

RICHMOND ROAD CAPITAL CORP.

**NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL AND SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF
RICHMOND ROAD CAPITAL CORP.**

TO BE HELD ON JULY 4, 2017

and

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR

DATED JUNE 13, 2017

This management information circular and the accompanying materials require your immediate attention. If you are in doubt as to how to deal with these documents or the matters to which they refer, please consult your financial, legal, tax or other professional advisor.

RICHMOND ROAD CAPITAL CORP.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL AND SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

TO BE HELD ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 2017

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual general and special meeting (the “**Meeting**”) of the holders (the “**Shareholders**”) of common shares (“**Common Shares**”) of Richmond Road Capital Corp. (the “**Corporation**”) will be held at the offices of Borden Ladner Gervais LLP, at 1900, 520 – 3rd Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 0R3, at 10:00 a.m. (Calgary time) on Tuesday, July 4, 2017, for the following purposes:

1. to receive the audited financial statements of the Corporation as at and for the financial year ended September 30, 2016, together with the notes thereto and the auditors’ report thereon;
2. to elect the board of directors of the Corporation (the “**Board**”) to hold office until the next annual meeting of Shareholders or until their successors are elected or appointed;
3. to elect, conditional upon, and effective as of the Completion of the Qualifying Transaction (as such term is defined in TSX Venture Exchange Policy 2.4 – *Capital Pool Companies*), Jason Krueger to the Board to hold office until the next annual meeting of Shareholders or until his successor is elected or appointed;
4. to approve the re-appointment of MNP LLP as auditors of the Corporation for the ensuing year at such remuneration as may be fixed by the Board;
5. to consider, and, if deemed advisable, to approve, with or without variation, an ordinary resolution, the full text of which is set forth in the accompanying management information circular (“**Information Circular**”) prepared for the purposes of the Meeting, approving the Corporation’s stock option plan;
6. to consider, and, if deemed advisable, to approve, with or without variation, a special resolution, the full text of which is set forth in the accompanying Information Circular prepared for the purposes of the Meeting, authorizing the change of name of the Corporation to such other name as the Board, in their sole discretion and subject to applicable regulatory approval, determines to be appropriate;
7. to consider, and, if deemed advisable, to approve, with or without variation, a special resolution, the full text of which is set forth in the accompanying Information Circular prepared for the purposes of the Meeting, approving an amendment to the articles of incorporation of the Corporation to consolidate the issued and outstanding Common Shares on the basis of one (1) post-consolidation Common Share for up to every thirty (30) pre-consolidation Common Shares;
8. to consider and, if deemed advisable, to approve, with or without variation, a special resolution, the full text of which is set forth in the accompanying Information Circular, to approve the continuance (the “**Continuance**”) of the Corporation under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the “**BCBCA**”) from under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta), to authorize the Corporation’s board of directors to adopt articles that comply with the terms of the BCBCA and correspondingly repeal the existing by-law of the Corporation in connection with the Continuance; and
9. to transact any other business as may properly be brought before the Meeting or any adjournment(s) or postponement thereof.

The details of all matters proposed to be put before the Shareholders at the Meeting are set forth in the Information Circular of the Corporation accompanying this Notice of Annual General and Special Meeting.

The record date for determination of the Shareholders entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the Meeting is June 5, 2017 (the “**Record Date**”).

If you are unable to attend the Meeting in person we request that you date, sign and return the enclosed form of proxy to Richmond Road Capital Corp.’s transfer agent, Computershare Trust Company of Canada, 8th Floor, 100 University Avenue, North Tower, Toronto, Ontario M5J 2Y1, Attention: Proxy Department in the enclosed self-addressed envelope not later than 10:00 a.m. (Calgary time) on Friday June 30, 2017 or not less than 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) prior to any adjournment of the meeting.

If you are a non-registered holder of Common Shares and have received these materials from your broker or another intermediary, please complete and return the voting instruction form or other authorization form provided to you by your broker or intermediary in accordance with the instructions provided. Failure to do so may result in your Common Shares not being eligible to be voted at the Meeting.

The form of proxy confers discretionary authority with respect to: (i) amendments or variations to the matters of business to be considered at the Meeting; and (ii) other matters that may properly come before the Meeting. As of the date hereof, management of the Corporation knows of no amendments, variations or other matters to come before the Meeting other than the matters set forth in this Notice of Annual General and Special Meeting. Shareholders who are planning on returning the accompanying form of proxy are encouraged to review the Information Circular carefully before submitting the proxy form.

DATED this 13th day of June, 2017.

**BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
RICHMOND ROAD CAPITAL CORP.**

(signed) "*Michael E. Doyle*"
President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Richmond Road Capital Corp.

RICHMOND ROAD CAPITAL CORP.
ANNUAL GENERAL AND SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, JULY 4, 2017
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR
GENERAL

This management information circular (the “**Information Circular**”) is furnished to holders (“**Shareholders**”) of common shares (“**Common Shares**”) of Richmond Road Capital Corp. (the “**Corporation**”) in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the management of the Corporation for use at the annual general and special meeting (the “**Meeting**”) of Shareholders to be held at the offices of Borden Ladner Gervais LLP, at 1900, 520 – 3rd Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 0R3, at 10:00 a.m. (Calgary time) on Tuesday, July 4, 2017, and at any adjournment or postponement thereof, for the purposes set forth in the accompanying Notice of Annual General and Special Meeting (the “**Notice of Meeting**”).

The information contained herein is given as of June 9, 2017, except where otherwise indicated. Enclosed herewith is a form of proxy for use at the Meeting. Each Shareholder who is entitled to attend at meetings of Shareholders is encouraged to participate in the Meeting and Shareholders are urged to vote on matters to be considered in person or by proxy.

If you hold Common Shares through a broker, investment dealer, bank, trust company, nominee or other intermediary (collectively, an “**Intermediary**”), you should contact your Intermediary for instructions and assistance in voting and surrendering the Common Shares that you beneficially own.

Persons Making the Solicitation

This solicitation is made on behalf of the management of the Corporation. The costs incurred in the preparation of both the form of proxy and this Information Circular will be borne by the Corporation. In addition to the use of mail, proxies may be solicited by personal interviews, personal delivery, telephone or any form of electronic communication or by directors, officers and employees of the Corporation who will not be directly compensated therefor.

This Information Circular and other proxy-related materials are not being sent to registered or beneficial owners using the Notice-and-Access procedures contained in National Instrument 54-101 – *Communication with Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer* (“**NI 54-101**”). The Corporation has determined not to deliver the proxy solicitation materials directory to the non-objecting Beneficial Shareholders (“**NOBOs**”).

The Corporation does not intend to pay for intermediaries to deliver proxy-related materials or Form 54-101F7 – *Request for Voting Instructions Made by Intermediary* to the objecting beneficial owners of Common Shares (“**OBOs**”) and as such, OBOs will not receive such materials unless their intermediary assumes the costs thereof (OBOs and NOBOs are herein collectively referred to as the “**Non-Registered Shareholders**”). See also “*Proxy Related Information – Advice to Non-Registered Shareholders*” in this Information Circular.

PROXY RELATED INFORMATION

Appointment and Revocation of Proxies

Those Shareholders desiring to be represented at the Meeting by proxy must deposit their proper form of proxy to the Corporation’s transfer agent, Computershare Trust Company of Canada, 8th Floor, 100 University Avenue, North Tower, Toronto, Ontario M5J 2Y1, Attention: Proxy Department (the “**Transfer Agent**”), in the enclosed self-addressed envelope. In order to be valid, proxies must be received by the Transfer Agent at least forty-eight (48) hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and statutory holidays, prior to the Meeting or any adjournments or postponements thereof. A proxy must be executed by the Shareholder or by his duly appointed attorney authorized in writing, or if the Shareholder is a corporation, under its seal or by an officer or attorney thereof duly authorized. A

proxy is valid only at the Meeting in respect of which it is given or any adjournment or postponement of the Meeting.

Registered Shareholders may use the internet (www.voteproxyonline.com) to vote their Common Shares. Shareholders will be prompted to enter the control number which is located on the form of proxy when voting by the internet. Votes by the internet must be received not later than forty-eight (48) hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and statutory holidays) prior to the time of the Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof. The internet may also be used to appoint a proxyholder to attend and vote at the Meeting on the Shareholder's behalf and to convey a Shareholder's voting instructions.

The Corporation may refuse to recognize any instrument of proxy deposited in writing or by the internet received later than forty-eight (48) hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and statutory holidays) prior to the Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

The persons named in the enclosed form of proxy are officers and/or directors of the Corporation and each is a management designee (collectively, the "Management Designees"). Each Shareholder submitting a proxy has the right to appoint a person, who need not be a Shareholder, to represent him/her or it at the Meeting other than the Management Designees. A Shareholder may exercise this right by inserting the name of the desired representative in the blank space provided in the form of proxy or by completing another form of proxy and, in either case, depositing the completed proxy to the Transfer Agent, at the place and within the time specified above for the deposit of proxies.

Revocability of Proxy

A Shareholder who has given a proxy has the power to revoke it at any time prior to the exercise thereof. In addition to revocation in any other manner permitted by law, a proxy may be revoked by instrument in writing signed by the Shareholder or by the Shareholder's attorney authorized in writing, and either delivered to the Transfer Agent at the place specified above at any time up to and including the last business day preceding the day of the Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof, or deposited with the Chairman of the Meeting prior to the commencement of the Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

Exercise of Discretion with Respect to Proxies

All Common Shares represented at the Meeting by properly executed proxies will be voted or withheld from voting, by ballot or otherwise, in accordance with the indicated instructions. **In the absence of any such direction, such shares will be voted IN FAVOUR of the matters set forth in the Notice of Meeting and in this Information Circular.**

The enclosed form of proxy confers discretionary authority on the persons named therein with respect to any amendments or variations of those matters specified in the form of proxy and Notice of Meeting and with respect to any other matters which may be properly brought before the Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof. If any amendment or variation to matters identified in the Notice of Meeting or proposed at the Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof, or if any other matters properly come before the Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof, it is the intention of the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy to vote such proxies in accordance with their best judgment. Unless otherwise stated, the Common Shares represented by the enclosed proxy will be voted in favour of the election of nominees set forth in this Information Circular. As of the date of this Information Circular, management of the Corporation is not aware of any amendments, variations or other matters to come before the Meeting.

Advice to Non-Registered Shareholders

The information in this section is of significant importance to many Shareholders, as a substantial number do not hold their Common Shares in their own name. Non-Registered Shareholders are advised that only proxies from Shareholders whose names appear on the records of the Corporation 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 most cases those Common Shares will not be registered in the Shareholder's name on the records of the Corporation. In Canada, such Common Shares will likely be registered under the name of CDS & Co. (the registration name for CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc., which acts as nominee for many Canadian brokerage firms).

Existing regulatory policy requires brokers and other intermediaries to seek voting instructions from Non-Registered Shareholders in advance of shareholders' meetings. The various brokers and other intermediaries have their own mailing procedures and provide their own return instructions to clients, which should be carefully followed by Non-Registered Shareholders in order to ensure that their Common Shares are voted at the Meeting. The form of proxy supplied to a Non-Registered Shareholder by its broker (or the agent of the broker) is substantially similar to the form of proxy provided directly to registered Shareholders by the Corporation. However, its purpose is limited to instructing the registered Shareholder (i.e., the broker or agent of the broker) how to vote on behalf of the Non-Registered Shareholder. The vast majority of brokers now delegate responsibility for obtaining instructions from clients to Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc. ("**Broadridge**") in Canada. Broadridge typically prepares a machine-readable voting instruction form, mails those forms to Non-Registered Shareholders and asks Non-Registered Shareholders to return the forms to Broadridge, or otherwise communicate voting instructions to Broadridge (by way of the Internet or telephone, for example). Broadridge then tabulates the results of all instructions received and provides appropriate instructions respecting the voting of shares to be represented at the Meeting. **A Non-Registered Shareholder who receives a Broadridge voting instruction form cannot use that form to vote Common Shares directly at the Meeting. The voting instruction forms must be returned to Broadridge (or instructions respecting the voting of Common Shares must otherwise be communicated to Broadridge) well in advance of the Meeting in order to have the Common Shares voted. If you have any questions respecting the voting of Common Shares held through a broker or other intermediary, please contact that broker or other intermediary for assistance.**

Although a Non-Registered Shareholder may not be recognized directly at the Meeting for the purposes of voting Common Shares registered in the name of his broker, a Non-Registered Shareholder may attend the Meeting as proxyholder for the registered shareholder and vote the Common Shares in that capacity. **Non-Registered Shareholders who wish to attend 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 form 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.**

VOTING SECURITIES AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF VOTING SECURITIES

Voting Rights

The authorized share capital of the Corporation consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares without nominal or par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares ("**Preferred Shares**") without nominal or par value and issuable in series. As at the date of this Information Circular, there are 5,000,000 Common Shares and no Preferred Shares issued and outstanding. Shareholders on the Record Date are entitled to receive notice of and attend and vote at the Meeting.

