do so, or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such an offer of solicitation.

Appointment of Proxy

Registered shareholders are entitled to vote at the Meeting. A shareholder is entitled to one vote for each common share that such shareholder holds on the record date of **July 14, 2017** (the "**Record Date**") on the resolutions to be voted upon at the Meeting, and any other matter to come before the Meeting. The persons named as proxyholders (the "**Designated Persons**") in the enclosed form of proxy are directors and/or officers of the Company.

A SHAREHOLDER HAS THE RIGHT TO APPOINT A PERSON OR COMPANY (WHO NEED NOT BE A SHAREHOLDER) TO ATTEND AND ACT FOR OR ON BEHALF OF THAT SHAREHOLDER AT THE MEETING, OTHER THAN THE DESIGNATED PERSONS NAMED IN THE ENCLOSED FORM OF PROXY.

TO EXERCISE THE RIGHT, THE SHAREHOLDER MAY DO SO BY STRIKING OUT THE PRINTED NAMES AND INSERTING THE NAME OF SUCH OTHER PERSON AND, IF DESIRED, AN ALTERNATE TO SUCH PERSON, IN THE BLANK SPACE PROVIDED IN THE FORM OF PROXY. SUCH SHAREHOLDER SHOULD NOTIFY THE NOMINEE OF THE APPOINTMENT, OBTAIN THE NOMINEE'S CONSENT TO ACT AS PROXY AND SHOULD PROVIDE INSTRUCTION TO THE NOMINEE ON HOW THE SHAREHOLDER'S SHARES SHOULD BE VOTED. THE NOMINEE SHOULD BRING PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION TO THE MEETING.

In order to be voted, the completed form of proxy must be received by the Company's registrar and transfer agent, Computershare Investor Services Inc. (the "**Transfer Agent**") at their offices located at 8th Floor, 100 University Avenue Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2Y1, by mail or fax, at least 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays recognized in the Province of British Columbia) prior to the scheduled time of the Meeting, or any adjournment or postponement thereof. A proxy may not be valid unless it is dated and signed by the shareholder who is giving it or by that shareholder's attorney-in-fact duly authorized by that shareholder in writing or, in the case of a corporation, dated and executed by a duly authorized officer or attorney-in-fact for the corporation. If a form of proxy is executed by an attorney-in-fact for an individual shareholder or joint shareholders, or by an officer or attorney-in-fact for a corporate shareholder, the instrument so empowering the officer or attorney-in-fact, as the case may be, or a notarially certified copy thereof, must accompany the form of proxy.

Voting By Internet Or Telephone

Shareholders may use the internet site at www.investorvote.com to transmit their voting instructions or the telephone by calling (866) 732-8683 (toll free). Shareholders should have the Instrument of Proxy in hand when they access the web site or telephone voting. Shareholders will be prompted to enter their Control Number, which is located on the Instrument of Proxy. If Shareholders vote by internet or telephone, their vote must be received not later than 10:00 a.m. (Vancouver time) on August 16, 2017 or 48 hours prior to the time of any adjournment of the Meeting. The website or telephone may be used to appoint a proxy holder to attend and vote on a Shareholder's behalf at the Meeting and to convey a Shareholder's voting instructions. Please note that if a Shareholder appoints a proxy holder and submits their voting instructions and subsequently wishes to change their appointment, a Shareholder may resubmit their proxy and/or voting direction, prior to the deadline noted above. When resubmitting a proxy, the most recently submitted proxy will be recognized as the only valid one, and all previous proxies submitted will be disregarded and considered as revoked, provided that the last proxy is submitted by the deadline noted above.

Notice And Access

The Company is **not** sending the Meeting materials to shareholders using "notice-and-access", as defined under NI 54-101.

Revocation of Proxies

A shareholder who has given a proxy may revoke it at any time before it is exercised by an instrument in writing (a) executed by that shareholder or by that shareholder's attorney-in-fact authorized in writing or, where the shareholder is a corporation, by a duly authorized officer of, or attorney-in-fact for, the corporation and (b) delivered either: (i) to the Company at the address set forth above, at any time up to and including the last business day preceding the day of the Meeting or, if adjourned or postponed, any reconvening thereof, (ii) to the Chairman of the Meeting prior to the vote on matters covered by the proxy on the day of the Meeting or, if adjourned or postponed, any reconvening thereof, or (iii) in any other manner provided by law. Also, a proxy will automatically be revoked by either: (a) attendance at the Meeting and participation in a poll (ballot) by a shareholder, or (b) submission of a subsequent proxy in accordance with the foregoing procedures. A revocation of a proxy does not affect any matter on which a vote has been taken prior to any such revocation.

Voting of Common Shares and Proxies and Exercise of Discretion by Designated Persons

A shareholder may indicate the manner in which the Designated Persons are to vote with respect to a matter to be voted upon at the Meeting by marking the appropriate space. If the instructions as to voting indicated in the proxy are certain, the common shares represented by the proxy will be voted in accordance with the instructions given in the proxy. If the shareholder specifies a choice in the proxy with respect to a matter to be acted upon, then the common shares represented will be voted on that matter accordingly. **The common shares represented by a proxy will be voted in accordance with the instructions of the shareholder on any ballot that may be called for and if the shareholder specifies a choice with respect to any matter to be acted upon, the common shares will be voted accordingly.**

IF NO CHOICE IS SPECIFIED IN THE PROXY WITH RESPECT TO A MATTER TO BE ACTED UPON, THE PROXY CONFERS DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY WITH RESPECT TO THAT MATTER UPON THE DESIGNATED PERSONS NAMED IN THE FORM OF PROXY. IT IS INTENDED THAT THE DESIGNATED PERSONS WILL VOTE THE COMMON SHARES REPRESENTED BY THE PROXY IN FAVOUR OF EACH MATTER IDENTIFIED IN THE PROXY AND FOR THE NOMINEES OF THE COMPANY'S BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR DIRECTORS AND AUDITOR.

The enclosed form of proxy confers discretionary authority upon the persons named therein with respect to other matters which may properly come before the Meeting, including any amendments or variations to any matters identified in the Notice, and with respect to other matters which may properly come before the Meeting. At the date of this Information Circular, management of the Company is not aware of any such amendments, variations, or other matters to come before the Meeting.

In the case of abstentions from, or withholding of, the voting of the common shares on any matter, the common shares that are the subject of the abstention or withholding will be counted for determination of a quorum, but will not be counted as affirmative or negative on the matter to be voted upon.

ADVICE TO BENEFICIAL SHAREHOLDERS

The information set out in this section is of significant importance to those shareholders who do not hold shares in their own name. Shareholders who do not hold their shares in their own name (referred to in this Information Circular as "Beneficial Shareholders") should note that only proxies deposited by shareholders whose names appear on the records of the Company as the registered holders of common shares can be recognized and acted upon at the Meeting.

If common shares are listed in an account statement provided to a shareholder by a broker, then in almost all cases those common shares will not be registered in the shareholder's name on the records of the Company. Such common shares will more likely be registered under the names of the shareholder's broker or an agent of that broker. In the United States, the vast majority of such common shares are registered under the name of Cede &

Co. as nominee for The Depository Trust Company (which acts as depository for many U.S. brokerage firms and custodian banks), and in Canada, under the name of CDS & Co. (the registration name for The Canadian Depository for Securities Limited, which acts as nominee for many Canadian brokerage firms). **Beneficial Shareholders should ensure that instructions respecting the voting of their common shares are communicated to the appropriate person well in advance of the Meeting.**

The Company does not have access to names of Beneficial Shareholders. Applicable regulatory policy requires intermediaries/brokers to seek voting instructions from Beneficial Shareholders in advance of shareholders' meetings. Every intermediary/broker has its own mailing procedures and provides its own return instructions to clients, which should be carefully followed by Beneficial Shareholders in order to ensure that their common shares are voted at the Meeting. The form of proxy supplied to a Beneficial Shareholder by its broker (or the agent of the broker) is similar to the Form of Proxy provided to registered shareholders by the Company. However, its purpose is limited to instructing the registered shareholder (the broker or agent of the broker) how to vote on behalf of the Beneficial Shareholder.

The majority of brokers now delegate responsibility for obtaining instructions from clients to Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc. ("**Broadridge**") in the United States and in Canada. Broadridge typically prepares a special voting instruction form, mails this form to the Beneficial Shareholders and asks for appropriate instructions regarding the voting of common shares to be voted at the Meeting. Beneficial Shareholders are requested to complete and return the voting instructions to Broadridge by mail or facsimile. Alternatively, Beneficial Shareholders can call a toll-free number and access Broadridge's dedicated voting website (each as noted on the voting instruction form) to deliver their voting instructions and to vote the common shares held by them. Broadridge then tabulates the results of all instructions received and provides appropriate instructions respecting the voting of shares to be represented at the Meeting. **A Beneficial Shareholder receiving a Broadridge voting instruction form cannot use that form as a proxy to vote common shares directly at the Meeting - the voting instruction form must be returned to Broadridge well in advance of the Meeting in order to have its common shares voted at the Meeting.**

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

Alternatively, a Beneficial Shareholder may request in writing that his or her broker send to the Beneficial Shareholder a legal proxy which would enable the Beneficial Shareholder to attend at the Meeting and vote his or her common shares. All references to shareholders in this Information Circular are to registered shareholders, unless specifically stated otherwise.

In the absence of such specification, the Common Shares will be voted in favour of the matters to be acted upon. The persons appointed under the Instrument of Proxy furnished by the Company are conferred with discretionary authority with respect to amendments or variations of those matters specified in the Instrument of Proxy and Notice of Annual General and Special Meeting. At the time of printing this Information Circular - Proxy Statement, management of the Company knows of no such amendment, variation or other matter.

VOTING SECURITIES, RECORD DATE AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF VOTING SECURITIES

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value, of which 95,216,000 common shares are issued and outstanding at July 14, 2017. The Board of Directors has fixed July 14, 2017 as the record date for the Meeting. Any Shareholder of record at the close of business on July 14, 2017 who

either personally attends the Meeting or who has completed and delivered a Proxy in the manner specified, 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 and senior officers of the Corporation, there are no persons who, or corporations which, beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over, Shares carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all outstanding Shares of the Corporation.

PARTICULARS OF MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON

A. Election of Directors

The Directors of the Company are elected at each annual meeting and hold office until the next annual meeting or until their successors are appointed. **In the absence of instructions to the contrary, the enclosed proxy will be voted for the nominees herein listed.**

Shareholder approval will be sought to fix the number of directors of the Company at five.

Management of the Company proposes to nominate each of the following persons for election as a Director. Information concerning such persons, as furnished by the individual nominees, is as follows:

Name, Position with the Company, Province and Country of Residence	Principal Occupation For Past Five Years	Previous Service as a Director	Number of Shares beneficially owned, controlled or directed (directly/indirectly)
Jeffrey Cocks <i>President, Chief Executive Officer and Director</i> British Columbia, Canada	President and Chief Executive Officer since January 9, 2017; President, West Isle Ventures Ltd. a private management company since 1994; Director, President & CEO of Nevada Canyon Gold Corp (formerly Tech Foundry Venture Inc.) since 2014; Director, Portola Resources Inc. (now Lithium Energi Exploration, Inc.) from June 2012 to January 2017; Director, Trinity Valley Energy Corp. from December 2016 to January 2017; Director, Walker River Resources Corp. from January 2012 to August 2013.	Since December 8, 2016	Nil

Name, Position with the Company, Province and Country of Residence	Principal Occupation For Past Five Years	Previous Service as a Director	Number of Shares beneficially owned, controlled or directed (directly/indirectly)
Howard Milne⁽¹⁾ <i>Vice President Business Development and Director, former President</i> British Columbia, Canada	Principal, HDM Capital Inc., a private management company. Vice President Business Development since December 8, 2016; formerly President of the Company from November 7, 2014 to January 9, 2017.	Since November 8, 2009	825,000 ⁽²⁾
James Place⁽¹⁾ <i>Director</i> British Columbia, Canada	Professional Geoscientist. Owner/Consultant, Geomorph Consulting 2001 to present; Director, President and CEO, Highbank Resources Ltd. since April, 2013; Director, Nomad Ventures Inc., since August 2014. Chief Geologist, ECL Environmental Solutions, 2011-2013.	Since June 2, 2016	40,000
Christopher Hobbs⁽¹⁾ <i>CFO, Director</i> Ontario, Canada	Chief Financial Officer of the Company since April 20, 2017. Certified Professional Accountant and member of CICA since October 1992; Investment banker, Industrial Alliance Securities Inc. April 2013 to March 2016; partner of Thought Launch Capital & Advisory since March 2016; Director and CFO, Portola Resources Inc. (now Lithium Energi Exploration, Inc.) since December 2012; Director and CFO, Trinity Valley Energy since November 2010.	Since January 9, 2017	Nil
Neil Pettigrew <i>Director</i> Ontario, Canada	Professional Geologist and member of APGP (Ontario) since May, 2007; Vice President of Exploration, PC Gold Inc. from February 2008 to November 2015; President & CEO, Fairmont Resources Inc. from February 2012 to April 2014. Director, Fairmont Resources Inc. from February 2012 to present.	Since April 20, 2017	Nil

⁽¹⁾ Member of the Audit Committee, effective January 9, 2017.

⁽²⁾ Shares beneficially owned, controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, as at July 14, 2017, based upon information furnished to the Company by individual Directors. Unless otherwise indicated, such Shares are held directly.

⁽³⁾ Held indirectly in the name of West Isle Ventures Ltd.

The terms of the foregoing director and officer appointments shall expire at the next annual shareholders meeting.

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017 the Company had one committee, the audit committee (the "Audit Committee") whose members were Howard Milne, James Place and Chris Hobbs. See "Audit Committee and Corporate Governance" herein.

Except as provided herein, to the knowledge of the Company, no proposed director:

- (a) is, as at the date of the Information Circular, or has been, within 10 years before the date of the Information Circular, a director, chief executive officer ("CEO") or chief financial officer ("CFO") of any company (including the Company) that:
 - (i) was the subject, while the proposed director was acting in the capacity as director, CEO or CFO of such company, of a cease trade or similar order or 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, except as noted below; or
 - (ii) was subject to a cease trade or similar order or 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, that was issued after the proposed director ceased to be a director, CEO or CFO but which resulted from an event that occurred while the proposed director was acting in the capacity as director, CEO or CFO of such company, except as noted below; or
- (b) is, as at the date of this Information Circular, or has been within 10 years before the date of the information 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; or
- (c) has, within the 10 years before the date of this Information 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; or
- (d) 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
- (e) been subject to any 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.

Mr. Cocks is a former director of Northern Star Mining Corp., which on January 24, 2011 filed an assignment in bankruptcy under the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* (Canada), which included its subsidiary, Jake Resources Inc.

B. Appointment and Remuneration Of Auditors

Shareholders will be asked to vote for the re-appointment of Dale Matheson Carr-Hilton LaBonte ("DMCL") LLP, Chartered Accountants, as the auditors of the Company to hold office until the next annual meeting of the Shareholders at a remuneration to be fixed by the board of directors. DMCL LLP, Chartered Accountants has served as auditor since 2010.

C. Annual Approval of Rolling Stock Option Plan

Shareholders will be asked to approve the following ordinary resolution:

"BE IT RESOLVED, as an ordinary resolution of the Shareholders of the Company, that the Company's Stock Option Plan pursuant to which the Directors may, from time to time, authorize the issuance of options to Directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company, to a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares at the time of the grant, with a maximum of 5% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares being reserved to any one person on a yearly basis, be and it is hereby approved, ratified and confirmed."

Management of the Company recommends that shareholders vote in favour of the Stock Option Resolution. In the absence of a contrary instruction, the Designated Persons intend to vote FOR the approval of the Stock Option Resolution.

D. Adoption of New Articles

The Board proposes to replace the Company's current articles (the "**Existing Articles**") with new articles, in substantially the form attached hereto as Schedule "A" (the "**New Articles**"). The primary reason for replacing the Existing Articles with the New Articles is to provide the Company with modernized articles which provide greater flexibility to the Board in carrying out the business of the Company.

Comparison of Existing Articles to New Articles

The main differences between the Existing Articles and the New Articles are that the New Articles provide for each of the following provisions, whereas the Existing Articles do not (or do not explicitly):

- (i) flexibility to the Board to make certain alterations to the Company's authorized share structure by way of directors' resolution as opposed to the Company having to incur the additional costs of obtaining shareholder approval; and
- (ii) new quorum requirements.

Under the New Articles, subject to the provisions of the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) (the "**BCBCA**"), the Company may, by resolution of the directors:

- (i) create one or more classes or series of shares or, if none of the shares of a class or series of shares are allotted or issued, eliminate that class or series of shares;
- (ii) increase, reduce or eliminate the maximum number of shares that the Company is authorized to issue out of any class or series of shares or establish a maximum number of shares that the Company is authorized to issue out of any class or series of shares for which no maximum is established;
- (iii) if the Company is authorized to issue shares of a class of shares with par value:
 - (a) decrease the par value of those shares,
 - (b) if none of the shares of that class of shares are allotted or issued, increase the par value of those shares,
 - (c) subdivide all or any of its unissued or fully paid issued shares with par value into shares of smaller par value, or

- (d) consolidate all or any of its unissued or fully paid issued shares with par value into shares of larger par value;
- (iv) subdivide all or any of its unissued or fully paid issued shares without par value;
- (v) change all or any of its unissued or fully paid issued shares with par value into shares without par value or all or any of its unissued shares without par value into shares with par value;
- (vi) alter the identifying name of any of its shares;
- (vii) consolidate all or any of its unissued or fully paid issued shares without par value; or
- (viii) otherwise alter its shares or authorized share structure when required or permitted to do so by the BCBCA.

Under the Existing Articles, certain of the alterations described above require approval of the shareholders by special resolution. The New Articles allow the Company to make these alterations by directors' resolution without the Company having to incur the costs of calling and holding a meeting of shareholders for this purpose. The New Articles also change the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of shareholders from 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 to one or more persons who are, or who represent by proxy, shareholders of the Company.

A copy of the New Articles is attached hereto as Schedule "A" and will also be available for inspection by shareholders during normal business hours at any time up to the Meeting at the Company's registered office located at Suite 1400 – 1111 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Shareholder Approval

Under the BCBCA and the Existing Articles, the replacement of the Existing Articles with the New Articles requires approval by special resolution of the shareholders and, as such, an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast at the Meeting.

At the Meeting, shareholders will be asked to pass the following special resolution to adopt the New Articles for the Company in replacement of the Existing Articles (the "**New Articles Resolution**"):

"BE IT RESOLVED, as a special resolution of the shareholders of the Company, that:

1. The existing articles of the Company be terminated;
2. The form of articles presented to the Meeting, and attached as Schedule "A" to the Company's Information Circular dated July 24, 2017, be adopted as the articles of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, the existing articles of the Company;
3. The board of directors of the Company be authorized, at any time in its absolute discretion, to determine whether or not to proceed with the foregoing resolutions, without further approval, ratification or confirmation by the shareholders of the Company; and
4. Any director or officer of the Company be and is hereby authorized and directed to do all such acts and things and to execute and deliver for and on behalf of the Company, under the corporate seal of the Company or otherwise, all such certificates, instruments, agreements, notices and other documents as in such person's opinion may be necessary or desirable for the purpose of giving effect to the foregoing resolutions."

The New Articles Resolution must be approved by at least two-thirds of the votes cast by shareholders who, being entitled to do so, vote in person or by proxy at the Meeting in respect of the New Articles Resolution.

The form of the New Articles Resolution set forth above is subject to such amendments as management may propose at the Meeting but which do not materially affect the substance of the New Articles Resolution.

Management of the Company recommends that shareholders vote in favour of the New Articles Resolution. It is the intention of the Designated Persons named in the enclosed form of proxy, if not expressly directed otherwise in such form of proxy, to vote such proxy FOR the New Articles Resolution.

E. Adoption of Advance Notice Provision

The Company adopted and approved an Advance Notice Policy (the “**Policy**”) on July 19, 2013 with respect to the timing and format of director nominations. The full text of the Policy was filed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) on July 19, 2013. The Board proposes to add the text of the Policy, the full text of which is set out at Section 12.11 of the New Articles attached hereto as Schedule “A” (the “**Advance Notice Provision**”), to the Company’s articles. The Board has determined that it is in the best interests of the Company to include the Advance Notice Provision in the Company’s articles as it: (i) facilitates orderly and efficient annual general or, where the need arises, special, meetings; (ii) ensures that all shareholders receive adequate notice of director nominations and sufficient information with respect to all nominees; and (iii) allows shareholders to make an informed vote.

At the Meeting, shareholders will be asked to consider, and if thought advisable, to pass a special resolution, the full text of which is set out below, to adopt the Advance Notice Provision and to amend the Company’s articles to include the text of the Advance Notice Provision. In the event that the New Articles Resolution is not approved, but the Advance Notice Resolution is approved, the Advance Notice Provision will be added to the Existing Articles.

Purpose of the Advance Notice Provision

The purpose of the Advance Notice Provision is to provide shareholders, directors and management of the Company with direction on the procedure for shareholder nomination of directors. The Advance Notice Provision is the framework by which the Company seeks to fix a deadline by which shareholders of the Company must submit director nominations to the Company prior to any annual or special meeting of shareholders and sets forth the information that a shareholder must include in the notice to the Company for the notice to be in proper written form.

Effect of the Advance Notice Provision

Subject only to the BCBCA and the Company’s articles, only persons who are nominated in accordance with the procedures set out in the Advance Notice Provision shall be eligible for election as directors of the Company.

Nominations of persons for election to the Board may be made at any annual meeting of shareholders, or at any special meeting of shareholders (if one of the purposes for which the special meeting was called was the election of directors): (a) by or at the direction of the Board, including pursuant to a notice of meeting; (b) by or at the direction or request of one or more shareholders pursuant to a proposal made in accordance with the provisions of the BCBCA, or a requisition of the shareholders made in accordance with the provisions of the BCBCA; or (c) by any person (a “Nominating Shareholder”): (A) who, at the close of business on the date of the giving of the notice provided for in the Advance Notice Provision and on the record date for notice of such meeting, is entered in the securities register as a holder of one or more shares carrying the right to vote at such meeting or who beneficially owns shares that are entitled to be voted at such meeting; and (B) who complies with the notice procedures set forth in the Advance Notice Provision.

In addition to any other applicable requirements, for a nomination to be made by a Nominating Shareholder, the Nominating Shareholder must have given timely notice thereof in proper written form to the Secretary of the Company at the principal executive offices of the Company.

To be timely, a Nominating Shareholder's notice to the Secretary of the Company must be given:

- (a) in the case of an annual meeting of shareholders, not less than 30 and not more than 65 days prior to the date of the annual meeting of shareholders; provided, however, that in the event that the annual meeting of shareholders is to be held on a date that is less than 50 days after the date (the "Notice Date") on which the first public announcement of the date of the annual meeting was made, notice by the Nominating Shareholder is to be given not later than the close of business on the 10th day after the Notice Date in respect of such meeting; and
- (b) in the case of a special meeting (which is not also an annual meeting) of shareholders called for the purpose of electing directors (whether or not called for other purposes), not later than the close of business on the 15th day following the day on which the first public announcement of the date of the special meeting of shareholders was made.

In no event shall any adjournment or postponement of a meeting of shareholders or the announcement thereof commence a new time period for the giving of a Nominating Shareholder's notice as described above.