On a show of hands, every Shareholder present in person or represented by proxy (and entitled to vote) has one (1) vote. On a poll or ballot, every Shareholder present in person or by proxy has one (1) vote for each Common Share held.

Record Date

The record date for the determination of Shareholders entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof is June 5, 2017 (the "**Record Date**").

Only Shareholders whose names have been entered in the register of Shareholders at the close of business on the Record Date will be entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the Meeting. **To the extent a Shareholder transfers**

the ownership of any of its Common Shares after the Record Date and the transferee of those Common Shares establishes that it owns such Common Shares and requests, at least ten days before the Meeting, that the transferee's name be included in the list of Shareholders entitled to vote at the Meeting, such transferee shall be entitled to vote such Common Shares at the Meeting.

Principal Holders of Common Shares

To the best of the knowledge of the directors and executive officers of the Corporation, no person or company beneficially owns, or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the voting rights attached to all the issued and outstanding Common Shares as at the date of this Information Circular.

Quorum

Under the by-laws of the Corporation, a quorum of Shareholders is present at the Meeting if at least two (2) individuals are present in person, each of whom is entitled to vote at the Meeting, and who hold or represent by proxy in the aggregate not less than 5% of the total number of shares entitled to be voted at the Meeting. If any share entitled to be voted at a meeting of Shareholders is held by two or more persons jointly, the persons or those of them who attend the Meeting of Shareholders constitute only one Shareholder for the purpose of determining whether a quorum of Shareholders is present.

INTEREST OF CERTAIN PERSONS IN MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON

No person who has been a director or executive officer of the Corporation at any time since the beginning of the last financial year, nor any proposed nominee for election as a director of the Corporation, nor any associate or affiliate of any of the foregoing, has any material interest, directly or indirectly, by way of beneficial ownership of securities or otherwise, in any matter to be acted upon other than the election of directors or the appointment of auditors of the Corporation.

Certain directors and officers of the Corporation hold options to acquire Common Shares pursuant to the Option Plan (as defined herein). At the Meeting, Shareholders will be asked to approve and adopt an ordinary resolution relating to the renewal and approval of the Option Plan. See *"Matters to be Considered at the Meeting – Approval of the Stock Option Plan"*.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED AT THE MEETING

To the knowledge of the board of directors of the Corporation (the **"Board"**), the only matters to be brought before the Meeting are those matters set forth in the Notice of Meeting.

A. ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. Financial Statements

At the Meeting, the audited financial statements of the Corporation for the financial year ended September 30, 2016 together with the notes thereto and the auditors' report thereon (the **"Financial Statements"**) will be presented. No vote by the Shareholders with respect to the Financial Statements is required or proposed to be taken.

2. Election of Directors

At the Meeting, Shareholders will be asked to elect the four (4) nominees set forth in the table below as directors of the Corporation, to hold office until the next annual meeting of Shareholders or until their successors are duly elected or appointed. Each of the nominees elected as a director of the Corporation will hold office until the next annual meeting of Shareholders or until his or her successor is duly elected or appointed or his or her office is vacated earlier in accordance with the articles of the Corporation. Each director nominee will be elected on an individual basis and not as a member of a slate.

The following table sets forth a brief description of the nominees, including the name and province or state and country of residence of each of the nominees, the date each first became a director of the Corporation, their principal occupation during the past five years and the number of Common Shares beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, by each of the nominees as of the date of this Information Circular. The information contained herein is based upon information furnished by the respective nominees.

<u>Name and Province or State and Country of Residence</u>	<u>Offices Held and Time as Director or Officer</u>	<u>Principal Occupation for Past Five Years</u>	<u>Common Shares Beneficially Owned, or Controlled or Directed, Directly or Indirectly⁽¹⁾</u>
<i>Michael Doyle</i> Alberta, Canada	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director since September 19, 2012	President and Chief Executive Officer of CanPetro International Ltd. (an oil and gas investment firm), a private Alberta corporation. Chairman and Director of SDX Energy Inc. (TSXV, LSE).	250,000
<i>Berkley Pennock</i> ⁽¹⁾ Alberta, Canada	Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Secretary and Director since September 19, 2012	Partner at Pennock Acheson Nielsen Devaney Chartered Accountants since 2008.	250,000
<i>Robb McNaughton</i> ⁽¹⁾ Alberta, Canada	Director since September 19, 2012	Partner in the corporate and capital markets group at the law firm Borden Ladner Gervais LLP since July 2013. Partner at Gowling Lafleur Henderson LLP from March 2010 to June 2013 and at Fraser Milner Casgrain LLP from August 2004 to March 2010.	250,000 ⁽²⁾
<i>Michael Brown</i> ⁽¹⁾ Alberta, Canada	Director since September 19, 2012	Dentist since June 1998.	250,000 ⁽³⁾

Notes:

- (1) Member of the audit committee of the Corporation.
- (2) Common Shares held through Aoi Maru Corp., a company incorporated under the laws of Alberta and whose voting shares are 100% beneficially owned by Robb McNaughton.
- (3) Common Shares held through Michael A. Brown Professional Corporation, a company incorporated under the laws of Alberta and whose voting share are 100% beneficially owned by Michael Brown.

Unless otherwise directed, it is the intention of the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy to vote proxies IN FAVOUR of the election of each of the nominees set forth in the table above as directors of the Corporation. In order to be effective, the ordinary resolution in respect of the election of each nominee director must be passed by not less than a majority of the votes cast by Shareholders who vote in respect of this ordinary resolution.

Cease Trade Orders

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no proposed director of the Corporation (nor any personal holding company of any of such persons) is, as at the date of this Information Circular, or has been within ten (10) years before the date of this Information Circular, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Corporation), that while such person was acting in that capacity, was the subject of a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade 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, or after such persons ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of the company, was the subject of a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, which resulted from an event that occurred while acting in such capacity.

Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of the Corporation none of those persons who are proposed directors of the Corporation other than those individuals listed below is, or has been within the past 10 years, a director or executive officer of any company, including the Corporation, that, while such 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 has, within the past 10 years, 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 his assets.

Mr. Doyle was a director and officer of Brevia Energy Inc. which was a private oil and gas company incorporated and active in Alberta, Canada and filed for receivership in February 2016.

Mr. McNaughton was a director of Brevia Energy Inc. which was a private oil and gas company incorporated and active in Alberta, Canada and filed for receivership in February of 2016.

Penalties and Sanctions

To the knowledge of the Corporation, no proposed director of the Corporation (nor any personal holding company of any of such persons) 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 been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in deciding whether to vote for a proposed director.

3. Conditional Election of Directors

At the Meeting, Shareholders will be asked to elect, conditional upon and effective as of the Corporation's Completion of the Qualifying Transaction (as such term is defined in TSX Venture Exchange Policy 2.4 – *Capital Pool Companies* (“**Policy 2.4**”)), Jason Krueger as a director of the Corporation to hold office until the next annual meeting of Shareholders or until his successor is duly elected or appointed (the “**Conditional Election**”). Management of the Corporation believes that the Conditional Election, if approved by Shareholders, will help the Corporation complete a Qualifying Transaction (as such term is defined in Policy 2.4) and will reduce the expenses incurred by the Corporation when completing a Qualifying Transaction. If the Corporation completes a Qualifying Transaction it will be desirable to increase the size of the Corporation's board of directors (the “**Resulting Issuer Board**”) to allow individuals proposed by the Target Company (as such term is defined in Policy 2.4) to join the Resulting Issuer Board. Management anticipates that if Shareholders approve the Conditional Election, and the Corporation completes a Qualifying Transaction, Mr. Krueger will resign as a director of the Corporation moments after his election becoming effective so as to make a position on the Resulting Issuer Board available for a representative of the Target Company.

The following table sets forth a brief background regarding Jason Krueger; the information contained herein is based upon information furnished by the respective nominee.

Name and Province or State and Country of Residence	Offices Held and Time as Director or Officer	Principal Occupation for Past Five Years	Common Shares Beneficially Owned, or Controlled or Directed, Directly or Indirectly
<i>Jason Krueger</i> Alberta, Canada	N/A	President and CEO of Vier Capital Corp. since September 2014. Prior thereto Executive Vice President of Leader Energy Services.	Nil

Unless otherwise directed, it is the intention of the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy to vote proxies IN FAVOUR of the election of Jason Krueger as a director of the Corporation conditional upon, and effective as of the Completion of the Qualifying Transaction. In order to be effective, the ordinary resolution in respect of the election of each nominee director must be passed by not less than a majority of the votes cast by Shareholders who vote in respect of this ordinary resolution.

Cease Trade Orders

To the knowledge of the Corporation, Jason Krueger (or any personal holding company of Jason Krueger) is not, as at the date of this Information Circular, and has not been within ten (10) years before the date of this Information Circular, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Corporation), that while he was acting in that capacity, was the subject of a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade 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, or after he ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of the company, was the subject of a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, which resulted from an event that occurred while he was acting in such capacity.

Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of the Corporation, other than as set out below, Jason Krueger is not, and has not within the past 10 years, been a director or executive officer of any company, including the Corporation, that, while he was acting in such capacity, or within a year of him ceasing to act in such 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 has, within the past 10 years, 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 his assets.

Mr. Jason Krueger was a director of Leader Energy Services Ltd. (“**Leader**”) a TSX Venture Exchange (“**TSXV**”) oilfield services company from 2004 and Executive Vice President from June 2011 until February 2015. On February 20, 2015 Leader filed a notice of Intention to File a Proposal in accordance with section 50.4(1) of the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* RSC 1985, c B-3. Leader did not file a proposal and as such Leader was deemed to be bankrupt on August 20, 2015.

Penalties and Sanctions

To the knowledge of the Corporation, Jason Krueger (or any personal holding company of Jason Krueger) has not been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority nor has he entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority or been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in deciding whether to vote for a proposed director.

4. Appointment of Auditors

At the Meeting, Shareholders will be asked to approve an ordinary resolution to approve the appointment of MNP LLP (“**MNP**”), Chartered Professional Accountants of Calgary, Alberta, as the auditors of the Corporation, to hold office for the ensuing year until the close of the next annual meeting of Shareholders or until MNP is removed from office or resigns, at a remuneration to be fixed by the Board. MNP has been the auditors of the Corporation since its incorporation.

Unless otherwise directed, it is the intention of the persons designated in the accompanying form of proxy to vote IN FAVOUR of the ordinary resolution reappointing MNP LLP as auditors of the Corporation for the

ensuing year and to authorize the Board to fix the remuneration paid to the auditors. In order to be effective, the ordinary resolution in respect of the appointment of the auditors of the Corporation and to fix their remuneration must be passed by not less than a majority of the votes cast by Shareholders who vote in respect of this ordinary resolution.