To be in proper written form, a Nominating Shareholder's notice to the Secretary of the Company must set forth:

- (a) as to each person whom the Nominating Shareholder proposes to nominate for election as a director: (i) the name, age, business address and residential address of the person; (ii) the principal occupation or employment of the person during the past five years; (iii) the class or series and number of shares in the capital of the Company which are controlled or which are owned beneficially or of record by the person as of the record date for the meeting of shareholders (if such date shall then have been made publicly available and shall have occurred) and as of the date of such notice; (iv) a statement as to whether such person would be "independent" of the Company (as such term is defined under applicable securities legislation) if elected as a director at such meeting and the reasons and basis for such determination; (v) a description of all direct and indirect compensation and other material monetary agreements, arrangements and understandings during the past three years, and any other material relationships, between or among such Nominating Shareholder and beneficial owner, if any, and their respective affiliates and associates, or others acting jointly or in concert therewith, on the one hand, and such nominee, and his or her respective associates, or others acting jointly or in concert therewith, on the other hand; and (vii) any other information relating to the person that would be required to be disclosed in a dissident's proxy circular in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to the BCBCA and Applicable Securities Laws (as defined below);
- (b) as to the Nominating Shareholder giving the notice: (i) any proxy, contract, arrangement, understanding or relationship pursuant to which such Nominating Shareholder has a right to vote any shares of the Company; (ii) the class or series and number of shares in the capital of the Company which are controlled or which are owned beneficially or of the record by the Nominating Shareholder as of the record date for the meeting of shareholders (if such date shall then have been made publicly available and shall have occurred) and as of the date of such notice; and (iii) any other information relating to such Nominating Shareholder that would be required to be made in a dissident's proxy circular in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to the BCBCA and Applicable Securities Laws (as defined below);

The Company may require any proposed nominee to furnish such other information as may reasonably be required by the Company to determine the eligibility of such proposed nominee to serve as an independent

director of the Company or that could be material to a reasonable shareholder's understanding of the independence, or lack thereof, of such proposed nominee.

The chair of the meeting shall have the power and duty to determine whether a nomination was made in accordance with the Advance Notice Provision and, if any proposed nomination is not in compliance with the Advance Notice Provision, to declare that such defective nomination shall be disregarded.

For purposes of the Advance Notice Provision:

- (a) "public announcement" shall mean disclosure in a press release reported by a national news service in Canada, or in a document publicly filed by the Company under its profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com; and
- (b) "Applicable Securities Laws" means the applicable securities legislation of each relevant province and territory of Canada, as amended from time to time, the rules, regulations and forms made or promulgated under any such statute and the published national instruments, multilateral instruments, policies, bulletins and notices of the securities commission and similar regulatory authority of each province and territory of Canada.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Advance Notice Provision, notice given to the Secretary of the Company pursuant to the Advance Notice Provision may only be given by personal delivery or facsimile transmission, and shall be deemed to have been given and made only at the time it is served by personal delivery or sent by facsimile transmission (provided that receipt of confirmation of such transmission has been received) to the Secretary at the address of the principal executive offices of the Company; provided that if such delivery or electronic communication is made on a day which is a not a business day or later than 5:00 p.m. (Vancouver time) on a day which is a business day, then such delivery or electronic communication shall be deemed to have been made on the subsequent day that is a business day.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board may, in its sole discretion, waive any requirement of the Advance Notice Provision.

Shareholder Approval

Under the BCBCA and the Existing Articles, the adoption of the Advance Notice Provision and related amendments to the Existing Articles or the New Articles (as applicable) requires approval by special resolution of the shareholders and, as such, an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast at the Meeting.

At the Meeting, shareholders will be asked to pass the following special resolution to adopt the Advance Notice Provision and include the Advance Notice Provision in the Company's articles (the "Advance Notice Resolution"):

"BE IT RESOLVED, as a special resolution of the shareholders of the Company, that:

1. The Advance Notice Provision, as defined and more particularly described in the Company's Information Circular dated July 24, 2017 be and is hereby authorized, approved and adopted, subject to, if required, the approval of the TSX Venture Exchange;
2. The amendment of the articles of the Company to include the Advance Notice Provision be and is hereby authorized and approved;
3. The board of directors of the Company is hereby authorized, at any time in its absolute discretion, to determine whether or not to proceed with the foregoing resolutions, without further approval, ratification or confirmation by the shareholders of the Company; and

4. Any director or officer of the Company be and is hereby authorized and directed to do all such acts and things and to execute and deliver for and on behalf of the Company, under the corporate seal of the Company or otherwise, all such certificates, instruments, agreements, notices and other documents as in their opinion may be necessary or desirable for the purpose of giving effect to these resolutions.”

The Advance Notice Resolution must be approved by at least two-thirds of the votes cast by shareholders who, being entitled to do so, vote in person or by proxy at the Meeting in respect of the Advance Notice Resolution.

The form of the Advance Notice Resolution set forth above is subject to such amendments as management may propose at the Meeting, but which do not materially affect the substance of the Advance Notice Resolution.

Management of the Company recommends that shareholders vote in favour of the Advance Notice Resolution. It is the intention of the Designated Persons named in the enclosed form of proxy, if not expressly directed otherwise in such form of proxy, to vote such proxy FOR the Advance Notice Resolution.

The amendment to the articles will become effective upon the filing of a Notice of Alteration with the British Columbia Registrar of Companies.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Unless otherwise noted, the following information is for the Company’s last completed financial year ended September 30, 2016.

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

- (a) each individual who, in respect of the company, during any part of the most recently completed financial year, served as chief executive officer, including an individual performing functions similar to a chief executive officer;
- (b) each individual who, in respect of the company, during any part of the most recently completed financial year, served as chief financial officer, including an individual performing functions similar to a chief financial officer;
- (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), for that financial year;
- (d) each individual who would be a named executive officer under paragraph (c) but for the fact that the individual was not an executive officer of the company, and was not acting in a similar capacity, at the end of that financial year.

Compensation Discussion And Analysis

The compensation of the NEOs is determined by the board of directors (the “Board”). The Board’s goal is to enable it to attract, retain and motivate talented employees, contractors and consultants who will contribute to the long term success of the Company by aligning compensation with market conditions, corporate performance, and the interest of shareholders to maximize shareholder value. The Board reviews, on an annual basis, the cash compensation, performance and overall compensation package for each NEO.

The Company’s executive compensation practices are intended to provide both current and long term rewards to its NEOs that are competitive within the compensation practices of the industry and consistent with their individual performance and contribution to the Company’s objectives. Compensation components include base salary and long term incentives in the form of stock options.

The Board evaluates individual executive performance with the goal of setting compensation at levels that it believes is comparable with executives in other companies of similar size and stage of development operating in the same industry. In connection with setting appropriate levels of compensation, members of the Board base their decisions on their general business and industry knowledge and experience and publicly available information of comparable companies, while also taking into account the Company's relative performance and strategic goals. Major consideration is given to the fact that the Company is an early stage exploration company and does not generate any material revenue and must rely exclusively on funds raised from equity financings. Therefore, greater emphasis may be put on incentive stock option compensation.

The Board reviewed the executive compensation paid by several junior exploration companies and found that the level of compensation paid to the NEOs to be comparatively less than the industry standard.

Other than as set out herein, the base salary of the Executive Officers is not determined based on benchmarks, performance goals or specific formula.

Option-Based Awards

The incentive stock option portion of the compensation is designed to provide the NEOs of the Company with a long term incentive in developing the Company's business. Options granted under the Stock Option Plan are approved by the Board after consideration of the Company's overall performance.

Use of Financial Instruments

The Company does not have in place policies which restrict the ability of directors or Named Executives to purchase financial instruments, such as prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars, or units of exchange funds, that are designed to hedge or offset a decrease in market value of equity securities granted as compensation or held, directly or indirectly, by a director or Named Executive. Any such purchases would be subject to applicable insider reporting requirements.

DIRECTOR AND NAMED EXECUTIVE OFFICER COMPENSATION

The Company had two NEOs who were compensated during the financial year ended September 30, 2016, (as described in National Instrument 51-102, *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*), namely Howard Milne and William Byers, appointed previously as President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, respectively. The following table contains a summary of the compensation paid to the NEOs and Directors during the two most recently completed financial years.

Table of compensation excluding compensation securities

Name and position	Year Ended Sept 30	Salary, consulting fee, retainer or commission (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Committee or meeting fees (\$)	Value of prerequisites (\$)	Value of all other compensation (\$)	Total compensation (\$)
Howard Milne ⁽¹⁾ <i>Vice President Business Development and Director; Former President; (NEO)</i>	2016	60,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	36,000	96,000
	2015	60,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	36,000	96,000
William Byers ⁽²⁾ <i>Former Chief Financial Officer and Director</i>	2016	7,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7,000
	2015	12,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	12,000

Name and position	Year Ended Sept 30	Salary, consulting fee, retainer or commission (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Committee or meeting fees (\$)	Value of prerequisites (\$)	Value of all other compensation (\$)	Total compensation (\$)
(NEO)							
Jeffrey Cocks ⁽³⁾ Current President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (NEO)	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Christopher Hobbs ⁽⁴⁾ Current Chief Financial Officer and Director (NEO)	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

- (1) Up to September 30, 2016, through HDM Capital Inc., a private management company, Mr. Milne provided services as President of the Company for a monthly fee of \$5,000 plus \$3,000 per month for the provision of office facilities. Subsequent to the fiscal year-end, the Company entered into a new consulting agreement with HDM Capital Inc. effective October 1, 2016, for Mr. Milne to provide services as President to the Company for a monthly fee of \$8,000. Thereafter, on January 9, 2017, Mr. Milne resigned as President and the agreement was amended to reflect Mr. Milne's appointment as Vice President of Business Development. See "Termination and Change of Control Benefits".
- (2) Mr. Byers entered into a consulting agreement with the Company effective June 1, 2013, to provide services as CFO to the Company for a monthly fee of \$1,000. Mr. Byers resigned as a director and Chief Financial Officer on April 18, 2017.
- (3) Mr. Cocks was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company on January 9, 2017, subsequent to the fiscal year-end.
- (4) Mr. Hobbs was appointed Chief Financial Officer on April 20, 2017.

Employment Agreements, Termination and Change of Control Benefits

Pursuant to the former consulting agreement between the Company and Howard Milne dated November 7, 2014 (the "**2014 Milne Agreement**"), Mr. Milne was paid \$5,000 per month in his role as the President of the Company for providing overall managerial direction for the Company's business interests and endeavours. Mr. Milne is reimbursed for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by him in the execution of his duties. The 2014 Milne Agreement also provides for the payment of \$3,000 per month to provide the head office facilities for the Company.

Effective October 1, 2016, the Company entered into a new consulting agreement with Mr. Milne (the "**2016 Milne Agreement**") in which Mr. Milne is paid \$8,000 per month in his role as President of the Company for a term of 36 months, which shall continue for an indefinite period of time or until terminated in accordance with the agreement. Mr. Milne will be reimbursed for all reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by him in the execution of his duties. Mr. Milne is able to participate in the Company's stock option plan.

The Company may terminate this Agreement without cause, as this term is described in the agreement, at any time upon 30 calendar days' written notice of termination. If terminated without cause, the Company shall pay, within 30 days a lump sum payment equal to 12 months' fee and reimbursement of any outstanding expenses. Mr. Milne shall retain any stock options vested to the date of termination in accordance with the Company's stock option plan.

In the event of a direct or indirect change of control or majority ownership of the Company (by way of takeover, merger, acquisition, affiliation or otherwise), and the 2016 Milne Agreement is terminated by the Company as a

direct result of the change of control or majority ownership (the “Event”), the Company agrees to pay Mr. Milne within 30 days of such Event, a lump sum equivalent to 12 months’ fee. In addition, notwithstanding the provisions of any stock options or stock option agreements, all stock options received by Mr. Milne and held immediately prior to such termination or change of control shall vest, if not already vested, and such stock options shall be exercisable by Mr. Milne following such termination or election, as the case may be, until the normal expiry date of such stock options.

On January 9, 2017, Mr. Milne resigned as President and the 2016 Milne Agreement was amended to reflect his new role as Vice President, Business Development for a term of 12 months. The 2016 Milne Agreement may be terminated by the Company immediately by providing to Mr. Milne written notice of termination in the event of any deficiency or default in the services provided, or by the Company without cause by providing 30 days’ written notice and a lump sum payment equal to the remaining months left in the term and reimbursement of any outstanding expenses. Mr. Milne shall retain any stock options vested to the date of termination, subject to the Stock Option Plan. There will be no compensation paid to Mr. Milne as a result of a change of control (as described previously above).