B. SPECIAL BUSINESS

1. Approval of the Stock Option Plan

The Corporation has adopted an incentive stock option plan (the “**Option Plan**”), substantially in the form attached hereto as Schedule “A”, which provides that the Board may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with the requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange (the “**TSXV**”) (or the NEX¹, as the case may be), grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants to the Corporation, non-transferable options (“**Options**”) to purchase Common Shares, provided that the number of Common Shares reserved for issuance will not exceed ten percent (10%) of the issued and outstanding Common Shares. However, other than in connection with a “**Qualifying Transaction**”, as such term is defined in the policies of the TSXV, during the time that the Corporation is a capital pool company (“**CPC**”), the aggregate number of Common Shares issuable upon exercise of all Options granted under the Option Plan shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the Common Shares of the Corporation issued and outstanding at the closing of the Corporation’s initial public offering. Such Options will be exercisable for a period of up to ten (10) years from the date of grant, subject to extension in certain circumstances where the expiry date occurs within a “blackout period”. In connection with the foregoing, the number of Common Shares reserved for issuance to: (i) any individual will not exceed five per cent (5%) of the Common Shares issued and outstanding at the closing of the Corporation’s initial public offering; and (ii) all consultants will not exceed two per cent (2%) of the Common Shares issued and outstanding at the closing of the Corporation’s initial public offering. In addition, the Option Plan provides that: (i) no more than five per cent (5%) of the issued shares of the Corporation will be granted to any individual in any twelve (12) month period; (ii) no more than two per cent (2%) of the issued shares of the Corporation will be granted to any one consultant in any twelve (12) month period; and (iii) no more than an aggregate of two per cent (2%) of the issued shares of the Corporation will be granted to an employee conducting investor relations activities in any twelve (12) month period.

The Corporation, as long as it is a CPC, will not grant Options to any person providing investor relations activities, promotional or market-making services. In the event that a director, officer, technical consultant or employee does not continue on with the Corporation following completion of its Qualifying Transaction, options must be exercised within the greater of twelve (12) months after the completion of a Qualifying Transaction and ninety (90) days following cessation of the optionee’s position with the Corporation, provided that if the cessation of office, employment, directorship, or consulting arrangement was by reason of death, the Option may be exercised within a maximum period of one year after such death, subject to the expiry date of such Option. Any Common Shares acquired pursuant to the exercise of Options under the Option Plan prior to completion of a Qualifying Transaction must be deposited in escrow and will be subject to escrow until the final TSXV bulletin is issued.

As of the date hereon, employees, consultants, directors and officers hold in aggregate 600,000 options to acquire Common Shares pursuant to the Option Plan. As of the date hereof there are nil options to purchase Common Shares currently available for future grants.

Pursuant to the policies of the TSXV, stock option plans which reserve for issuance up to ten per cent (10%) of a listed company’s shares must be approved annually by shareholders of the listed corporation. This approval is being sought at the Meeting. At the Meeting, Shareholders will be asked to consider, and, if deemed advisable, to approve, with or without variation, an ordinary resolution approving the Option Plan. The text of the ordinary resolution which management intends to place before the Meeting for the approval of the Option Plan is as follows:

¹ The NEX is a separate board of the TSXV that provides a trading forum for listed companies that no longer meet the listing requirements of the TSXV.

“BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED as an ordinary resolution of the shareholders of Richmond Road Capital Corp. (the **“Corporation”**) that:

- (1) the stock option plan of the Corporation, substantially in the form attached as Schedule “A” to the management information circular of the Corporation dated June 13, 2017 (the **“Option Plan”**), be and is hereby approved and adopted as the stock option plan of the Corporation;
- (2) the form of the Option Plan may be amended in order to satisfy the requirements or requests of any regulatory authorities, including the TSXV without requiring further approval of the shareholders of the Corporation; and
- (3) any one director or officer of the Corporation is authorized and directed, on behalf of the Corporation, to take all necessary steps and proceedings and to execute, deliver and file any and all declarations, agreements, documents and other instruments and do all such other acts and things (whether under corporate seal of the Corporation or otherwise) that may be necessary or desirable to give effect to this ordinary resolution.”

The foregoing ordinary resolution must be approved by a simple majority of the votes cast at the Meeting by the Shareholders voting in person or by proxy. **Unless otherwise directed, it is the intention of the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy to vote proxies IN FAVOUR of the ordinary resolution approving the Option Plan for the ensuing year.**

2. Change of the Name of the Corporation

The Corporation is currently a CPC. In the event the Corporation completes a Qualifying Transaction prior to the next annual and special meeting of Shareholders and in connection therewith desires to change the name of the Corporation, management of the Corporation has requested the Shareholders to consider, and, if deemed advisable, to approve, with or without variation, a special resolution (being a resolution passed by not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the votes cast by those Shareholders who, being entitled to do so, vote in person or by proxy at the Meeting) to change the name of the Corporation to such other name acceptable to the registrar, the TSXV (or the NEX, as the case may be) and as the Board determine is appropriate (the **“Name Change”**).

As outlined in the resolution below, the new name of the Corporation will be determined by the Board. Even if approved by the Shareholders, the Board may determine not to proceed with the Name Change at its discretion.

The text of the special resolution which management intends to place before the Meeting for the approval of the Name Change is as follows:

“BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED as a special resolution of the shareholders of Richmond Road Capital Corp. (the **“Corporation”**) that:

- (1) the change of the name of the Corporation to such other name acceptable to the TSXV (or the NEX, as the case may be) and as the directors of the Corporation in their sole discretion determine is appropriate, is authorized and approved;
- (2) any officer or director of the Corporation be and is hereby authorized and directed for and on behalf of the Corporation, whether under corporate seal or otherwise, to execute, deliver and file all such documents and to take all such other actions as may be necessary or desirable for the implementation of this special resolution and any matters contemplated thereby; and
- (3) the directors of the Corporation are hereby authorized and granted with absolute discretion to abandon the change of name of the Corporation at any time without further approval, ratification or confirmation by the shareholders of the Corporation.”

The requisite regulatory approvals for the Name Change, including the approvals of the TSXV (or the NEX, as the case may be), will not be sought by the Corporation until after the Board decides to implement the Name Change resolution. There can be no assurance that the applicable TSXV or NEX approvals will be obtained.

The foregoing special resolution must be approved by not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the votes cast at the Meeting by the Shareholders voting in person or by proxy. **Unless otherwise directed, it is the intention of the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy to vote proxies IN FAVOUR of the special resolution approving the Name Change.**

3. Approval of Proposed Consolidation

At the Meeting, Shareholders will be asked to consider, and, if deemed advisable, to approve, with or without variation, a special resolution (being a resolution passed by not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the votes cast by those Shareholders who, being entitled to do so, vote in person or by proxy at the Meeting) approving a consolidation of the outstanding Common Shares of the Corporation on the basis of one (1) post-consolidation Common Share for up to a maximum of every thirty (30) pre-consolidation Common Shares (the “**Consolidation**”) outstanding immediately prior to the effective date of the Consolidation, pursuant to subsection 173(1)(f) of the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) (the “**ABCA**”).

As outlined in the resolution below, the final ratio of post-Consolidation Common Shares that will be issued in exchange for pre-Consolidation Common Shares will be determined by the Board. Even if approved by the Shareholders, the Board may determine not to proceed with the Consolidation at its discretion.

The text of the special resolution which management intends to place before the Meeting to approve the Consolidation is as follows:

“BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED as a special resolution of the shareholders of Richmond Road Capital Corp. (the “**Corporation**”):

- (1) the Corporation be and is hereby authorized, at any time until the Corporation’s next annual meeting of shareholders, to consolidate the issued and outstanding common shares in the share capital of the Corporation (“**Common Shares**”) on the basis of one (1) post-consolidation Common Share, for up to a maximum of every thirty (30) pre-consolidation Common Shares, the final ratio to be determined by the board of directors of the Corporation in its sole discretion (the “**Consolidation**”);
- (2) no fraction Common Shares shall be issued in connection with the Consolidation. Where the Consolidation would otherwise result in a shareholder of the Corporation being entitled to a fractional Common Share, the number of post-Consolidation Common Shares issued to such Shareholder shall be rounded up to the next greater whole number of Common Shares if the fractional entitlement is equal to or greater than 0.5 and shall be rounded down to the next lesser whole number of Common Shares if the fractional entitlement is less than 0.5. In calculating such fractional interests, all Common Shares held by a beneficial owner shall be aggregated;
- (3) any officer or director of the Corporation be and is hereby authorized and directed for and on behalf of the Corporation, whether under its corporate seal or otherwise, to execute, deliver and file all such documents and to take all such other actions as may be deemed necessary or desirable for the implementation of this special resolution and any matters contemplated thereby; and
- (4) the directors of the Corporation are hereby authorized and granted with absolute discretion and without further approval of the shareholders, to revoke, rescind, and/or abandon the foregoing resolution before it is acted upon.”

The requisite regulatory approvals for the Consolidation, including the approvals of the TSXV (or the NEX, as the case may be), will not be sought by the Corporation until after the Board decides to implement the Consolidation resolution. There can be no assurance that the applicable TSXV or NEX approvals will be obtained.

The foregoing special resolution must be approved by 66⅔% of the votes cast at the Meeting by the Shareholders voting in person or by proxy. **Unless otherwise directed, it is the intention of the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy to vote proxies IN FAVOUR of the special resolution approving the Consolidation.**

Effect of Consolidation

The Consolidation will not materially affect any Shareholders' percentage ownership in the Corporation, although such ownership will be represented by a smaller number of post-Consolidation Common Shares. The Consolidation will lead to an increase in the number of Shareholders who will hold "odd lots"; that is, a number of shares not evenly divisible into board lots (a board lot is 100, 500, or 1,000 shares, depending on the price of the shares). As a general rule, the cost to Shareholders transferring an odd lot of Common Shares is somewhat higher than the cost of transferring a "board lot". Nonetheless, the Board believes the Consolidation is in the best interest of all Shareholders despite the potential increased cost to Shareholders in transferring odd lots of post-Consolidation Common Shares.

Fractional Shares

If the Consolidation is implemented, fractional post-Consolidation Common Shares will not be issued to Shareholders. Where the Consolidation would otherwise result in a Shareholder being entitled to a fractional Common Share, the number of post-Consolidation Common Shares issued to such holder of Common Shares shall be rounded up to the next greater whole number of Common Share if the fractional entitlement is equal to or greater than 0.5 and shall be rounded down to the next lesser whole number of Common Shares if the fractional entitlement is less than 0.5. In calculating such fractional interests, all Common Shares held by a beneficial holder shall be aggregated.

Implementation of Consolidation

The Consolidation is conditional upon the Corporation obtaining final approval of the TSXV (or the NEX, as the case may be). In order to receive TSXV approval (or the NEX approval, as the case may be), the Corporation must submit certain documentation including a new CUSIP number for the post-Consolidation Common Shares, a new form of share certificate and confirmation that the Corporation will meet the tier maintenance requirements of the TSXV (or the NEX, as the case may be) relating to distribution. The Corporation expects to meet these requirements but, in the event that it does not meet them or receive final approval of the TSXV (or the NEX, as the case may be), the Corporation would not proceed with the Consolidation. The Consolidation resolution authorizes the Board not to proceed with the Consolidation, without further approval of the Shareholders, at any time.

As soon as practicable after the Consolidation becomes effective, Shareholders will be notified by press release that the Consolidation has been effected. The Corporation expects that its Transfer Agent will act as exchange agent for purposes of implementing the exchange of share certificates.

Following the filing by the Corporation of articles of amendment implementing the Consolidation (assuming that the special resolution approving the Consolidation is passed at the Meeting), all Common Shares held by Shareholders will be consolidated without any further action required by Shareholders. Upon completion of the Consolidation, the number of Common Shares outstanding will be so adjusted on the Corporation's register of Common Shares maintained by the Transfer Agent, and registered Shareholders will receive a share certificate or a statement prepared by the Transfer Agent pursuant to its direct registration system (a "**DRS Advice Statement**") evidencing the post-Consolidation Common Shares to which such Shareholder is entitled to. Non-Registered Shareholders holding their Common Shares through an Intermediary should note that such Intermediaries may have various procedures for processing the Consolidation. Non-Registered Shareholders will not receive a share certificate or DRS Advice Statement from the Transfer Agent upon completion of the Consolidation. If a Non-

Registered Shareholder has any questions in this regard, the Non-Registered Shareholder is encouraged to contact its nominee.