Pursuant to a consulting agreement between the Company and William Byers dated June 1, 2013 (the “Byers Agreement”), the CFO and a director of the Company, Mr. Byers was paid \$1,000 per month for the preparation of the Company’s unaudited and annual audited financial statements and MD&A, as well as providing ongoing accounting advice to the Board of Directors. Mr. Byers resigned on April 18, 2017 and the Byers Agreement was terminated. In addition, Mr. Byer retains all vested stock options which shall be exercisable for 90 days.

Other than as disclosed herein, the Company does not have any plan or arrangement with respect to compensation to its NEOs which would result from the resignation, retirement or any other termination of employment of the NEOs’ employment with the Company or from a change of control of the Company or a change in the NEOs’ responsibilities following a change in control.

Compensation of Directors

Other than disclosed herein, the Company has no standard arrangement pursuant to which Directors are compensated by the Company, for their services in their capacity as directors other than the underlying shares that may be issued upon the exercise of the Directors’ incentive stock options. There has been no other arrangement pursuant to which Directors are compensated by the Company in their capacity as directors.

Stock Options and Other Compensation Securities

The following table contains a summary of stock options or other compensation securities granted or issued to the NEOs and Directors of the Company during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2016, as well as up to the date of this Information Circular.

Compensation Securities							
Name and position	Type of Compensation security	Number of Compensation securities, number of underlying securities, and percentage of class	Date of issue or grant	Issue, conversion or exercise price (\$)	Closing price of security or underlying security on date of grant (\$) ⁽²⁾	Closing price of security or underlying security at year end (\$) ⁽²⁾	Expiry date
Howard Milne <i>Vice President Business Development and Director; Former President (NEO)</i>	Stock Options	220,000 ⁽¹⁾	June 2, 2016	\$0.05	\$0.025	\$0.025	June 2, 2018
		400,000	Feb 10, 2017	\$0.05	\$0.045	N/A	Feb 10, 2022
William Byers ⁽³⁾ <i>Former Chief Financial Officer and Director (NEO)</i>	Stock Options	110,000	June 2, 2016	\$0.05	\$0.025	\$0.025	July 19, 2017
Martin Bastedo ⁽⁴⁾ <i>Director</i>	Stock Options	200,000	Mar 18, 2016	\$0.05	\$0.025	\$0.025	April 10, 2017
James Place <i>Director</i>	Stock Options	200,000	June 2, 2016	\$0.05	\$0.025	\$0.025	June 2, 2018
Jeffrey Cocks <i>President, CEO and Director</i>	Stock Options	1,000,000	Feb 10, 2017	\$0.05	\$0.045	N/A	Feb 10, 2022
Christopher Hobbs <i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	Stock Options	1,000,000	Feb 10, 2017	\$0.05	\$0.045	N/A	Feb 10, 2022

⁽¹⁾ These options were re-priced from \$0.15 per share to \$0.10 per share and subsequently from \$0.10 per share to \$0.05 per share.

⁽²⁾ As of the date indicated above, this amount states the closing market price of the Company's common shares listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the Company's previous trading symbol VVN.

⁽³⁾ Mr. Byers resigned as Chief Financial Officer and Director on April 18, 2017, as a result these options expire on July 19, 2017, in accordance with the Company's Stock Option Plan.

⁽⁴⁾ Mr. Bastedo resigned as Director on January 9, 2017, as a result these options expired on April 10, 2017, in accordance with the Company's Stock Option Plan.

Exercise of Compensation Securities by Named Executive Officers and Directors

No compensation securities have been exercised by the NEOs or Directors of the Company during the fiscal year-ended September 30, 2016.

Stock Option Plan

The Company has a rolling stock option plan (the "Stock Option Plan") in place which is approved by the directors on an annual basis (the "Plan"). The Plan was last approved by shareholders at the Company's last annual and special meeting held on August 9, 2016. The Plan is a 10% rolling plan, meaning a maximum of ten percent (10%) of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company at the time an option is granted, less common shares reserved for issuance on exercise of options then outstanding, are reserved for options to be granted at the discretion of the Board to eligible Optionees (each, an "Optionee").

Summary of the Plan

The following is a summary of the material terms of the Stock Option Plan:

- (a) Persons who are Service Providers to the Company or its affiliates, or who are providing services to the Company or its affiliates, are eligible to receive grants of options under the Plan;
- (b) Options granted under the Plan are non-assignable and non-transferable and are issuable for a period of up to ten (10) years;
- (c) For options granted to Service Providers, the Company must ensure that the proposed Optionee is a bona fide Service Provider of the Company or its affiliates;
- (d) in the case of the death of an Option Holder, any vested Option held by him at the date of death will become exercisable by the Option Holder's lawful personal representatives, heirs or executors until the earlier of one year after the date of death of such Option Holder and the date of expiration of the term otherwise applicable to such Option;
- (e) Options granted to a Service Provider conducting Investor Relations Activities must expire within 30 days of the date the Option Holder ceases to conduct such activities, but only to the extent that such Option Holder was vested in the Option at the date the Option Holder ceased to conduct such activities;
- (f) Options granted to an Option Holder other than one conducting Investor Relations Activities must expire within 90 days or within a reasonable time following the date the Option Holder ceases to be in that role, as set out in the Option Certificate, after the Option Holder ceases to be employed with or provide services to the Company, but only to the extent that such Option Holder was vested in the Option at the date the Option Holder ceased to be so employed or to provide services to the Company;
- (g) in the case of an Option Holder being dismissed from employment or service for cause, such Option Holder's Options, whether or not vested at the date of dismissal will immediately terminate without right to exercise same;
- (h) the exercise price of each option will be set by the Board on the effective date of the option and will not be less than the Discounted Market Price (as defined in the Plan);
- (h) vesting of options shall be at the discretion of the Board, and will generally be subject to:
 - (i) the Service Provider remaining employed by or continuing to provide services to the Company or its affiliates, as well as, at the discretion of the Board, achieving certain milestones which may be defined by the Board from time to time or receiving a satisfactory performance review by the Company or its affiliates during the vesting period; or
 - (ii) the Service Provider remaining as a Director of the Company or its affiliates during the vesting period; and
- (i) The Board reserves the right in its absolute discretion to amend, suspend, terminate or discontinue the Plan with respect to all Plan shares in respect of options which have not yet been granted under the Plan.

A copy of the full text of the Plan will be made available for inspection by the Company's Corporate Secretary, Suite 1400 – 1111 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4M3 during regular business hours prior to the date of the Meeting and at the Meeting itself.

Pension Plans Benefits

The Company does not have a pension plan or provide any benefits following or in connection with retirement.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURE

Audit Committee and Corporate Governance

Corporate governance relates to the activities of the Board, the members of which are elected by and are accountable to the shareholders, and takes into account the role of the individual members of management who are appointed by the Board and who are charged with the day-to-day management of the Company. The Board is committed to sound corporate governance practices, which are in the interest of its shareholders and contribute to effective and efficient decision making.

National Policy 58-201 *Corporate Governance Guidelines* establishes corporate governance guidelines which apply to all public companies. The Company has reviewed its own corporate governance practices in light of these guidelines. In certain cases, the Company's practices comply with the guidelines, however, the Board considers that some of the guidelines are not suitable for the Company at its current stage of development and therefore these guidelines have not been adopted. The Board will continue to review and implement corporate governance guidelines as the business of the Company progresses and the Company becomes more active in operations. National Instrument 58-101 *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices* mandates disclosure of corporate governance practices in Form 58-101F2, which disclosure is set out below.

1. *Board of Directors*

The mandate of the Board is to supervise the management of the Company and to act in the best interests of the Company. The Board acts in accordance with:

- (a) the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia);
- (b) the Company's articles of incorporation;
- (c) the Company's Code of Ethics Policy;
- (d) the Company's Disclosure Policy; and
- (e) other applicable laws and company policies.

The Board approves all significant decisions that affect the Company before they are implemented. The Board supervises their implementation and reviews the results.

The Board is actively involved in the Company's strategic planning process. The Board discusses and reviews all materials relating to the strategic plan with management and is responsible for reviewing and approving the strategic plan. Management must seek the Board's approval for any transaction that would have a significant impact on the strategic plan.

The Board periodically reviews the Company's business and implementation of appropriate systems to manage any associated risks, communications with investors and the financial community and the integrity of the Company's internal control and management information systems. The Board also monitors the Company's compliance with its timely disclosure obligations and reviews material disclosure documents prior to distribution. The Board annually discusses the systems of internal control with the Company's auditor.

The Board is responsible for choosing the President and appointing senior management and for monitoring their performance and developing descriptions of the positions for the Board, including the limits on management's responsibilities and the corporate objectives to be met by the management.

The Board approves all the Company's major communications, including annual and interim reports, financing documents and press releases. The Board approves on an annual basis the Company's Disclosure Policy that covers the accurate and timely communication of all important information. This policy includes procedures for communicating with analysts by conference calls, if applicable.

The Board, through its Audit Committee, examines the effectiveness of the Company's internal control processes and management information systems. The Board consults with the Company's auditor and management of the Company to ensure the integrity of these systems. The Company's auditor submits a report to the Audit Committee each year on the quality of the Company's internal control processes and management information systems.

The Board is responsible for determining whether or not each director is an independent director. Directors who also act as officers of the Company are not considered independent. Directors who do not also act as officers of the Company, do not work in the day-to-day operations of the Company, are not party to any material contracts with the Company, or receive any fees from the Company, are considered independent. Jeffrey Cocks, President and Chief Executive Officer; Christopher Hobbs, Chief Financial Officer; Howard Milne, Vice President of Business Development, formerly President; and William Byers, former Chief Financial Officer, all of whom are or were directors, are not independent directors by virtue of their positions as indicated. See "Named Executive Officer and Director Compensation" herein.

2. *Directorships*

The following table sets forth information for each director of the Company who is, or within the five years prior to the date of this Information Circular, has been a director or officer of any other reporting issuer:

Name of Director	Name and Jurisdiction of Reporting Issuer	Name of Trading Market	Position From and To
Jeffrey Cocks	Nevada Canyon Gold Corp.	OTC.BB	Director, President and CEO since 2014
	Portola Resources Inc. (currently known as Lithium Energi Exploration Inc.)	TSX.V	Director, June 2012 to January 2017
	Trinity Valley Energy Corp.	TSX.V	Director from December, 2016 to January 2017
	Walker River Resources Corp.	TSX.V	Director from January 2012 to August 2013
Christopher Hobbs	Portola Resources Inc. (now known as Lithium Energi Exploration Inc.)	TSX.V	Director from December 2012 to January 2017 CFO from December 2012 to February 2017
	Trinity Valley Energy Corp.	TSX.V	Director and CFO from November 2010 to February 2017
James Place	Highbank Resources Ltd.	TSX.V	President, CEO and Director since Apr 2013
	Nomad Ventures Inc.	TSX.V	Director since August 2014
Neil Pettigrew	PC Gold Inc.	TSX.V	Director from February 2008 to September 2013
	Fairmont Resources Inc.	TSX.V	President & CEO February 2012 to April 2014, Director, February 2012 to present

3. *Orientation and Continuing Education*

The Company's Board of Directors will brief new directors with the policies of the Board of Directors, and other relevant corporate and business information. New directors will be provided with copies of previous board minutes and key documents. New directors will be encouraged to ask questions to clarify any issues that they may have with respect to their roles and responsibilities as a director.

Directors are kept informed as to matters impacting, or which may impact, the Company's operations through reports and presentations at the Board meetings. Directors are also provided the opportunity to meet with senior management and other employees, advisors and directors, who can answer any questions that may arise.

4. *Ethical Business Conduct*

The Board has found that the fiduciary duties placed on individual directors by the Company's governing corporate legislation and the common law and the restrictions placed by applicable corporate legislation on an individual director's participation in decisions of the Board in which the director has an interest have been sufficient to ensure that the Board operates independently of management and in the best interests of the Company.