4. The Continuance under the Business Corporations Act (*British Columbia*)

The Corporation is currently governed by the ABCA. Management of the Corporation is proposing to move the Corporation's governing jurisdiction. Accordingly, the Corporation intends to apply for the discontinuance of the Corporation from the Province of Alberta and for the continuance of the Corporation under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the "**BCBCA**") to the Province of British Columbia (the "**Continuance**"). At the Meeting, Shareholders will be asked to pass a special resolution, the text of which is set out below, authorizing the board of directors, in its sole discretion, to continue the Corporation from the Province of Alberta into the Province of British Columbia. The Continuance, if approved, will change the legal domicile of the Corporation and will affect certain rights of the Shareholders as they currently exist under the ABCA. Accordingly, Shareholders should consult their own independent legal advisors regarding implications of the Continuance which may be of particular importance to them.

In connection with the Corporation's efforts to complete a Qualifying Transaction, the Board has determined it is in the best interests of the Corporation to be governed by the BCBCA. Notwithstanding the approval of the Shareholders, the Board may, in its discretion, revoke or abandon the Continuance without further approval or action from the Shareholders.

The text of the special resolution which management intends to place before the Meeting to approve the Continuance is as follows:

"BE IT RESOLVED as a special resolution of the shareholders of Richmond Road Capital Corp. (the "**Corporation**"):

- (1) the Corporation be and is hereby authorized to (a) make an application for the discontinuance of the Corporation from the Province of Alberta and obtain a Certificate of Discontinuance in respect thereof (the "**Certificate of Discontinuance**"), (b) continue the Corporation into the Province of British Columbia, and (c) file a Continuation Application and obtain a Certificate of Continuation and all such other applicable certificates and writings, as required in connection with such continuance resulting in the Corporation becoming governed under the Business Corporations Act (*British Columbia*) (the "**BCBCA**") and subject to the laws of the Province of British Columbia (the "**Continuance**");
- (2) subject to the issuance of the Certificate of Discontinuance and without affecting the validity of the Corporation and the existence of the Corporation by or under its charter documents and of any act done thereunder, any officer or director of the Corporation be and is hereby authorized to: (a) amend or replace the existing Articles of Incorporation in or with a form to be approved by any director or officer of the Corporation and as may be authorized under the BCBCA; and (b) after the Continuance to repeal the existing by-law of the Corporation and adopt articles complying with the BCBCA and relating generally to the affairs of the Corporation, such Articles to be substantially in the form attached as Schedule "C" to the management information circular of the Corporation dated 9, 2017;
- (3) notwithstanding the approval of the Shareholder of these resolutions, the directors of the Corporation are authorized and empowered, without further approval of the shareholders of the Corporation, to abandon, revoke or terminate this resolution if the directors of the Corporation decide not to proceed with the Continuance; and
- (4) any one or more directors or officers of the Corporation be and are hereby authorized and directed for and on behalf of the Corporation, to take all necessary steps and proceedings, and to execute, deliver and file any and all applications, declarations, agreements, documents and other

instruments and do all such other acts and things that may be necessary or desirable to give effect to the foregoing resolutions.

- (5) the directors of the Corporation are hereby authorized and granted with absolute discretion and without further approval of the shareholders, to revoke, rescind, and/or abandon the foregoing resolution before it is acted upon.”

The foregoing special resolution must be approved by 66⅔% of the votes cast at the Meeting by the Shareholders voting in person or by proxy. **Unless otherwise directed, it is the intention of the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy to vote proxies IN FAVOUR of the special resolution approving the Consolidation.**

Procedure to Effect the Continuance

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

- (a) the Shareholders must approve the Continuance resolution at the Meeting which authorizes the Corporation to, among other things, file an application for continuance with the registrar appointed under the BCBCA (the “**BC Registrar**”) requesting that the Corporation be continued as if it had been incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia;
- (b) the Registrar of Corporations under the ABCA (the “**AB Registrar**”) must approve the proposed Continuance under the BCBCA, upon being satisfied that the Continuance will not adversely affect creditors or shareholders of the Corporation;
- (c) the Corporation must apply to the BC Registrar for a Certificate of Continuance under the BCBCA; and
- (d) the Corporation must file a notice of continuance with the AB Registrar, who will then issue a certificate of discontinuance.

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

Effect of the Continuance

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

The Continuance, if approved, will effect a change in the legal domicile of the Corporation on the effective date thereof to the Province of British Columbia, but the Corporation will not change its business or operations as a result of the Continuance.

On the effective date of the Continuance, shareholders will continue to hold one share of the Corporation domiciled in the new jurisdiction for each share of the Corporation currently held. The existing share certificates representing Common Shares will not be cancelled. Holders of convertible securities of the Corporation on the effective date of the Continuance will continue to hold convertible securities to purchase an identical number of Common Shares on substantially the same terms.

As of the effective date of the Continuance, the election, duties, resignation and removal of the Corporation’s directors and officers shall be governed by the BCBCA.

By operation of law applicable under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, as of effective date of the Continuance:

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

Certain Corporate Differences between the ABCA and the BCBCA

The following is a summary comparison of certain differences and similarities between the BCBCA and the ABCA that pertain to the rights of Shareholders.

In approving the Continuance, Shareholders will be approving the adoption of the continuance application and all matters collateral thereto, including the certificate of continuance, and Shareholders will be agreeing to hold securities in a corporation governed by the BCBCA. This summary is not exhaustive and Shareholders are advised to review the full text of the BCBCA and consult their legal advisors regarding the implications of the Continuance.

Notwithstanding the alteration of Shareholders' rights and obligations under the BCBCA resulting from the proposed Continuance, the Corporation will still be bound by the rules and policies of the TSXV, the British Columbia Securities Commission and the Alberta Securities Commission, as well as any other applicable securities legislation.

Nothing that follows should be construed as legal advice to any particular Shareholder, all of whom are advised to consult their own legal advisors respecting all of the implications of the Continuance. The following is a summary only. Reference should be made to the full text of the both BCBCA and the ABCA, and the regulations thereunder for particulars of the differences between them.

Constituting Documents

Under the ABCA, the charter documents consist of "articles", which sets forth the name of the Corporation and the amount and type of authorized capital. The articles are filed with the Registrar of Alberta. Under the BCBCA, a corporation's charter documents consist of notice of articles and articles. Notice of articles under the BCBCA are substantially similar to "articles" under the ABCA.

Upon the completion of the Continuance, the Corporation will have unlimited authorized capital consisting of the Common Shares and the Preferred Shares, which is the same as the capitalization that the Corporation currently has under the ABCA.

If Shareholders approve the Continuance, the articles must conform to the requirements of the BCBCA. Therefore, as part of the Continuance Resolution, Shareholders will be asked to authorize the Board to amend the Corporation's articles of incorporation, to repeal the existing by-law of the Corporation and to adopt new articles of the Corporation which complies with the requirements of the BCBCA. The full text of the new articles is set out in Schedule "C" attached hereto (the "**New Articles**"). Although the Continuance and the adoption of the New Articles will not result in any substantive changes to the constitution, powers or management of the Corporation the New Articles contain a provision that requires advance notice to the Corporation in circumstances where nominations of persons for election to the Board are made by Shareholders (the "**Advance Notice Provision**").

Among other things, the Advance Notice Provision fixes a deadline by which holders of record of common shares of the Corporation must submit director nominations to the Corporation prior to any annual or special meeting of

shareholders and sets forth the information that a shareholder must include in the notice to the Corporation for the notice to be in proper written form.

In the case of an annual meeting of shareholders, notice to the Corporation must be made not less than 30 nor more than 65 days prior to the date of the annual meeting; provided, however, that in the event that the annual meeting of shareholders is called for a date that is less than 50 days after the date on which the first public announcement of the date of the annual meeting was made, notice may be made not later than the close of business on the 10th day following such public announcement.

In the case of a special meeting of shareholders (which is not also an annual meeting) called for the purpose of electing directors (whether or not called for other purposes), notice to the Corporation must be made 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.

The Advance Notice Provision provides a clear process for Shareholders to follow to nominate directors and sets out a reasonable time frame for nominee submissions along with a requirement for accompanying information. The purpose of the Advance Notice Provision is to treat all Shareholders fairly by ensuring that all Shareholders, including those participating in a meeting by proxy rather than in person, receive adequate notice of the nominations to be considered at a meeting and can thereby exercise their voting rights in an informed manner. In addition, the Advance Notice Provision should assist in facilitating an orderly and efficient meeting process.

Directors

The ABCA requires that at least 25% of the directors of a corporation be resident Canadians. The BCBCA provides that a reporting corporation must have a minimum of three directors but there is no residency requirement for directors.

Under the ABCA, directors may be removed by ordinary resolution whereas under the BCBCA, directors may be removed by a special resolution or, if the articles of a corporation provide, by a resolution passed by less than a special majority of the shareholders entitled to vote at general meetings.

Place of Meetings

Under the ABCA, meetings of shareholders may be held at the place provided in the bylaws, whether inside or outside Alberta. In the absence of such provision, a meeting of shareholders must be held at a place within Alberta as determined by the directors. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a meeting of shareholders may be held outside of Alberta if all of the shareholders entitled to vote at that meeting agree. The Corporation's articles currently provide that meetings of the Corporation may be held outside of Alberta.

The BCBCA requires all meetings of shareholders to be held in British Columbia unless a location outside British Columbia is provided for in the articles. Nevertheless, even where the articles do not provide for a shareholders' meeting location outside British Columbia a shareholders meeting may still be held outside British Columbia so long as the articles do not restrict the corporation from approving a location outside of British Columbia and a location outside of British Columbia is approved by the resolution required by the articles for that purpose or the location for the meeting is approved in writing by the BC Registrar.

Requisition of Meetings

The ABCA permits the holders of not less than 5% of the issued shares that carry the right to vote at a meeting to require the directors to call and hold a meeting of shareholders of a corporation for the purposes stated in the requisition. If the directors do not call a meeting within 21 days of receiving the requisition, any shareholder who signed the requisition may call the meeting.

The BCBCA provides that one or more shareholders of a corporation holding not less than 5% of the issued voting shares of the corporation may give notice to the directors requiring them to call and hold a general meeting within four months.

Requisite Approvals

The ABCA does not provide flexibility with respect to the level of shareholder approval required for ordinary resolutions and special resolutions. Under the ABCA, an ordinary resolution must be passed by no less than a majority of the votes cast by shareholders entitled to vote with respect to the resolution and a special resolution must be passed by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by the shareholders entitled to vote with respect to the resolution.

Under the BCBCA, a corporation can establish in its articles the levels for various shareholder approvals, other than those levels that are prescribed by the BCBCA. The percentage of votes required for a special resolution can be specified in the articles and may be no less than two-thirds and no more than three-quarters of the votes cast.

Shareholders' Proposals

A shareholder of a corporation incorporated under the ABCA who is entitled to vote may submit notice of a shareholder proposal. To be eligible to make a proposal, a person must:

- (a) be a registered holder or beneficial owner of a prescribed number of shares for a prescribed period. Under the regulations currently in effect, the prescribed number of shares is the number of voting shares (i) that is equal to at least 1% of all issued voting shares of the corporation as of the day on which the registered holder or beneficial owner of the shares submits a proposal, or (ii) whose fair market value as determined as of the close of business on the day before the registered holder or beneficial owner of the shares submits the proposal is at least \$2,000. Under the regulations currently in effect, the prescribed period is the 6-month period immediately before the day on which the registered holder or beneficial owner of the shares submits the proposal;
- (b) have the prescribed level of support of other registered holders or beneficial owners of shares. Under the regulations currently in effect, the prescribed level of support for the proposal by other registered holders or beneficial owners of shares is at least 5% of the issued voting shares of the corporation;
- (c) provide to the corporation his or her name and address and the names and addresses of those registered holders or beneficial owners of shares who support the proposal; and
- (d) continue to hold or own the prescribed number of shares up to and including the day of the meeting at which the proposal is to be made.

In comparison, a person submitting a proposal under the BCBCA must have been a registered owner or beneficial owner of one or more shares carrying the right to vote at general meetings and must have owned such shares for an uninterrupted period of at least two years before the date of signing the proposal. Similar to the requirements of the ABCA, the proposal must be signed by shareholders who, together with the submitter, are registered or beneficial owners of: (a) at least 1% of the issued shares of the corporation that carry the right to vote at general meetings; or (b) shares with a fair market value exceeding an amount prescribed by regulation (currently \$2,000).

Giving Financial Assistance

The ABCA provides that a corporation may give financial assistance to any person for any purpose, subject to certain disclosure obligations. Under the BCBCA, a corporation may give financial assistance to any person for any purpose subject to disclosure obligations where the assistance is material and given to certain prescribed persons. The corporation is not, however, required to make a disclosure in respect of financial assistance that is given in its ordinary course of business or to prescribed affiliates.

Dissent Rights

The ABCA provides that shareholders who dissent to certain actions being taken by a corporation may exercise a right of dissent and require the corporation to purchase the shares held by such shareholders at the fair value of such shares. This dissent right is available when a corporation proposes to: (a) amend its articles to add, change or remove any provisions restricting or constraining the issue or transfer of shares of that class; (b) amend its articles to add, change or remove any restrictions on the business or businesses that the corporation may carry on; (c) amend its articles to add or remove an express statement establishing the unlimited liability of shareholders; (d) amalgamate with another corporation pursuant to certain statutory provisions; (e) be continued under the laws of another jurisdiction; or (f) sell, lease or exchange all or substantially all its property.

The BCBCA provides a similar dissent remedy. Under the BCBCA a shareholder is entitled to dissent where the corporation proposes to: (a) amend the corporation's articles to alter restrictions on the powers of the corporation or on the business the corporation is permitted to carry on; (b) adopt an amalgamation agreement; (c) approve an amalgamation under Division 4 Part 9 of the BCBCA; (d) approve an arrangement, where the terms of the arrangement permit dissent; (e) authorize the sale, lease or other disposition of all or substantially all the corporation's undertaking; (f) authorize the continuation of the corporation into a jurisdiction other than British Columbia; (g) adopt any other resolution, if dissent is authorized by the resolution; and (h) in respect of any court order that permits dissent.

Sale of Undertaking

Under the ABCA and the BCBCA, the sale, lease or disposition by a corporation of all or substantially all of its assets, outside the ordinary course of business, is permitted only if authorized by special resolution. Unlike the ABCA, however, the BCBCA exempts certain dispositions by way of security interest, certain limited leases and certain transactions involving affiliates.

Oppression Remedies

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

Under the BCBCA, a shareholder (which term includes beneficial shareholders and any person whom the court considers to be an appropriate person to make an application under section 227) of a corporation has the right to apply to the court for an order on the grounds that the affairs of the corporation are being or have been conducted, or that the powers of the directors are being exercised, in a manner oppressive to one or more of the shareholders, including the applicant, or that some act of the corporation has been done or is threatened, or that some resolution of the shareholders holding shares of a class or series of shares has been passed or is proposed, that is unfairly prejudicial to one or more shareholders, including the applicant. In response to such application, the court may make such order as it considers appropriate, including an order to direct or prohibit any act proposed by the corporation.

Shareholder Derivative Actions

The ABCA contains similar provisions for derivative actions but the right to bring a derivative action is available to a broader group. In addition to shareholders and directors, the right under the ABCA is available to former shareholders, former directors, officers, former officers, any affiliate of the foregoing, and any person who, in the discretion of the court, is a proper person to make an application to the court to bring a derivative action.

Under the BCBCA, a shareholder (which term includes beneficial shareholders and any person whom the court considers to be an appropriate person to make an application under section 232 of the BCBCA) or director of a corporation may, with leave of the court, and after having made reasonable efforts to cause the directors of the corporation to prosecute a legal proceeding, prosecute such proceeding in the name of and on behalf of the corporation to enforce a right, duty or obligation owed to the corporation that could be enforced by the corporation itself or to obtain damages for any breach of such right, duty or obligation. There is a similar right of a shareholder or director, with leave of the court, and in the name and on behalf of the corporation, to defend a legal proceeding brought against the corporation.

Indemnification

The ABCA allows a corporation to indemnify a director or former director or officer or former officer of a corporation or its affiliates against all liability and expenses reasonably incurred by him or her in a proceeding to which he or she is made party by reason of being or having been a director or officer if he or she acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the corporation and, in cases where an action is or was substantially successful on the merits of his or her defence of the action or proceeding against him or her in his capacity as a director or officer.

Similar to the ABCA the BCBCA also provides mechanism by which a corporation may indemnify a director or former director or officer or former officer of a corporation or its affiliates. The BCBCA permits the corporation to indemnify a director where the director has acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the corporation, and the director has reasonable grounds for believing that his or her conduct was lawful.

Rights of Dissent to the Continuance

Shareholders are entitled to dissent in respect of the Continuance in accordance with section 191 of the ABCA. Strict compliance with the provisions of section 191 is required in order to exercise the right to dissent. Provided the Continuance becomes effective, each dissenting shareholder will be entitled to be paid the fair value of his, her or its Common Shares in respect of which such shareholder dissents in accordance with section 191 of the ABCA. **Persons who are beneficial owners of Common Shares registered in the name of a broker, custodian, nominee or other Intermediary who wish to dissent should be aware that only the registered holders of such Common Shares are entitled to dissent.**

Accordingly, a beneficial owner of Common Shares desiring to exercise his, her or its right to dissent must make arrangements for the Common Shares beneficially owned by such person to be registered in his, her or its name, or, alternatively, make arrangements for the registered holder of his, her or its Common Shares to dissent on his, her or its behalf. **See Schedule “D” to this management information circular for the full text of section 191.**

In order to be effective, a written notice of objection to the Continuance Resolution must be received by the President of the Corporation, at 1900, 520 – 3rd Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, prior to the commencement of the Meeting, or at the Meeting to be held at the foregoing address. The foregoing summary does not purport to provide a comprehensive statement of the procedures to be followed by a dissenting shareholder who seeks payment of the fair value of his Common Shares. **The complete dissent provisions of the ABCA are set forth in Schedule “D” herein. The ABCA requires strict adherence to the procedures established therein and failure to do so may result in the loss of all dissenters’ rights. Accordingly, each shareholder who might desire to exercise the dissenters’ rights should carefully consider and comply with the provisions of the section and consult such shareholder’s legal advisor.**

The Board may elect not to proceed with the transactions contemplated in the Continuance Resolution if any notices of dissent are received.

C. OTHER BUSINESS

Management is not aware of any other matters to come before the Meeting, other than those set out in the Notice of Meeting. **If other matters come before the Meeting, it is the intention of the Management Designees to vote in respect of the same in accordance with their best judgment in such matters.**

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Director and Named Executive Officer Compensation, Excluding Securities

Securities legislation requires the disclosure of compensation received by each “Named Executive Officer” of the Corporation for the two most recently completed financial years. The Corporation is currently a CPC and pursuant to Policy 2.4 of the TSXV, and until the Corporation completes a Qualifying Transaction, no compensation of any kind may be provided to the Corporation’s directors or officers, directly or indirectly, by any means, including payment of salary, other than compensation that may be provided by way of Options to purchase Common Shares in the Corporation pursuant to the Corporation’s Option Plan, a copy of which is attached hereto as Schedule “A”. None of the Corporation’s Named Executive Officers or Directors received compensation from the Corporation during the two most recently completed financial years.

Stock Options and Other Compensation Securities

Securities legislation requires the disclosure of compensation securities received during the Corporation’s most recently completed financial year for the directors of the Corporation and the Named Executive Officers, namely Michael Doyle, President and Chief Executive Officer, and Berkley Pennock, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary. No compensation securities were granted or issued to the Corporation’s Named Executive Officers or directors by the Corporation during the most recently completed financial year.

On September 30, 2016, being the last day of the most recently completed financial year: (i) Mr. Doyle held a total of 150,000 stock options and 250,000 Common Shares; (ii) Mr. Pennock held a total of 150,000 stock options and 250,000 Common Shares; (iii) Mr. McNaughton held 150,000 stock options and, through Aoi Maru Corp., held 250,000 Common Shares; and (iv) Mr. Brown held 150,000 stock options and, through Michael A. Brown Professional Corporation, held 250,000 Common Shares.

Stock Option Plans and Other Incentive Plans

The Corporation has established a Option Plan for its directors, officers, employees and consultants which was previously approved by the Shareholders on July, 27, 2016. The number of authorized but unissued Common Shares that may be subject to options granted to optionees under the Option Plan shall not exceed 10% of the Common Shares issued and outstanding on the date of grant. Rolling 10% stock options plans such as the Option Plan require annual shareholder approval.

As of the date hereof: (i) the Corporation has 600,000 outstanding stock options issued under the Option Plan, all of which have vested; and (ii) the Corporation currently has no options available for further issuance under the Option Plan.

Oversight and Description of Director and Named Executive officer Compensation

The Board as a whole is responsible for determining the overall strategy of the Corporation and administering the Corporation’s executive compensation program. The Corporation chooses to issue Options to maintain a competitive position in the CPC marketplace and because it is the only permissible form of compensation that may be awarded to its directors and officers while it is a CPC.

The objective and purpose of any Option reward is to encourage the Corporation’s officers and directors to find a Qualifying Transaction that is in the best interest of the Shareholders. If a Qualifying Transaction is not successfully

completed, or if one is completed that does not increase the value of the Common Shares during the term of the Option, the directors and officers will receive no benefit, or very little benefit, from any Options.

With respect to the grant of Options, the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation recommends to the Board the individual equity incentive awards for each executive officer and director. The Board then takes these recommendations into consideration when making final decisions on compensation for those executive officers. The Board does not use formulas or benchmarks for each grant, but is restricted by the policies of the TSXV and the terms of the Option Plan in how many Options it may grant. Options under the Option Plan are awarded to executive officers by the Board based upon the level of responsibility and contribution of the individuals towards the Corporation's goals and objectives. Previous grants of Options to a particular individual will be taken into account when considering future grants of Options to that particular individual.

Following the completion of a Qualifying Transaction by the Corporation, if any, it is anticipated that the Corporation will pay compensation to its directors and officers in accordance with industry standards, depending on the nature and size of the particular business that the Corporation acquires in connection with any Qualifying Transaction that it may complete.

Pension Plan Benefits

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Corporation did not provide a defined benefit plan or actuarial plan for its employees, officers or directors.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table sets forth information in respect of securities authorized for issuance under the Corporation's equity compensation plans as at September 30, 2016.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights⁽¹⁾	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected herein)
Equity compensation plans approved by securityholders ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	600,000	\$0.10	Nil
Equity compensation plans not approved by securityholders	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	600,000	\$0.10	Nil

Notes:

- (1) See description of Stock Option Plan above.
- (2) The Stock Option Plan is a rolling 10% stock option plan and accordingly the number of shares available for issuance on a certain date under such plan is 10% of the total issued and outstanding shares of the Corporation. As of September 30, 2016, there were 5,000,000 issued and outstanding Common Shares. As of the Record Date, there were 5,000,000 issued and outstanding Common Shares.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURE

General

The Board views effective corporate governance as an essential element for the effective and efficient operation of the Corporation. The Corporation believes that effective corporate governance improves corporate performance and

benefits all of its Shareholders. The following statement of corporate governance practices sets out the Board's review of the Corporation's governance practices relative to National Instrument 58-101 - *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices* ("NI 58-101") and National Policy 58-201 - *Corporate Governance Guidelines*.