Under the applicable corporate legislation, a director is required to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and to exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances, and to disclose to the Board the nature and extent of any interest of the director in any material contract or material transaction, whether made or proposed, if the director is a party to the contract or transaction, is a director or officer (or an individual acting in a similar capacity) of a party to the contract or transaction or has a material interest in a party to the contract or transaction. The director must then abstain from voting on the contract or transaction unless the contract or transaction (i) relates primarily to their remuneration as a director, officer, employee or agent of the Company or an affiliate of the Company, (ii) is for indemnity or insurance for the benefit of the director in connection with the Company, or (iii) is with an affiliate of the Company. If the director abstains from voting after disclosure of his interest, the directors approve the contract or transaction and the contract or transaction was reasonable and fair to the Company at the time it was entered into, the contract or transaction is not invalid and the director is not accountable to the Company for any profit realized from the contract or transaction. Otherwise, the director must have acted honestly and in good faith, the contract or transaction must have been reasonable and fair to the Company and the contract or transaction be approved by the shareholders by a special resolution after receiving full disclosure of its terms in order for the director to avoid such liability or the contract or transaction being invalid.

5. *Nomination of Directors*

The Board is responsible for identifying individuals qualified to become new Board members and recommending to the Board director nominees for the next annual meeting of shareholders. There currently is not a formal procedure with respect to the nomination of directors. The nominees are generally the result of recruitment efforts by the Board members, including both formal and informal discussions among Board members.

New nominees must have a track record in general business management, special expertise in an area of strategic interest to the Company, the ability to devote the time required, shown support for the Company's mission and strategic objectives, and a willingness to serve.

6. *Compensation*

The Board conducts reviews with regard to directors' compensation once a year. To make its recommendation on directors' compensation, the Board takes into account the types of compensation and the amounts paid to directors of comparable publicly traded Canadian companies and aligns the interests of directors with the return to shareholders.

The Board decides the compensation of the Company's officers, based on industry standards and the Company's financial situation.

7. *Other Board Committees*

The Board has no committees other than the Audit Committee.

8. *Assessments*

The Board monitors the adequacy of information given to directors, communication between the Board and management and the strategic direction and processes of the Board and Committees.

Audit Committee

The mandate and charter of the Audit Committee can be described as follows:

1. Each member of the Audit Committee shall be a member of the Board of Directors, in good standing, and the majority of the members of the audit Committee shall be independent in order to serve on this Committee.
2. At least one of the members of the Audit Committee shall be financially literate.
3. Review the Audit Committee's charter annually, reassess the adequacy of this charter, and recommend any proposed changes to the Board of Directors. Consider changes that are necessary as a result of new laws or regulations.
4. The Audit Committee shall meet at least four times per year, and each time the Company proposes to issue a press release with its quarterly or annual earnings information. These meetings may be combined with regularly scheduled meetings, or more frequently as circumstances may require. The Audit Committee may ask members of the management or others to attend the meetings and provide pertinent information as necessary.
5. Conduct executive sessions with the outside auditors, outside counsel, and anyone else as desired by the Committee.
6. The Audit Committee shall be authorized to hire outside counsel or other consultants as necessary (this may take place any time during the year).
7. Approve any non-audit services provided by the independent auditors, including tax services. Review the performance of the independent auditors and review with the full Board any proposed discharge of the independent auditors.
8. Review with the management the policies and procedures with respect to officers' expense accounts and perquisites, including their use of corporate assets, and consider the results of any review of these areas by the independent auditor.
9. Consider, with the management, the rationale for employing accounting firms rather than the principal independent auditors.
10. Inquire of the management and the independent auditors about significant risks or exposures facing the Company; assess the steps that management has taken or proposes to take to minimize such risks to the Company; and periodically review compliance with such steps.
11. Review with the independent auditor, the audit scope and plan of the independent auditors. Address the coordination of the audit efforts to assure the completeness of coverage, reduction of redundant efforts, and the effective use of audit resources.

12. Inquire regarding the "quality of earnings" of the Company from a subjective as well as an objective standpoint.
13. Review with the independent accountants: (a) the adequacy of the Company's internal controls including computerized information systems controls and security; and (b) any related significant findings and recommendations of the independent auditors together with Management's responses thereto.
14. Review with Management and the independent auditor the effect of any regulatory and accounting initiatives, as well as off-balance-sheet structures, if any.
15. Review with Management the interim annual financial report before it is filed with the regulatory authorities.
16. Review with the independent auditor that performs an audit: (a) all critical accounting policies and practices used by the Company; and (b) all alternative treatments of financial information within generally accepted accounting principles that have been discussed with the management of the Company, the ramifications of each alternative and the treatment preferred by the Company.
17. Review all material written communications between the independent auditors and Management.
18. Review with Management and the independent auditors: (a) the Company's annual financial statements and related footnotes; (b) the independent auditors' audit of the financial statements and their report thereon; (c) the independent auditor's judgments about the quality, not just the acceptability, of the Company's accounting principles as applied in its financial reporting; (d) any significant changes required in the independent auditors' audit plan; and (e) any serious difficulties or disputes with the management encountered during the audit.
19. Periodically review the Company's Code of Ethics to ensure that it is adequate and up-to-date.
20. Review the procedures for the receipt, retention, and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters that may be submitted by any party internal or external to the organization. Review any complaints that might have been received, current status, and resolution if one has been reached.
21. Review procedures for the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the organization of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters. Review any submissions that have been received, the current status, and resolution if one has been reached.
22. The Audit Committee will perform such other functions as assigned by law, the Company's articles or the Board of Directors.

Composition of the Audit Committee

During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2017 the members of the Audit Committee were Howard Milne, James Place and Christopher Hobbs. Howard Milne is not independent by virtue of his position as the former President of the Company and his current position as Vice President Business Development. Christopher Hobbs was independent until appointed as Chief Financial Officer of the Company on April 20, 2017. See "Director and Executive Officer Compensation" herein. James Place is an independent member of the Audit Committee. All members of the current Audit Committee are "financially literate" as that term is defined in NI 52-110.

A member of the Audit Committee is independent if the member has no direct or indirect material relationship with the Company. A material relationship means a relationship which could, in the view of the Company's Board of Directors, reasonably interfere with the exercise of a member's independent judgment.

Relevant Education and Experience

All of the members of the Audit Committee have gained their education and experience by participating in the management of private and publicly traded companies and all members are “financially literate” as defined in NI 52-110, meaning that they have 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 Company’s financial statements.

Howard Milne has extensive experience in the development of private and public companies, including marketing; exploration and development of resource properties; identifying business opportunities and the development of new business projects for the past 40 years.

James Place is a registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo) in the Province of British Columbia and in this function has worked for government and private industry as a consultant for 24 years including engineering groups, environmental assessment specialists and private industrial mineral developers. He has more than 30 years of experience providing professional support to government and private organizations carrying out construction and mining operations including property assessment, project planning and management, supervision and administration for all types of engineering and development projects.

Christopher Hobbs has been a Chartered Professional Accountant in Ontario since 1992 and has worked for public and private entities across a broad spectrum of industries including resource exploration, energy, securities and health science, in an accounting, management, director or CFO role in the past 20 years and has extensive experience in the investment banking sector. He served as a Senior Manager of KPMG LLP from 1990 to 1999.

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since inception was a recommendation of the Audit Committee made to nominate or compensate an external auditor not adopted by the board of directors.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since inception has the Company relied on the exemption in Section 2.4 of NI 52-110 (de minimis non-audit services), or an exemption from NI 52-110, in whole or in part, granted under Part 8 of NI 52-110.

Pre-Approval of Policies and Procedures

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

External Auditor Service Fees

The Audit Committee has reviewed the nature and amount of the non-audited services provided by DMCL, LLP, Chartered Accountants, of Vancouver, British Columbia to the Company to ensure auditor independence. Fees incurred with DMCL, LLP for audit and non-audit services in the last fiscal year as well as for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2015, are outlined in the following table.

Nature of Services	Fees Paid to Auditor in Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2016 (est.)	Fees Paid to Auditor in the Year Ended September 30, 2015
Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	\$12,000	\$12,000
Audit-Related Fees ⁽²⁾	Nil	Nil
Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	\$2,000	\$2,000
All Other Fees ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	Nil
Total	\$14,000	\$14,000

- (1) "Audit Fees" include fees necessary to perform the annual audit and quarterly reviews of the Company's consolidated financial statements. Audit Fees include aggregate fees for review of tax provisions and for accounting consultations on matters reflected in the financial statements. Audit Fees also include audit or other attest services required by legislation or regulation, such as comfort letters, consents, reviews of securities filings and statutory audits.
- (2) "Audit-Related Fees" include fees for services that are traditionally performed by the auditor. These audit-related services include aggregate fees for employee benefit audits, due diligence assistance, accounting consultations on proposed transactions, internal control reviews and audit or attest services not required by legislation or regulation.
- (3) "Tax Fees" include fees for all tax services other than those included in "Audit Fees" and "Audit-Related Fees". This category includes aggregate fees for tax compliance, tax planning and tax advice. Tax planning and tax advice includes assistance with tax audits and appeals, tax advice related to mergers and acquisitions, and requests for rulings or technical advice from tax authorities.
- (4) "All Other Fees" include all other non-audit services, in the aggregate.

Exemption

The Company is relying upon the exemption in section 6.1 of NI 52-110 in respect of the composition of its Audit Committee and in respect of its reporting obligations under NI 52-110.

INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

There is no indebtedness of any Director, executive officer, proposed nominee for election as a Director or associate of the foregoing to or guaranteed or supported by the Company either pursuant to an employee stock purchase program of the Company or otherwise, during the most recently completed financial year.

INTEREST OF INFORMED PERSONS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

An informed person is one who, generally speaking, is a director or executive officer or is a 10% shareholder of the Company. To the knowledge of management of the Company, no informed person or nominee for election as a director of the Company or associate or affiliate of the foregoing persons has or has had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction since the commencement of the Company's last completed financial year or in any proposed transaction which in either such case has materially affected or will materially affect the Company, except as set out herein.

INTEREST OF CERTAIN PERSONS IN MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON

Except as disclosed herein, no Person 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. For the purpose of this paragraph, "Person" shall include each person: (a) who has been a director, senior officer or insider of the Company at any time since the commencement of the Company's last financial year; (b) who is a proposed nominee for election as a director of the Company; or (c) who is an associate or affiliate of a person included in subparagraphs (a) or (b).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company is available under the Company's profile on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com. Financial information relating to the Company is provided in the Company's audited financial statements and management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") for the financial year ended September 30, 2016. Shareholders may request copies of financial statements and MD&A by contacting the Company's Corporate Secretary at Suite 1400 - 1111 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 4M3 Tel: 604-608-1118 or Fax: 604-637-5624.

OTHER BUSINESS

Management knows of no matters to come before the meeting other than as set forth in the notice of meeting and this Information Circular. However, should any other matters properly come before the meeting, the shares represented by the proxy solicited hereby will be voted on such matters in accordance with the best judgment of the persons voting the shares represented by the proxy, exercising discretionary authority.

Dated this 24th day of July, 2016.

By Order of the Board of Directors of Power Americas Minerals Corp.

"Jeffrey Cocks"

Jeffrey Cocks, President and Chief Executive Officer

Schedule "A"

Incorporation No. BC0865792

PROPOSED NEW ARTICLES

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT

ARTICLES OF

POWER AMERICAS MINERALS CORP.

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BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT
ARTICLES OF
POWER AMERICAS MINERALS CORP.

(the “**Company**”)

PART 1 – INTERPRETATION

1.1 Definitions

Without limiting Article 1.2, in these Articles, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (a) “**adjourned meeting**” means the meeting to which a meeting is adjourned under Article 8.6 or 8.9;
- (b) “**board**” and “**directors**” mean the board of directors of the Company for the time being;
- (c) “**Business Corporations Act**” means the *Business Corporations Act*, S.B.C. 2002, c.57, and includes its regulations;
- (d) “**Company**” means Power Americas Minerals Corp.;
- (e) “**Interpretation Act**” means the *Interpretation Act*, R.S.B.C. 1996, c. 238; and
- (f) “**trustee**”, in relation to a shareholder, means the personal or other legal representative of the shareholder, and includes a trustee in bankruptcy of the shareholder.

1.2 Business Corporations Act definitions apply

The definitions in the Business Corporations Act apply to these Articles.