Board of Directors

The Board is currently comprised of four members, of which one of which is independent within the meaning of Section 1.4 of National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees*. The independent director is Michael Brown. Michael Doyle and Berkley Pennock are not independent by virtue of being members of the Corporation's management. Robb McNaughton is not considered to be independent within the meaning of NI 52-110 by virtue of being a partner of a law firm in an advisory capacity to the Corporation.

Directorships

Certain of the Corporation's directors are currently directors or have served as directors of officers of other reporting issuers (or equivalent) in a jurisdiction or a foreign jurisdiction as follows:

<u>Name of Director, Officer or Promoter</u>	<u>Name of Reporting Issuer</u>	<u>Exchange</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Term</u>
Michael Doyle	SDX Energy Inc.	TSXV, LSE	Director	October 2015 to Present
	Colson Capital Corp.	TSXV	Director and Chief Executive Officer	September 2012 – Present ⁽¹⁾
Robb McNaughton	eQube Gaming Limited (formerly Triox Limited)	TSXV	Director	October 2011 to April 2017
	Goldbelt Empires Limited	TSXV	Director	October 2015 to December 6, 2016
	QE2 Acquisition Corp.	TSXV	Director	October 2014 to December 2014
	Metropolitan Mining Inc.	TSXV	Director	March 2011 to July 2011
	Assante Corporation	TSX	Vice President, Strategy and Corporate Operations	September 2002 to November 2003

Note:

- (1) Colson Capital Corp. filed its preliminary prospectus on May 1, 2017 and received a receipt from the Alberta Securities Commission in respect of the same on May 1, 2017. As of June 5, 2017 Colson Capital Corp. had not yet filed its long form prospectus.

Orientation and Continuing Education of Board Members

The Corporation currently does not have any formal orientation or continuing education programs in place for new directors, as there have been no changes in Board membership since incorporation. At such time as there is a change in the Board, this policy will be reviewed.

Ethical Business Conduct

The Board is of the view that the fiduciary duties placed on individual directors pursuant to corporate legislation and the common law, and the conflict of interest provisions under corporate legislation which restricts 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 Corporation.

Nomination of Directors

The size of the Board is reviewed annually when the Board considers the number of directors to recommend for election at the annual meeting of Shareholders. The Board takes into account the number of directors required to carry out the Board duties effectively, and to maintain a diversity of view and experience.

Compensation

The Board as a whole is responsible for determining the overall compensation strategy of the Corporation and administering the Corporation's executive compensation program. The Corporation is currently a CPC and pursuant to Policy 2.4 of the TSXV, and until the Corporation completes a Qualifying Transaction, no compensation of any kind may be provided to the Corporation's directors or officers, directly or indirectly, by any means, including payment of salary, other than compensation that may be provided by way of Options to purchase Common Shares in the Corporation pursuant to the Corporation's Option Plan.

Other Board Committees

The Board has no standing committees other than the Audit Committee.

Assessments

The Board monitors the adequacy of information given to directors, the communications between the Board and management and the strategic direction and processes of the Board and its Audit Committee, to satisfy itself that the Board, its Audit Committee and its individual directors are performing effectively.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The following information is provided in accordance with Form 52-110F2 under NI 52-110.

Audit Committee Charter

The text of the Corporation's Audit Committee Charter is set forth in Schedule "B" attached hereto.

Composition of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Board consists of Robb McNaughton, Berkley Pennock and Michael Brown. Michael Brown is "Independent" and all members of the Audit Committee are "Financially Literate", as such terms are defined in NI 52-110. Robb McNaughton is not considered to be independent within the meaning of NI 52-110 by virtue of being a partner of a law firm in an advisory capacity to the Corporation. Berkley Pennock, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary of the Corporation, is not independent by virtue of being a member of the Corporation's management.

Relevant Education and Experience of Audit Committee Members

Robb McNaughton

Mr. McNaughton has been a partner in the securities and capital markets group at the law firm Borden Ladner Gervais LLP since August 2013. Prior to this, Mr. McNaughton was a partner in the corporate finance group at the law firm Gowling Lafleur Henderson LLP from March 2010 to August 2013. From August 2004 to March 2010, he was a lawyer and partner with Fraser Milner Casgrain LLP. He graduated from Queen's University with a Bachelor of Arts (Honours) degree in 1991. He obtained in 2000 a Bachelor of Laws degree and a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Western Ontario's Faculty of Law and the Richard Ivey School of Business.

Berkley Pennock

Berkley Pennock joined Pennock Acheson Nielsen Devaney Chartered Accountants in 1997 and became a Partner in 2008. He has extensive experience providing accounting, audit and business advisory services. He graduated from the University of Alberta with a Bachelor of Commerce degree in 2000.

Michael Brown

Mr. Brown has worked as a dentist since June 1998. He graduated from the University of Alberta with a Bachelor of Science and D.D.S. degree in May of 1998.

Audit Committee Oversight

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

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since the commencement of the Corporation’s most recently completed financial year has the Corporation relied on the exemption in section 2.4 of NI-52-110, an exemption contained in subsection 6.1.1 of NI 52-110, or an exemption from NI 52-110, in whole or in part, granted under Part 8 of NI 52-110.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee has adopted specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services under the heading “*External Auditors*” of the Audit Committee Charter of the Corporation which is attached hereto as Schedule “B”.

External Auditor Service Fees

The aggregate fees billed by the Corporation’s external auditors in each of the last two fiscal years are set out below.

<u>Financial Year Ending</u>	<u>Audit Fees</u>	<u>Audit Related Fees</u>	<u>Tax Fees</u>	<u>All Other Fees</u>
September 30, 2016	\$6,000	\$3,500	Nil	Nil
September 30, 2015	\$6,000	\$9,000	Nil	Nil

Exemption

The Corporation is relying on the exemption set forth in Section 6.1 of NI 52-110.

INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

As of the date hereof, the Corporation is not aware of any indebtedness outstanding of any current or former director, executive officer or employee of the Corporation which is owing to the Corporation, or which is owing to another entity which indebtedness is the subject of a guarantee, support agreement, letter of credit or other similar arrangement or understanding provided by the Corporation, entered into in connection with a purchase of securities or otherwise.

The Corporation is not aware of any individual who is, or at any time during the most recently completed financial year was, a director or executive officer of the Corporation, a proposed nominee for election as a director of the Corporation, or no associate of such persons who: (i) is or at any time since the beginning of the most recently completed financial year has been, indebted to the Corporation; or (ii) is indebted to another entity, which indebtedness is, or at any time since the beginning of the most recently completed financial year has been, the

subject of a guarantee, support agreement, letter of credit or other similar arrangement or understanding provided by the Corporation, entered into in connection with a purchase of securities or otherwise.

INTERESTS OF INFORMED PERSONS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Except as disclosed elsewhere herein, none of the directors, executive officers, principal shareholders of the Corporation, or informed persons (as defined in National Instrument 51-102), and no associate or affiliate of any of them, has or has had any material interest in any transaction since the commencement of the Corporation's most recently completed financial year or in any proposed transactions which has materially affected or would materially affect the Corporation.

There are potential conflicts of interest to which the directors and officers of the Corporation will be subject in connection with the operations of the Corporation. Conflicts, if any, will be subject to the procedures and remedies available under the ABCA. The ABCA provides that in the event that a director has an interest in a contract or proposed contract or agreement, the director shall disclose his interest in such contract or agreement and shall refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract or agreement unless otherwise provided by the ABCA.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional financial information is provided in the Corporation's audited consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for the financial year ended September 30, 2016. Any request for these documents can be made by contacting the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation at 1900, 520 – 3rd Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 0R3. Information relating to the Corporation can also be obtained on SEDAR under the Corporation's profile at www.sedar.com.

SCHEDULE “A”
STOCK OPTION PLAN
OF
RICHMOND ROAD CAPITAL CORP.

1. Purpose

The purpose of the Stock Option Plan (the “**Plan**”) of **RICHMOND ROAD CAPITAL CORP.**, a corporation incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) (the “**Corporation**”) is to advance the interests of the Corporation by encouraging the directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Corporation, and of its subsidiaries and affiliates, if any, to acquire common shares in the share capital of the Corporation (the “**Shares**”), thereby increasing their proprietary interest in the Corporation, encouraging them to remain associated with the Corporation and furnishing them with additional incentive in their efforts on behalf of the Corporation in the conduct of its affairs.

2. Administration

The Plan shall be administered by the Board of Directors of the Corporation or by a special committee of the directors appointed and delegated such authority from time to time by the Board of Directors of the Corporation pursuant to rules of procedure fixed by the Board of Directors (such committee or, if no such committee is appointed, the Board of Directors of the Corporation, is hereinafter referred to as the “**Board**”). A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum, and the acts of a majority of the directors present at any meeting at which a quorum is present, or acts unanimously approved in writing, shall be the acts of the directors.

Subject to the provisions of the Plan, the Board shall have authority to construe and interpret the Plan and all option agreements entered into thereunder, to define the terms used in the Plan and in all option agreements entered into thereunder, to prescribe, amend and rescind rules and regulations relating to the Plan and to make all other determinations necessary or advisable for the administration of the Plan. All determinations and interpretations made by the Board shall be binding and conclusive on all participants in the Plan and on their legal personal representatives and beneficiaries.

Each option granted hereunder may be evidenced by an agreement in writing, signed on behalf of the Corporation and by the optionee, in such form as the Board shall approve. Each such agreement shall recite that it is subject to the provisions of this Plan.

3. Stock Exchange Rules

All options granted pursuant to this Plan shall be subject to the rules and policies of any stock exchange or exchanges on which the common shares of the Corporation are then listed and any other regulatory body having jurisdiction hereinafter (hereinafter collectively referred to as, the “**Exchange**”).

4. Shares Subject to Plan

Subject to adjustment as provided in Section 16 hereof, the Shares to be offered under the Plan shall consist of common shares of the Corporation’s authorized but unissued common shares. The aggregate number of Shares issuable upon the exercise of all options granted under the Plan shall not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation from time to time. If any option granted hereunder shall expire or terminate for any reason in accordance with the terms of the Plan without being exercised, the unpurchased Shares subject thereto shall again be available for the purpose of this Plan.

However, other than in connection with a “Qualifying Transaction” (as defined in Policy 2.4 of the TSX Venture Exchange) or otherwise accepted by the TSX Venture Exchange (“**TSXV**”), during the time that the Corporation is a “Capital Pool Company” (as defined in Policy 2.4 of the TSXV), the aggregate number of Shares issuable upon the

exercise of all options granted under the Plan shall not exceed 10% of the common shares of the Corporation issued and outstanding at the closing of the Corporation's initial public offering.

5. Maintenance of Sufficient Capital

The Corporation shall at all times during the term of the Plan reserve and keep available such numbers of Shares as will be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of the Plan.

6. Eligibility and Participation

Directors, officers, consultants, and employees of the Corporation or its subsidiaries, and employees of a person or company which provides management services to the Corporation or its subsidiaries ("**Management Company Employees**") shall be eligible for selection to participate in the Plan (such persons hereinafter collectively referred to as "**Participants**"). Subject to compliance with applicable requirements of the Exchange, Participants may elect to hold options granted to them in an incorporated entity wholly owned by them and such entity shall be bound by the Plan in the same manner as if the options were held by the Participant.

Subject to the terms hereof, the Board shall determine to whom options shall be granted, the terms and provisions of the respective option agreements, the time or times at which such options shall be granted and vested, and the number of Shares to be subject to each option. In the case of employees or consultants of the Corporation or Management Company Employees, the option agreements to which they are party must contain a representation of the Corporation that such employee, consultant or Management Company Employee, as the case may be, is a bona fide employee, consultant or Management Company Employee of the Corporation or its subsidiaries.

A Participant who has been granted an option may, if such Participant is otherwise eligible, and if permitted under the policies of the Exchange, be granted an additional option or options if the Board shall so determine.

7. Exercise Price

- (a) The exercise price of the Shares subject to each option shall be determined by the Board, subject to applicable Exchange approval, at the time any option is granted. In no event shall such exercise price be lower than the exercise price permitted by the Exchange.
- (b) Once the exercise price has been determined by the Board, accepted by the Exchange and the option has been granted, the exercise price of an option may only be reduced if at least 6 months have elapsed since the later of the date of the commencement of the term, the date of the Corporation's shares commenced trading or the date the exercise price was reduced. In the case of options held by insiders of the Corporation (as defined in the policies of the Exchange), the exercise price of an option may be reduced only if disinterested shareholder approval is obtained.

In the case of options held by insiders of the Corporation (as defined in the policies of the Exchange), the exercise price of an option may be reduced only if disinterested shareholder approval is obtained.

8. Number of Optioned Shares

- (a) The number of Shares subject to an option granted to any one Participant shall be determined by the Board, but no one Participant shall be granted an option which exceeds the maximum number permitted by the Exchange.
- (b) No single Participant may be granted options to purchase a number of Shares equalling more than 5% of the issued common shares of the Corporation in any 12-month period unless the Corporation has obtained disinterested shareholder approval in respect of such grant and meets applicable Exchange requirements.

- (c) The aggregate number of Shares reserved under stock options granted to insiders of the Corporation as a group (as defined in the policies of the Exchange), will not exceed 10% of the issued common shares of the Corporation at any point in time unless the Corporation has obtained disinterested shareholder approval in respect of such grant and meets applicable Exchange requirements.
- (d) Options shall not be granted if the exercise thereof would result in the issuance of more than 2% of the issued common shares of the Corporation in any 12-month period to any one consultant of the Corporation (or any of its subsidiaries).
- (e) Options shall not be granted if the exercise thereof would result in the issuance of more than 2% of the issued common shares of the Corporation in any twelve month period to persons employed to provide investor relation activities. Options granted to persons retained to provide investor relations activities will contain vesting provisions such that vesting occurs over at least 12 months with no more than 1/4 of the options vesting in any 3 month period.

9. **Duration of Option**

Each option and all rights thereunder shall be expressed to expire on the date set out in the option agreement and shall be subject to earlier termination as provided in Sections 11 and 12, provided that in no circumstances shall the duration of an option exceed the maximum term permitted by the Exchange. For greater certainty, if the Corporation is listed on the TSXV, the maximum term may not exceed 10 years if the Corporation is classified as a “Tier 1” issuer by the TSXV, and the maximum term may not exceed five years if the Corporation is classified as a “Tier 2” issuer by the TSXV.

10. **Option Period, Consideration and Payment**

- (a) The option period shall be a period of time fixed by the Board not to exceed the maximum term permitted by the Exchange, provided that the option period shall be reduced with respect to any option as provided in Sections 11 and 12 covering cessation as a director, officer, consultant, employee or Management Company Employee of the Corporation or its subsidiaries, or death of the Participant.
- (b) Subject to any vesting restrictions imposed by the Exchange, the Board may, in its sole discretion, determine the time during which options shall vest and the method of vesting, or that no vesting restriction shall exist.
- (c) Subject to any vesting restrictions imposed by the Board, options may be exercised in whole or in part at any time and from time to time during the option period. To the extent required by the Exchange, no options may be exercised under this Plan until this Plan has been approved by a resolution duly passed by the shareholders of the Corporation.
- (d) Except as set forth in Sections 11 and 12, no option may be exercised unless the Participant is at the time of such exercise a director, officer, consultant, or employee of the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, or a Management Company Employee of the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries.
- (e) The exercise of any option will be contingent upon receipt by the Corporation at its head office of a written notice of exercise, specifying the number of Shares with respect to which the option is being exercised, accompanied by cash payment, certified cheque or bank draft for the full purchase price of such Shares with respect to which the option is exercised. No Participant or his legal representatives, legatees or distributees will be, or will be deemed to be, a holder of any common shares of the Corporation unless and until the certificates for Shares issuable pursuant to options under the Plan are issued to him or them under the terms of the Plan.

11. **Ceasing To Be a Director, Officer, Consultant or Employee**

- (a) Subject to subsection (b), if a Participant shall cease to be a director, officer, consultant, employee of the Corporation, or its subsidiaries, or ceases to be a Management Company Employee, for any reason (other than death), such Participant may exercise his option to the extent that the Participant was entitled to exercise it at the date of such cessation, provided that such exercise must occur within 90 days after the Participant ceases to be a director, officer, consultant, employee or a Management Company Employee, unless such Participant was engaged in investor relations activities, in which case such exercise must occur within 30 days after the cessation of the Participant's services to the Corporation.
- (b) If the Participant does not continue to be a director, officer, consultant, or employee of the Resulting Issuer upon completion of the Corporation's Qualifying Transaction (as such terms are defined in the policies of the Exchange), the options granted hereunder must be exercised by the Participant within the later of 12 months after completion of the Qualifying Transaction and 90 days after the Participant ceases to become a director, officer, consultant or employee of the Resulting Issuer.
- (c) Nothing contained in the Plan, nor in any option granted pursuant to the Plan, shall as such confer upon any Participant any right with respect to continuance as a director, officer, consultant, employee or Management Company Employee of the Corporation or of any of its subsidiaries or affiliates.

12. **Death of Participant**

Notwithstanding Section 11, in the event of the death of a Participant, the option previously granted to him or her shall be exercisable only within one (1) year after such death and then only:

- (a) by the person or persons to whom the Participant's rights under the option shall pass by the Participant's will or the laws of descent and distribution; and
- (b) if and to the extent that such Participant was entitled to exercise the option at the date of his death.

13. **Extension of Expiry Time During Blackout Periods**

Notwithstanding the provisions contained herein for the expiry of options, and subject to the rules of the Exchange, in the event that the expiry date of an option occurs during a blackout period that is self-imposed by the Corporation pursuant to its policies ("**Blackout Period**"), the expiry date of such option shall be automatically extended for a period of 10 business days following the end of the Blackout Period.

14. **Rights of Optionee**

No person entitled to exercise any option granted under the Plan shall have any of the rights or privileges of a shareholder of the Corporation in respect of any Shares issuable upon exercise of such option until certificates representing such Shares shall have been issued and delivered.

15. **Proceeds from Sale of Shares**

The proceeds from the sale of Shares issued upon the exercise of options shall be added to the general funds of the Corporation and shall thereafter be used from time to time for such corporate purposes as the Board may determine.

16. **Adjustments**

If the outstanding common shares of the Corporation are increased, decreased, changed into or exchanged for a different number or kind of shares or securities of the Corporation or another corporation or entity through re-

organization, merger, re-capitalization, re-classification, stock dividend, subdivision or consolidation, any adjustments relating to the Shares optioned or issued on exercise of options and the exercise price per Share as set forth in the respective stock option agreements shall be made in accordance to the terms of such agreements.

Adjustments under this Section shall be made by the Board whose determination as to what adjustments shall be made, and the extent thereof, shall be final, binding and conclusive. No fractional Share shall be required to be issued under the Plan on any such adjustment.

17. Transferability

A person's rights and interests under the Plan, including amounts payable, may not be assigned, pledged or transferred, provided that a person's rights and interests under the Plan may be transferred by will or the laws of descent and distribution. Options shall be exercisable during the Option holder's lifetime only by him.

18. Amendment and Termination of Plan

Subject to applicable approval of the Exchange, the Board may, at any time, suspend or terminate the Plan. Subject to applicable approval of the Exchange, the Board may also at any time amend or revise the terms of the Plan; provided that (a) no such amendment or revision shall result in a material adverse change to the terms of any Options theretofore granted under the Plan, unless shareholder approval, or disinterested shareholder approval, as the case may be, is obtained for such amendment or revision, and (b) any such amendment must comply with Section 16(b) of the Act, and/or Sections 162(m), 422 and 409A of the Code if the Corporation or the Option becomes subject to those sections.

19. Necessary Approvals

The ability of a Participant to exercise options and the obligation of the Corporation to issue and deliver Shares in accordance with the Plan is subject to any approvals which may be required from shareholders of the Corporation and any regulatory authority or stock exchange having jurisdiction over the securities of the Corporation. If any Shares cannot be issued to any Participant for whatever reason, the obligation of the Corporation to issue such Shares shall terminate and any option exercise price paid to the Corporation will be returned to the Participant.

20. Effective Date of Plan

The Plan has been adopted by the Board of the Corporation subject to the approval of the Exchange and, if so approved, subject to the discretion of the Board, the Plan shall become effective upon such approvals being obtained.

21. Interpretation

The Plan will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the Province of Alberta.

SCHEDULE “B”

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER OF RICHMOND ROAD CAPITAL CORP.

1. **Mandate**

The primary function of the audit committee (the “**Committee**”) is to assist the board of directors (the “**Board**”) of Richmond Road Capital Corp. (the “**Company**”) in fulfilling its financial oversight responsibilities by reviewing the financial reports and other financial information provided by the Company to regulatory authorities and shareholders, the Company’s systems of internal controls regarding finance and accounting and the Company’s auditing, accounting and financial reporting processes. The Committee’s primary duties and responsibilities are to:

- (a) serve as an independent and objective party to monitor the Company’s financial reporting and internal control system and review the Company’s financial statements;
- (b) review and appraise the performance of the Company’s external auditor;
- (c) provide an open avenue of communication among the Company’s auditor, financial and senior management and the Board; and
- (d) report regularly to the Board the results of its activities.

2. **Composition**

The Committee shall be comprised of a minimum three directors as determined by the Board. If the Company ceases to be a “venture issuer” (as that term is defined in Multilateral Instrument 52 - 110 – *Audit Committees*), then all of the members of the Committee shall be free from any material relationship with the Company that, in the opinion of the Board, would interfere with the exercise of their independent judgment as a member of the Committee.

If the Company ceases to be a venture issuer then all members of the Committee shall also have accounting or related financial management expertise. All members of the Committee should 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.

The members of the Committee shall be elected by the Board at its first meeting following the annual shareholders’ meeting or until their successors are duly elected. Unless a chairperson (“**Chair**”) is elected by the full Board, the members of the Committee may designate a Chair by a majority vote of the full Committee membership.

3. **Meetings**

The Committee shall meet at least once quarterly, or more frequently as circumstances dictate or as may be prescribed by securities regulatory requirements. As part of its job to foster open communication, the Committee will meet at least annually with the Chief Financial Officer of the Company and the external auditor of the Company in separate sessions.

4. **Responsibilities and Duties**

To fulfill its responsibilities and duties, the Committee shall:

A. Documents/Reports Review

- (a) review and update this Audit Committee Charter annually;
- (b) review the Company’s financial statements, MD&A and any annual and interim earnings press releases before the Company publicly discloses this information and any reports or other financial information (including quarterly financial statements), which are submitted to any governmental body, or to the public, including any certification, report, opinion, or review rendered by the external auditor; and
- (c) review regular summary reports of directors and officers expense account claims at least annually, establish and review approval policies for expense reports and, as required, request audits of expense claims and policies for expense approval and reimbursements. The Chair of the

Committee will be responsible for approving the expense reports of the President and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and the Chief Executive Officer of the Company will be responsible for approving the expense reports of the directors and officers of the Company.

B. External Auditor

- (a) review annually, the performance of the external auditor who shall be ultimately accountable to the Board and the Committee as representatives of the shareholders of the Company;
- (b) obtain annually, a formal written statement of the external auditor setting forth all relationships between the external auditor and the Company;
- (c) review and discuss with the external auditor any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the external auditor;
- (d) take, or recommend that the Board, appropriate action to oversee the independence of the external auditor, including the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting;
- (e) recommend to the Board the selection and, where applicable, the replacement of the external auditor nominated annually for shareholder approval;
- (f) recommend to the Board the compensation to be paid to the external auditor;
- (g) at each meeting, where desired, consult with the external auditor, without the presence of management, about the quality of the Company's accounting principles, internal controls and the completeness and accuracy of the Company's financial statements;
- (h) review and approve the Company's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditor of the Company;
- (i) review with management and the external auditor the audit plan for the year-end financial statements; and
- (j) review and pre-approve all audit and audit-related services and the fees and other compensation related thereto, and any non-audit services, provided by the Company's external auditor. The pre-approval requirement is waived with respect to the provision of non-audit services if:
 - i. the aggregate amount of all such non-audit services provided to the Company constitutes not more than five percent of the total amount of revenues paid by the Company to its external auditor during the fiscal year in which the non-audit services are provided,
 - ii. such services were not recognized by the Company at the time of the engagement to be non-audit services, and
 - iii. such services are promptly brought to the attention of the Committee by the Company and approved prior to the completion of the audit by the Committee or by one or more members of the Committee who are members of the Board of Directors to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the Committee.