1.3 Interpretation Act applies

The *Interpretation Act* applies to the interpretation of these Articles as if these Articles were an enactment.

1.4 Conflict in definitions

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.

1.5 Conflict between Articles and legislation

If there is a conflict between these Articles and the *Business Corporations Act*, the *Business Corporations Act* will prevail.

PART 2 – SHARES AND SHARE CERTIFICATES

2.1 Form of share certificate

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

2.2 Shareholder Entitled to Certificate or Acknowledgement

Unless the shares are uncertificated shares, 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 acknowledgement of the shareholder’s right to obtain such a share certificate, provided that in respect of a share held jointly by several persons, the Company is not bound to issue more than one share

certificate and delivery of a share certificate for a share to one of several joint shareholders or to one of the shareholders' duly authorized agents will be sufficient delivery to all.

2.3 Sending of share certificate

Any share certificate to which a shareholder is entitled may be sent to the shareholder by mail and neither the Company nor any agent is liable for any loss to the shareholder because the certificate sent is lost in the mail or stolen.

2.4 Replacement of worn out or defaced certificate

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

- (a) order the certificate to be cancelled; and
- (b) issue a replacement share certificate.

2.5 Replacement of lost, stolen or destroyed certificate

If a share certificate is lost, stolen or destroyed, a replacement share certificate must be issued to the person entitled to that certificate if the directors receive:

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

2.6 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 certificates, each representing a specified number of shares and in the aggregate representing the same number of shares as the certificate so surrendered, the Company must cancel the surrendered certificate and issue replacement share certificates in accordance with that request.

2.7 Shares may be uncertificated

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Part, the directors may, by resolution, provide that:

- (a) the shares of any or all of the classes and series of the Company's shares may be uncertificated shares; or
- (b) any specified shares may be uncertificated shares.

PART 3 – ISSUE OF SHARES

3.1 Directors authorized to issue shares

The directors may, subject to the rights of the holders of the issued shares of the Company, issue, allot, sell, grant options on 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 that the directors, in their absolute discretion, may determine.

3.2 Company need not recognize unregistered interests

Except as required by law or these Articles, the Company need not recognize or provide for any person's interests in or rights to a share unless that person is the shareholder of the share.

PART 4 – SHARE TRANSFERS

4.1 Recording or registering transfer

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

- (a) unless a duly signed instrument of transfer in respect of the share has been received by the Company and the certificate (or acceptable documents pursuant to Article 2.5 hereof) representing the share to be transferred has been surrendered and cancelled; or
- (b) if no certificate has been issued by the Company in respect of the share, unless a duly signed instrument of transfer in respect of the share has been received by the Company.

4.2 Form of instrument of transfer

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

4.3 Signing of instrument of transfer

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

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

4.4 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.

4.5 Transfer fee

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

PART 5 – ACQUISITION OF SHARES

5.1 Company authorized to purchase shares

Subject to the special rights and restrictions attached to any class or series of shares, the Company may, if it is authorized to do so by the directors, purchase or otherwise acquire any of its shares.

5.2 Company authorized to accept surrender of shares

The Company may, if it is authorized to do so by the directors, accept a surrender of any of its shares.

5.3 Company authorized to convert fractional shares into whole shares

The Company may, if it is authorized to do so by the directors, convert any of its fractional shares into whole shares in accordance with, and subject to the limitations contained in, the *Business Corporations Act*.

PART 6 – BORROWING POWERS

6.1 Powers of directors

The directors may from time to time on behalf of the Company:

- (a) borrow money in the manner and amount, on the security, from the sources and on the terms and conditions that they consider appropriate;
- (b) issue bonds, debentures and other debt obligations either outright or as security for any liability or obligation of the Company or any other person, and at any discount or premium and on such other terms as they consider appropriate;
- (c) guarantee the repayment of money by any other person or the performance of any obligation of any other person; and
- (d) mortgage or charge, whether by way of specific or floating charge, or give other security on the whole or any part of the present and future assets and undertaking of the Company.

PART 7 – GENERAL MEETINGS

7.1 Annual general meetings

Unless an annual general meeting is deferred or waived in accordance with section 182(2)(a) or (c) of the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company must hold its first annual general meeting within 18 months after the date on which it was incorporated or otherwise recognized, and after that must hold an annual general meeting at least once in each calendar year and not more than 15 months after the last annual general meeting.

7.2 When annual general meeting is deemed to have been held

If all of the shareholders who are entitled to vote at an annual general meeting consent by a unanimous resolution under the *Business Corporations Act* to all of the business that is required to be transacted at that annual general meeting, the annual general meeting is deemed to have been held on the date of the unanimous resolution. The shareholders must, in any unanimous resolution passed under this Article 7.2, select as the Company's annual reference date a date that would be appropriate for the holding of the applicable annual general meeting.

7.3 Calling of shareholder meetings

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

7.4 Notice for meetings of shareholders

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

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

7.5 Record date for notice

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

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

7.6 Record date for voting

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

7.7 Failure to give notice and waiver of notice

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

7.8 Notice of special business at meetings of shareholders

If a meeting of shareholders is to consider special business within the meaning of Article 8.1, the notice of meeting must:

- (a) state the general nature of the special business; and
- (b) if the special business includes considering, approving, ratifying, adopting or authorizing any document or the signing of or giving of effect to any document, have attached to it a copy of the document or state that a copy of the document will be available for inspection by shareholders:
 - (i) at the Company's records office, or at such other reasonably accessible location in British Columbia as is specified in the notice, and
 - (ii) during statutory business hours on any one or more specified days before the day set for the holding of the meeting.

PART 8 – PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

8.1 Special business

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

- (a) at a meeting of shareholders that is not an annual general meeting, all business is special business except business relating to the conduct of or voting at the meeting or the election or appointment of directors;
- (b) at an annual general meeting, all business is special business except for the following:
 - (i) business relating to the conduct of or voting at the meeting,
 - (ii) consideration of any financial statements of the Company presented to the meeting,
 - (iii) consideration of any reports of the directors or auditor,
 - (iv) the setting or changing of the number of directors,
 - (v) the election or appointment of directors,
 - (vi) the appointment of an auditor,
 - (vii) the setting of the remuneration of an auditor,
 - (viii) business arising out of a report of the directors not requiring the passing of a special resolution or an exceptional resolution, and

- (ix) any 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.

8.2 Special resolution

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

8.3 Quorum

Subject to the special rights and restrictions attached to the shares of any affected class or series of shares, the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of shareholders is one or more persons who are, or who represent by proxy, shareholders of the Company.

8.4 Other persons may attend

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

8.5 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 at the meeting is present at the commencement of the meeting.

8.6 Lack of quorum

If, within 1/2 hour from the time set for the holding of a meeting of shareholders, a quorum is not present:

- (a) in the case of a general meeting convened by requisition of shareholders, the meeting is dissolved; and
- (b) in the case of any other meeting of shareholders, the shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting who are present, in person or by proxy, at the meeting may adjourn the meeting to a set time and place.

8.7 Chair

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

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

8.8 Alternate chair

At any meeting of shareholders, the directors present must choose one of their number to be chair of the meeting if: (a) there is no chair of the board or president present within 15 minutes after the time set for holding the meeting; (b) the chair of the board and the president are unwilling to act as chair of the meeting; or (c) 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. If, in any of the foregoing circumstances, all of the directors present decline to accept the position of chair or fail to choose one of their number to be chair of the meeting, or if no director is present, the shareholders present in person or by proxy must choose any person present at the meeting to chair the meeting.

8.9 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.

8.10 Notice of adjourned meeting

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

8.11 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.

8.12 Manner of taking a poll

Subject to Article 8.13, if a poll is duly demanded at a meeting of shareholders:

- (a) the poll must be taken
 - (i) at the meeting, or within 7 days after the date of the meeting, as the chair of the meeting directs, and
 - (ii) in the manner, at the time and at the place that the chair of the meeting directs;
- (b) the result of the poll is deemed to be a resolution of, and passed at, the meeting at which the poll is demanded; and
- (c) the demand for the poll may be withdrawn.

8.13 Demand for a poll on adjournment

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

8.14 Demand for a poll not to prevent continuation of meeting

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

8.15 Poll not available in respect of election of chair

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

8.16 Casting of votes on poll

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

8.17 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 same, and his or her determination made in good faith is final and conclusive.

8.18 Chair has no second vote

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

8.19 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.

8.20 Meetings by telephone or other communications medium

A shareholder or proxy holder who is entitled to participate in a meeting of shareholders may do so in person, or by telephone or other communications medium, if all shareholders and proxy holders participating in the meeting are able to communicate with each other; provided, however, that nothing in this Section shall obligate the Company to take any action or provide any facility to permit or facilitate the use of any communications medium at a meeting of shareholders. If one or more shareholders or proxy holders participate in a meeting of shareholders in a manner contemplated by this Article 8.20:

- (a) each such shareholder or proxy holder shall be deemed to be present at the meeting; and
- (b) the meeting shall be deemed to be held at the location specified in the notice of the meeting.

PART 9 – ALTERATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

9.1 Alteration of Authorized Share Structure

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

- (a) create one or more classes or series of shares or, if none of the shares of a class or series of shares are allotted or issued, eliminate that class or series of shares;
- (b) increase, reduce or eliminate the maximum number of shares that the Company is authorized to issue out of any class or series of shares or establish a maximum number of shares that the Company is authorized to issue out of any class or series of shares for which no maximum is established;
- (c) if the Company is authorized to issue shares of a class of shares with par value:
 - (i) decrease the par value of those shares,
 - (ii) if none of the shares of that class of shares are allotted or issued, increase the par value of those shares,
 - (iii) subdivide all or any of its unissued or fully paid issued shares with par value into shares of smaller par value, or
 - (iv) consolidate all or any of its unissued or fully paid issued shares with par value into shares of larger par value;
- (d) subdivide all or any of its unissued or fully paid issued shares without par value;
- (e) change all or any of its unissued or fully paid issued shares with par value into shares without par value or all or any of its unissued shares without par value into shares with par value;
- (f) alter the identifying name of any of its shares;
- (g) consolidate all or any of its unissued or fully paid issued shares without par value; or
- (h) otherwise alter its shares or authorized share structure when required or permitted to do so by the *Business Corporations Act*.

9.2 Change of Name

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

9.3 Other Alterations or Resolutions

If the *Business Corporations Act* does not specify:

- (a) the type of resolution and these Articles do not specify another type of resolution, the Company may by resolution of the directors authorize any act of the Company, including without limitation, an alteration of these Articles; or
- (b) the type of shareholders' resolution and these Articles do not specify another type of shareholders' resolution, the Company may by ordinary resolution authorize any act of the Company.

PART 10 – VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS

10.1 Voting rights

Subject to any special rights or restrictions attached to any shares and to the restrictions imposed on joint registered holders of shares under Article 10.3:

- (a) on a vote by show of hands, every person present who is a shareholder or proxy holder and entitled to vote at the meeting has one vote; and
- (b) on a poll, every shareholder entitled to vote has one vote in respect of each share held by that shareholder that carries the right to vote on that poll and may exercise that vote either in person or by proxy.

10.2 Trustee of shareholder may vote

A person who is not a shareholder may vote on a resolution 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 in relation to that resolution, if, before doing so, the person satisfies the chair of the meeting at which the resolution is to be considered, or satisfies all of the directors present at the meeting, that the person is a trustee for a shareholder who is entitled to vote on the resolution.

10.3 Votes by joint shareholders

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

- (a) any one of the joint shareholders, but not both or all, may vote at any meeting, either personally or by proxy, in respect of the share as if that joint shareholder were solely entitled to it; or
- (b) if more than one of the joint shareholders is present at any meeting, personally or by proxy, the joint shareholder present whose name stands first on the central securities register in respect of the share is alone entitled to vote in respect of that share.

10.4 Trustees as joint shareholders

Two or more trustees of a shareholder in whose sole name any share is registered are, for the purposes of Article 10.3, deemed to be joint shareholders.

10.5 Representative of a corporate shareholder

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

- (a) for that purpose, the instrument appointing a representative must

- (i) be received at the registered office of the Company or at any other place specified, in the notice calling the meeting, for the receipt of proxies, at least 2 business days before the day set for the holding of the meeting, or
- (ii) unless the notice of the meeting provides otherwise, be provided, at the meeting, to the chair of the meeting; and
- (b) if a representative is appointed under this Article 10.5,
 - (i) the representative is entitled to exercise in respect of and at that meeting the same rights on behalf of the corporation that the representative represents as that corporation could exercise if it were a shareholder who is an individual, including, without limitation, the right to appoint a proxy holder, and
 - (ii) the representative, if present at the meeting, is to be counted for the purpose of forming a quorum and is deemed to be a shareholder present in person at the meeting.

10.6 When proxy provisions do not apply

Articles 10.7 to 10.13 do not apply to the Company if and for so long as it is a public company.

10.7 Appointment of proxy holder

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

10.8 Alternate proxy holders

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

10.9 When proxy holder need not be shareholder

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

- (a) the person appointing the proxy holder is a corporation or a representative of a corporation appointed under Article 10.5;
- (b) the Company has at the time of the meeting for which the proxy holder is to be appointed only one shareholder entitled to vote at the meeting; or
- (c) the shareholders present in person or by proxy at and entitled to vote at the meeting for which the proxy holder is to be appointed, by a resolution on which the proxy holder is not entitled to vote but in respect of which the proxy holder is to be counted in the quorum, permit the proxy holder to attend and vote at the meeting.

10.10 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 undersigned, being a shareholder of the above named Company, hereby appoints or, failing that person,, as proxy holder for the undersigned to attend, act and vote for and on behalf of the undersigned at the meeting of shareholders to be held on the day of and at any adjournment of that meeting.

Signed this day of,

..... Signature of shareholder

10.11 Provision of proxies

A proxy for a meeting of shareholders must:

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

10.12 Revocation of proxies

Subject to Article 10.13, every proxy may be revoked by an instrument in writing that is:

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

10.13 Revocation of proxies must be signed

An instrument referred to in Article 10.12 must be signed as follows:

- (a) if the shareholder for whom the proxy holder is appointed is an individual, the instrument must be signed by the shareholder or his or her trustee; or
- (b) if the shareholder for whom the proxy holder is appointed is a corporation, the instrument must be signed by the corporation or by a representative appointed for the corporation under Article 10.5.

10.14 Validity of proxy votes

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

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

10.15 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 11 – DIRECTORS

11.1 First directors; number of directors

The first directors are the persons designated as directors of the Company in the Notice of Articles that applies to the Company when it is recognized under the *Business Corporations Act*. The number of directors, excluding additional directors appointed under Article 12.7, is set at:

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

11.2 Change in number of directors

If the number of directors is set under Articles 11.1(b) or 11.1(c):

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

11.3 Directors' acts valid despite vacancy

An act or proceeding of the directors is not invalid merely because fewer directors have been appointed or elected than the number of directors set or otherwise required under these Articles.

11.4 Qualifications of directors

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

11.5 Remuneration of directors

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

11.6 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.

11.7 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.

11.8 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 12 – ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

12.1 Election at annual general meeting

At every annual general meeting and in every unanimous resolution contemplated by Article 7.2:

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

12.2 Consent to be a director

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

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

12.3 Failure to elect or appoint directors

If:

- (a) the Company fails to hold an annual general meeting, and all the shareholders who are entitled to vote at an annual general meeting fail to pass the unanimous resolution contemplated by Article 7.2, on or before the date by which the annual general meeting is required to be held under the *Business Corporations Act*; or
- (b) the shareholders fail, at the annual general meeting or in the unanimous resolution contemplated by Article 7.2, to elect or appoint any directors;

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

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

12.4 Directors may fill casual vacancies

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

12.5 Remaining directors' power to act

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

12.6 Shareholders may fill vacancies

If the Company has no directors or fewer directors in office than the number set pursuant to these Articles as the quorum of directors, and the directors have not filled the vacancies pursuant to Article 12.5 above, the shareholders may elect or appoint directors to fill any vacancies on the board of directors.

12.7 Additional directors

Notwithstanding Articles 11.1 and 11.2, between annual general meetings or unanimous resolutions contemplated by Article 7.2, the directors may appoint one or more additional directors, but the number of additional directors appointed under this Article 12.7 must not at any time exceed:

- (a) one-third of the number of first directors, if, at the time of the appointments, one or more of the first directors have not yet completed their first term of office; or
- (b) in any other case, one-third of the number of the current directors who were elected or appointed as directors other than under this Article 12.7.

Any director so appointed ceases to hold office immediately before the next election or appointment of directors under Article 12.1(a), but is eligible for re-election or re-appointment.

12.8 Ceasing to be a director

A director ceases to be a director when:

- (a) the term of office of the director expires;
- (b) the director dies;
- (c) the director resigns as a director by notice in writing provided to the Company or a lawyer for the Company; or
- (d) the director is removed from office pursuant to Articles 12.9 or 12.10.

12.9 Removal of director by shareholders

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

12.10 Removal of director by directors

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

NOTE: Article 12.11 is subject to separate approval by special resolution of the shareholders of the Company as set out in the Information Circular to which this Schedule B is attached. If the shareholders do not adopt the Advance Notice Provisions, Article 12.11 will not be included in the Company's Articles.

12.11 Nominations of directors

- (a) Except as provided by applicable laws, only persons who are nominated in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Article 12.11 shall be eligible for election as directors of the Company.
- (b) Nominations of persons for election to the board may be made at any annual meeting of shareholders or at any special meeting of shareholders (if one of the purposes for which the special meeting was called was the election of directors):

- (i) by or at the direction of the board, including pursuant to a notice of meeting;
 - (ii) by or at the direction or request of one or more shareholders pursuant to a proposal made in accordance with the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act*, or a requisition of the shareholders made in accordance with the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act*; or
 - (iii) any person (a “**Nominating Shareholder**”): (A) who, at the close of business on the date of the giving of the notice provided for below in this Article 12.11 and on the record date for notice of such meeting, is entered in the securities register as a holder of one or more shares carrying the right to vote at such meeting or who beneficially owns shares that are entitled to be voted at such meeting; and (B) who complies with the notice procedures set forth below in this Article 12.11.
- (c) In addition to any other applicable requirements, for a nomination to be made by a Nominating Shareholder, the Nominating Shareholder must have given timely notice thereof (as provided for in Article 12.11(d)) in proper written form to the secretary of the Company at the principal executive offices of the Company.
- (d) To be timely, a Nominating Shareholder’s notice to the secretary of the Company must be given:
- (i) in the case of an annual meeting of shareholders, not less than 30 nor more than 65 days prior to the date of the annual meeting of shareholders; provided, however, that in the event that the annual meeting of shareholders is to be held on a date that is less than 50 days after the date (the “**Notice Date**”) on which the first public announcement (as defined below) of the date of the annual meeting was made, notice by the Nominating Shareholder may be given not later than the close of business on the tenth (10th) day after the Notice Date in respect of such meeting; and
 - (ii) in the case of a special meeting (which is not also an annual meeting) of shareholders called for the purpose of electing directors (whether or not called for other purposes), not later than the close of business on the fifteenth (15th) day following the day on which the first public announcement of the date of the special meeting of shareholders was made.

In no event shall any adjournment or postponement of a meeting of shareholders or the announcement thereof commence a new time period for the giving of a Nominating Shareholder’s notice as described above.

- (e) To be in proper written form, a Nominating Shareholder’s notice to the secretary of the Company must set forth:
- (i) as to each person whom the Nominating Shareholder proposes to nominate for election as a director:
 - A. the name, age, business address and residential address of the person,
 - B. the principal occupation or employment of the person during the past five years,
 - C. the class or series and number of shares in the capital of the Company which are controlled or which are owned beneficially or of record by the person as of the record date for the meeting of shareholders (if such date shall then have been made publicly available and shall have occurred) and as of the date of such notice,

- D. a statement as to whether such person would be “independent” of the Company (as such term is defined under Applicable Securities Laws (as defined below)) if elected as a director at such meeting and the reasons and basis for such determination,
- E. a description of all direct and indirect compensation and other material monetary agreements, arrangements and understandings during the past three years, and any other material relationships, between or among such Nominating Shareholder and beneficial owner, if any, and their respective affiliates and associates, or others acting jointly or in concert therewith, on the one hand, and such nominee, and his or her respective associates, or others acting jointly or in concert therewith, on the other hand, and
- F. any other information relating to the person that would be required to be disclosed in a dissident’s proxy circular in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* and Applicable Securities Laws; and
 - (ii) as to the Nominating Shareholder giving the notice:
 - A. any proxy, contract, arrangement, understanding or relationship pursuant to which such Nominating Shareholder has a right to vote any shares of the Company,
 - B. the class or series and number of shares in the capital of the Company which are controlled or which are owned beneficially or of the record by the Nominating Shareholder as of the record date for the meeting of shareholders (if such date shall then have been made publicly available and shall have occurred) and as of the date of such notice, and
 - C. any other information relating to such Nominating Shareholder that would be required to be made in a dissident’s proxy circular in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* and Applicable Securities Laws (as defined below).
- (f) The Company may require any proposed nominee to furnish such other information as may reasonably be required by the Company to determine the eligibility of such proposed nominee to serve as an independent director of the Company or that could be material to a reasonable shareholder’s understanding of the independence, or lack thereof, of such proposed nominee.
- (g) The chair of the meeting shall have the power and duty to determine whether a nomination was made in accordance with the provisions set forth in this Article 12.11 and, if any proposed nomination is not in compliance with such provisions, to declare that such defective nomination shall be disregarded.
- (h) For purposes of this Article 12.11:
 - (i) “**Affiliate**”, when used to indicate a relationship with a person, means a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, such specified person;
 - (ii) “**Applicable Securities Laws**” means the *Securities Act* (British Columbia) and the equivalent legislation in the other provinces and in the territories of Canada, as amended from time to time, the rules, regulations and forms made or promulgated

under any such statutes, and the published national instruments, multilateral instruments, policies, bulletins and notices of the securities commissions and similar regulatory authorities of each of the applicable provinces and territories of Canada;

- (iii) **“Associate”**, when used to indicate a relationship with a specified person, means:
- A. any corporation or trust of which such person beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, voting securities carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all voting securities of such corporation or trust for the time being outstanding,
 - B. any partner of that person,
 - C. any trust or estate in which such person has a substantial beneficial interest or as to which such person serves as trustee or in a similar capacity,
 - D. a spouse of such specified person,
 - E. any person of either sex with whom such specified person is living in a conjugal relationship outside marriage, or
 - F. any relative of such specified person or of a person mentioned in clauses D or E of this definition if that relative has the same residence as the specified person;
- (iv) **“Derivatives Contract”** means a contract between two parties (the **“Receiving Party”** and the **“Counterparty”**) that is designed to expose the Receiving Party to economic benefits and risks that correspond substantially to the ownership by the Receiving Party of a number of shares in the capital of the Company or securities convertible into such shares specified or referenced in such contract (the number corresponding to such economic benefits and risks, the **“Notional Securities”**), regardless of whether obligations under such contract are required or permitted to be settled through the delivery of cash, shares in the capital of the Company or securities convertible into such shares or other property, without regard to any short position under the same or any other Derivatives Contract. For the avoidance of doubt, interests in broad-based index options, broad-based index futures and broad-based publicly traded market baskets of stocks approved for trading by the appropriate governmental authority shall not be deemed to be Derivatives Contracts;
- (v) **“owned beneficially”** or **“owns beneficially”** means, in connection with the ownership of shares in the capital of the Company by a person:
- A. any such shares as to which such person or any of such person’s Affiliates or Associates owns at law or in equity, or has the right to acquire or become the owner at law or in equity, where such right is exercisable immediately or after the passage of time and whether or not on condition or the happening of any contingency or the making of any payment, upon the exercise of any conversion right, exchange right or purchase right attaching to any securities, or pursuant to any agreement, arrangement, pledge or understanding whether or not in writing,
 - B. any such shares as to which such person or any of such person’s Affiliates or Associates has the right to vote, or the right to direct the voting, where such

right is exercisable immediately or after the passage of time and whether or not on condition or the happening of any contingency or the making of any payment, pursuant to any agreement, arrangement, pledge or understanding whether or not in writing,

- C. any such shares which are beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, by a Counterparty (or any of such Counterparty's Affiliates or Associates) under any Derivatives Contract (without regard to any short or similar position under the same or any other Derivatives Contract) to which such person or any of such person's Affiliates or Associates is a Receiving Party; provided, however, that the number of shares that a person owns beneficially pursuant to this clause in connection with a particular Derivatives Contract shall not exceed the number of Notional Securities with respect to such Derivatives Contract; provided, further, that the number of securities owned beneficially by each Counterparty (including their respective Affiliates and Associates) under a Derivatives Contract shall for purposes of this clause be deemed to include all securities that are owned beneficially, directly or indirectly, by any other Counterparty (or any of such other Counterparty's Affiliates or Associates) under any Derivatives Contract to which such first Counterparty (or any of such first Counterparty's Affiliates or Associates) is a Receiving Party and this proviso shall be applied to successive Counterparties as appropriate, and
 - D. any such shares which are owned beneficially within the meaning of this definition by any other person with whom such person is acting jointly or in concert with respect to the Company or any of its securities; and
- (vi) **"public announcement"** shall mean disclosure in a press release reported by a national news service in Canada, or in a document publicly filed by the Company or its agents under its profile on the System of Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval at www.sedar.com.
- (i) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article 12.11, notice given to the secretary of the Company pursuant to this Article 12.11 may only be given by personal delivery, facsimile transmission or by email (at such email address as stipulated from time to time by the secretary of the Company for purposes of this notice), and shall be deemed to have been given and made only at the time it is served by personal delivery, email (at the address as aforesaid provided that receipt of confirmation of such transmission has been received) or sent by facsimile transmission (provided that receipt of confirmation of such transmission has been received) to the secretary at the address of the principal executive offices of the Company; provided that if such delivery or electronic communication is made on a day which is a not a business day or later than 5:00 p.m. (Vancouver time) on a day which is a business day, then such delivery or electronic communication shall be deemed to have been made on the subsequent day that is a business day.
- (j) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the board may, in its sole discretion, waive any requirement in this Article 12.11.

PART 13 – PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

13.1 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 board held at regular intervals may be held at the place and at the time that the board may by resolution from time to time determine.

13.2 Chair of meetings

Meetings of directors are to be chaired by:

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

13.3 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.

13.4 Meetings by telephone or other communications medium

A director may participate in a meeting of the directors or of any committee of the directors in person, or by telephone or other communications medium, if all directors participating in the meeting are able to communicate with each other. A director may participate in a meeting of the directors or of any committee of the directors by a communications medium other than telephone if all directors participating in the meeting, whether in person or by telephone or other communications medium, are able to communicate with each other and if all directors who wish to participate in the meeting agree to such participation. A director who participates in a meeting in a manner contemplated by this Article 13.4 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.

13.5 Who may call extraordinary meetings

A director may call a meeting of the board at any time. The secretary, if any, must on request of a director, call a meeting of the board.

13.6 Notice of extraordinary meetings

Subject to Articles 13.7 and 13.8, if a meeting of the board is called under Article 13.4, reasonable notice of that meeting, specifying the place, date and time of that meeting, must be given to each of the directors:

- (a) by mail addressed to the director's address as it appears on the books of the Company or to any other address provided to the Company by the director for this purpose;
- (b) by leaving it at the director's prescribed address or at any other address provided to the Company by the director for this purpose; or
- (c) orally, by delivery of written notice or by telephone, voice mail, e-mail, fax or any other method of legibly transmitting messages.

13.7 When notice not required

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

- (a) the meeting is to be held immediately following a meeting of shareholders at which that director was elected or appointed or is the meeting of the directors at which that director is appointed;
- (b) the director has filed a waiver under Article 13.9; or
- (c) the director attends such meeting.

13.8 Meeting valid despite failure to give notice

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

13.9 Waiver of notice of meetings

Any director may file with the Company a notice waiving notice of any past, present or future meeting of the directors and may at any time withdraw that waiver with respect to meetings of the directors held after that withdrawal.

13.10 Effect of waiver

After a director files a waiver under Article 13.9 with respect to future meetings of the directors, and until that waiver is withdrawn, notice of any meeting of the directors need not be given to that director unless the director otherwise requires in writing to the Company.

13.11 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 a majority of the directors.

13.12 If only one director

If, in accordance with Article 11.1, the number of directors is one, the quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the directors is one director, and that director may constitute a meeting.

PART 14 – COMMITTEES OF DIRECTORS

14.1 Appointment of committees

The directors may, by resolution:

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

14.2 Obligations of committee

Any committee formed under Article 14.1, in the exercise of the powers delegated to it, must:

- (a) conform to any rules that may from time to time be imposed on it by the directors; and
- (b) report every act or thing done in exercise of those powers to the earliest meeting of the directors to be held after the act or thing has been done.

14.3 Powers of board

The board may, at any time:

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

14.4 Committee meetings

Subject to Article 14.2(a):

- (a) the members of a directors' committee may meet and adjourn as they think proper;
- (b) a directors' committee may elect a chair of its meetings but, if no chair of the meeting is elected, or if at any meeting the chair of the meeting is not present within 15 minutes after the time set for holding the meeting, the directors present who are members of the committee may choose one of their number to chair the meeting;
- (c) a majority of the members of a directors' committee constitutes a quorum of the committee; and
- (d) questions arising at any meeting of a directors' committee are determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and in case of an equality of votes, the chair of the meeting has no second or casting vote.

PART 15 – OFFICERS

15.1 Appointment of officers

The board may, from time to time, appoint a president, secretary or any other officers that it considers necessary or desirable, and none of the individuals appointed as officers need be a member of the board.

15.2 Functions, duties and powers of officers

The board may, for each officer:

- (a) determine the functions and duties the officer is to perform;
- (b) entrust to and confer on the officer any of the powers exercisable by the directors on such terms and conditions and with such restrictions as the directors think fit; and
- (c) from time to time revoke, withdraw, alter or vary all or any of the functions, duties and powers of the officer.

15.3 Remuneration

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 board thinks fit and are subject to termination at the pleasure of the board.

PART 16 – CERTAIN PERMITTED ACTIVITIES OF DIRECTORS

16.1 Other office of director

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.

16.2 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.

16.3 Professional services by director or officer

Subject to compliance with the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act*, a director or officer of the Company, or any corporation or firm in which that individual 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 corporation or firm is entitled to remuneration for professional services as if that individual were not a director or officer.

16.4 Remuneration and benefits received from certain entities

A director or officer may be or become a director, officer or employee of, or may otherwise be or become interested in, any corporation, firm or entity in which the Company may be interested as a shareholder or otherwise, and, subject to compliance with the provisions of 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 corporation, firm or entity.

PART 17 – INDEMNIFICATION

17.1 Indemnification of directors

The directors must cause the Company to indemnify its directors and former directors, and their respective heirs and personal or other legal representatives to the greatest extent permitted by Division 5 of Part 5 of the *Business Corporations Act*.

17.2 Deemed contract

Each director is deemed to have contracted with the Company on the terms of the indemnity referred to in Article 17.1.

PART 18 – AUDITOR

18.1 Remuneration of an auditor

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

18.2 Waiver of appointment of an auditor

The Company shall not be required to appoint an auditor if all of the shareholders of the Company, whether or not their shares otherwise carry the right to vote, resolve by a unanimous resolution to waive the appointment of an auditor. Such waiver may be given before, on or after the date on which an auditor is required to be appointed under the *Business Corporations Act*, and is effective for one financial year only.

PART 19 – DIVIDENDS

19.1 Declaration of dividends

Subject to the rights, if any, of shareholders holding shares with special rights as to dividends, the directors may from time to time declare and authorize payment of any dividends the directors consider appropriate.

19.2 No notice required

The directors need not give notice to any shareholder of any declaration under Article 19.1.

19.3 Directors may determine when dividend payable

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

19.4 Dividends to be paid in accordance with number of shares

Subject to the rights of shareholders, if any, holding shares with special rights as to dividends, all dividends on shares of any class or series of shares must be declared and paid according to the number of such shares held.

19.5 Manner of paying dividend

A resolution declaring a dividend may direct payment of the dividend wholly or partly by the distribution of specific assets or of paid up shares or fractional shares, bonds, debentures or other debt obligations of the Company, or in any one or more of those ways, and, if any difficulty arises in regard to the distribution, the directors may settle the difficulty as they consider expedient, and, in particular, may set the value for distribution of specific assets.

19.6 Dividend bears no interest

No dividend bears interest against the Company.

19.7 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.

19.8 Payment of dividends

Any dividend or other distribution payable in cash in respect of shares may be paid by cheque, made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent, and mailed:

- (a) subject to paragraphs (b) and (c), to the address of the shareholder;
- (b) subject to paragraph (c), in the case of joint shareholders, to the address of the joint shareholder whose name stands first on the central securities register in respect of the shares; or
- (c) to the person and to the address as the shareholder or joint shareholders may direct in writing.

19.9 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.

PART 20 – ACCOUNTING RECORDS

20.1 Recording of financial affairs

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

PART 21 – EXECUTION OF INSTRUMENTS

21.1 Who may attest seal

The Company's seal, if any, must not be impressed on any record except when that impression is attested by the signature or signatures of:

- (a) any 2 directors;
- (b) any officer, together with any director;

- (c) if the Company has only one director, that director; or
- (d) any one or more directors or officers or persons as may be determined by resolution of the directors.

21.2 Sealing copies

For the purpose of certifying under seal a true copy of any resolution or other document, the seal must be impressed on that copy and, despite Article 21.1, may be attested by the signature of any director or officer.

21.3 Execution of documents not under seal

Any instrument, document or agreement for which the seal need not be affixed may be executed for and on behalf of and in the name of the Company by any one director or officer of the Company, or by any other person appointed by the directors for such purpose.

PART 22 – NOTICES

22.1 Method of giving notice

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

- (a) mail addressed to the person at the applicable address for that person as follows:
 - (i) for a record mailed to a shareholder, the shareholder's registered address,
 - (ii) for a record mailed to a director or officer, the prescribed address for mailing shown for the director or officer in the records kept by the Company or the mailing address provided by the recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class, or
 - (iii) in any other case, the mailing address of the intended recipient;
- (b) delivery at the applicable address for that person as follows, addressed to the person:
 - (i) for a record delivered to a shareholder, the shareholder's registered address,
 - (ii) for a record delivered to a director or officer, the prescribed address for delivery shown for the director or officer in the records kept by the Company or the delivery address provided by the recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class,
 - (iii) in any other case, the delivery address of the intended recipient;
- (c) sending the record by fax to the fax number provided by the intended recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;
- (d) sending the record by email to the email address provided by the intended recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;
- (e) physical delivery to the intended recipient; or
- (f) such other manner of delivery as is permitted by applicable legislation governing electronic delivery.

22.2 Deemed receipt of mailing

A record that is mailed to a person by ordinary mail to the applicable address for that person referred to in Article 22.1 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.

22.3 Certificate of sending

A certificate signed by the secretary, if any, or other officer of the Company or of any other corporation acting in that behalf for the Company stating that a notice, statement, report or other record was addressed as required by Article 22.1, prepaid and mailed or otherwise sent as permitted by Article 22.1 is conclusive evidence of that fact.

22.4 Notice to joint shareholders

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

22.5 Notice to trustees

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

- (a) mailing the record, addressed to them:
 - (i) by name, by the title of the legal personal representative of the deceased or incapacitated shareholder, by the title of trustee of the bankrupt shareholder or by any similar description, and
 - (ii) at the address, if any, supplied to the Company for that purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled; or
- (b) if an address referred to in Article 22.5(a)(ii) has not been supplied to the Company, by giving the notice in a manner in which it might have been given if the death, bankruptcy or incapacity had not occurred.

PART 23 – RESTRICTION ON SHARE TRANSFER

23.1 Application

Article 23.2 does not apply to the Company if and for so long as it is a public company.

23.2 Consent required for transfer

No shares 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.