Provided the pre-approval of the non-audit services is presented to the Committee's first scheduled meeting following such approval, such authority may be delegated by the Committee to one or more independent members of the Committee.

C. Financial Reporting Processes

- (a) in consultation with the external auditor, review with management the integrity of the Company's financial reporting process, both internal and external;
- (b) consider the external auditor's judgments about the quality and appropriateness of the Company's accounting principles as applied in its financial reporting;
- (c) consider and approve, if appropriate, changes to the Company's auditing and accounting principles and practices as suggested by the external auditor and management;

- (d) review significant judgments made by management in the preparation of the financial statements and the view of the external auditor as to appropriateness of such judgments;
- (e) following completion of the annual audit, review separately with management and the external auditor any significant difficulties encountered during the course of the audit, including any restrictions on the scope of work or access to required information;
- (f) review any significant disagreement among management and the external auditor in connection with the preparation of the financial statements;
- (g) review with the external auditor and management the extent to which changes and improvements in financial or accounting practices have been implemented;
- (h) review any complaints or concerns about any questionable accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters;
- (i) review certification process;
- (j) establish a procedure for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters;
- (k) establish a procedure for the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters; and
- (l) on at least an annual basis, review with the Company's counsel, any legal matters that could have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements, the Company's compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and inquiries received from regulators or government agencies.

D. Authority

- (a) The Committee will have the authority to:
 - i. review any related-party transactions;
 - ii. engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties;
 - iii. set and pay compensation for any independent counsel and other advisors employed by the Committee;
 - iv. communicate directly with the auditors; and
 - v. conduct and authorize investigations into any matters within the Committee's scope of responsibilities. The Committee shall be empowered to retain independent counsel and other professionals to assist in the conduct of any investigation.

SCHEDULE "C"
PROPOSED ARTICLES
UNDER THE BCBCA

Interpretation

1.1 Definitions

In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) “**board of directors**”, “**directors**” and “**board**” mean the directors or sole director of the Company for the time being;
- (2) “**Business Corporations Act**” means the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) from time to time in force and all amendments thereto and includes all regulations and amendments thereto made pursuant to that Act;
- (3) “**legal personal representative**” means the personal or other legal representative of a shareholder;
- (4) “**public company**” has the meaning ascribed to it in the *Business Corporations Act*;
- (5) “**registered address**” of a shareholder means the shareholder’s address as recorded in the central securities register; and
- (6) “**seal**” means the seal of the Company, if any.

1.2 *Business Corporations Act and Interpretation Act Definitions Applicable*

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

2. SHARES AND SHARE CERTIFICATES

2.1 Authorized Share Structure

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

2.2 Form of Share Certificate

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

2.3 Shareholder Entitled to Certificate or Acknowledgment

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

2.4 Delivery by Mail

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

2.5 Replacement of Worn Out or Defaced Certificate or Acknowledgement

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

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

2.6 Replacement of Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Certificate or Acknowledgment

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

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

2.7 Splitting Share Certificates

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

2.8 Certificate Fee

There must be paid to the Company, in relation to the issue of any share certificate under Articles 2.5, 2.6 or 2.7, the amount, if any and which must not exceed the amount prescribed under the *Business Corporations Act*, determined by the directors.

2.9 Recognition of Trusts

Except as required by law or statute or these Articles, no person will be recognized by the Company as holding any share upon any trust, and the Company is not bound by or compelled in any way to recognize (even when having notice thereof) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share or fraction of a share or (except as by law or statute or these Articles provided or as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction) any other rights in respect of any share except an absolute right to the entirety thereof in the shareholder.

3. ISSUE OF SHARES

3.1 Directors Authorized

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act* and the rights of the holders of issued shares of the Company, the Company may issue, allot, sell or otherwise dispose of the unissued shares, and issued shares held by the Company,

at the times, to the persons, including directors, in the manner, on the terms and conditions and for the issue prices (including any premium at which shares with par value may be issued) that the directors may determine. The issue price for a share with par value must be equal to or greater than the par value of the share.

3.2 Commissions and Discounts

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

3.3 Brokerage

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

3.4 Conditions of Issue

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

- (1) consideration is provided to the Company for the issue of the share by one or more of the following:
 - (a) past services performed for the Company;
 - (b) property;
 - (c) money; and
- (2) the directors in their discretion have determined that the value of the consideration received by the Company equals or exceeds the issue price set for the share under Article 3.1.

3.5 Share Purchase Warrants and Rights

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

4. SHARE REGISTERS

4.1 Central Securities Register

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

4.2 Closing Register

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

5. SHARE TRANSFERS

5.1 Registering Transfers

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

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

For the purpose of this Article, delivery or surrender to the agent that maintains the Company's central securities register or a branch securities register, if applicable, will constitute receipt by or surrender to the Company.

5.2 Form of Instrument of Transfer

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

5.3 Transferor Remains Shareholder

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

5.4 Signing of Instrument of Transfer

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

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

5.5 Enquiry as to Title Not Required

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

5.6 Transfer Fee

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

6. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

6.1 Legal Personal Representative Recognized on Death

In case of the death of a shareholder, the legal personal representative, or if the shareholder was a joint holder, the surviving joint holder, will be the only person recognized by the Company as having any title to the shareholder's interest in the shares. Before recognizing a person as a legal personal representative, the directors may require proof of appointment by a court of competent jurisdiction, a grant of letters probate, letters of administration or such other evidence or documents as the directors consider appropriate.

6.2 Rights of Legal Personal Representative

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

7. PURCHASE OF SHARES

7.1 Company Authorized to Purchase Shares

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

7.2 Purchase When Insolvent

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

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

7.3 Sale and Voting of Purchased Shares

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

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

8. BORROWING POWERS

8.1 Power to Borrow and Issue Debt Obligations

The Company, if authorized by the directors, may:

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

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

8.2 Features of Debt Obligations

Any bonds, debentures or other debt obligations of the Company may be issued at a discount, premium or otherwise, or with special privileges as to redemption, surrender, drawing, allotment of or conversion into or exchange for shares or other securities, attending and voting at general meetings of the Company, appointment of directors or otherwise and may, by their terms, be assignable free from any equities between the Company and the person to whom they were issued or any subsequent holder thereof, all as the directors may determine.

9. ALTERATIONS

9.1 Alteration of Authorized Share Structure

Subject to Article 9.2 and the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may:

- (1) by directors' resolution or by ordinary resolution, in each case determined by 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) subdivide or consolidate all or any of its unissued, or fully paid issued, shares;
 - (d) if the Company is authorized to issue shares of a class of shares with par value:
 - A. decrease the par value of those shares; or
 - B. if none of the shares of that class of shares are allotted or issued, increase the par value of those shares;
 - (e) change all or any of its unissued, or fully paid issued, shares with par value into shares without par value or any of its unissued shares without par value into shares with par value;
 - (f) alter the identifying name of any of its shares; or
- (2) by ordinary resolution otherwise alter its shares or authorized share structure.

9.2 Special Rights or Restrictions

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

- (1) by directors' resolution or by ordinary resolution, in each case as determined by the directors, create special rights or restrictions for, and attach those special rights or restrictions to, the shares of any class or series of shares, if none of those shares have been issued; or vary or delete any special rights or restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares, if none of those shares have been issued
- (2) by special resolution of the shareholders of the class or series affected, do any of the acts in (1) above, if any of the shares of the class or series of shares have been issued.

9.3 Change of Name

The Company may by directors' resolution or by ordinary resolution, in each case as determined by the directors, authorize an alteration of its Notice of Articles in order to change its name.

9.4 Other Alterations

The Company, save as otherwise provided by these Articles and subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, may:

- (1) by directors' resolution or by ordinary resolution, in each case as determined by the directors, authorize alterations to the Articles that are procedural or administrative in nature or are matters that pursuant to these Articles are solely within the directors' powers, control or authority; and
- (2) if the *Business Corporations Act* does not specify the type of resolution and these Articles do not specify another type of resolution, the Company may by ordinary resolution alter these Articles.

10. MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

10.1 Annual General Meetings

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

10.2 Resolution Instead of Annual General Meeting

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

10.3 Calling of Meetings of Shareholders

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

10.4 Place of Meetings of Shareholders

General meetings of shareholders may be held at a location outside of British Columbia to be determined and approved by a directors' resolution.

10.5 Meetings by Telephone or Other Electronic Means

A meeting of the Company's shareholders may be held entirely or in part by means of a telephonic, electronic or other communication facility that permits all participants to communicate adequately with each other during the

meeting, if approved by directors' resolution prior to the meeting and subject to the *Business Corporations Act*. Any person participating in a meeting by such means is deemed to be present at the meeting.

10.6 Notice for Meetings of Shareholders

Subject to Article 10.2, 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 directors' resolution (whether previous notice of the resolution has been given or not), to each shareholder entitled to attend the meeting, to each director and to the auditor of the Company, unless these Articles otherwise provide, at least the following number of days before the meeting:

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

10.7 Record Date for Notice

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

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

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

10.8 Record Date for Voting

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

10.9 Failure to Give Notice and Waiver of Notice

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

10.10 Notice of Special Business at Meetings of Shareholders

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

- (1) state the general nature of the special business; and
- (2) if the special business includes considering, approving, ratifying, adopting or authorizing any document or the signing of or giving of effect to any document, have attached to it a copy of the document or state that a copy of the document:

- (a) will be available for inspection by shareholders at the Company's records office, or at such other reasonably accessible location in British Columbia as is specified in the notice during statutory business hours on any one or more specified days before the day set for the holding of the meeting; and
- (b) may be available by request from the Company or may be accessible electronically or on a website, as determined by the directors.

10.11 Advance Notice for Nomination of Directors.

- (1) If and for so long as the Company is a public company, subject only to the *Business Corporations Act* and these Articles, only persons who are nominated in accordance with the following procedures shall be eligible for election as directors of the Company. Nominations of persons for election to the board of directors at any annual meeting of shareholders, or at any special meeting of shareholders called for the purpose of electing directors as set forth in the Company's notice of such special meeting, may be made (i) by or at the direction of the board of directors, 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) by any shareholder of the Company (a "**Nominating Shareholder**") who, at the close of business on the date of the giving of the notice provided for below in this Article 10.11 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 who complies with the notice procedures set forth in this Article 10.11.
 - (a) In addition to any other applicable requirements, for a nomination to be made by a Nominating Shareholder, such person must have given timely notice thereof in proper written form to the secretary at the principal executive offices of the Company in accordance with this Article 10.11.
 - (b) To be timely, a Nominating Shareholder's notice must be received by the secretary of the Company (i) in the case of an annual meeting, not less than 30 days or 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 on which the first public announcement of the date of the annual meeting was made (the "**Meeting Notice Date**"), the Nominating Shareholder's notice must be so received not later than the close of business on the 10th day following the Meeting Notice Date; and (ii) in the case of a special meeting of shareholders (which is not also an annual meeting) 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 public announcement of the date of the special meeting is first made. In no event shall the public announcement of an adjournment of an annual meeting or special meeting commence a new time period for the giving of a Nominating Shareholder's notice as described in this Article 10.11.
 - (c) To be in proper written form, a Nominating Shareholder's notice 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 residence address of the person, (B) the principal occupation or employment of the person, (C) the class or series and number of shares of the Company that are owned beneficially or of record by the person and (D) 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, any proxy, contract, arrangement, understanding or relationship pursuant to which such Nominating Shareholder has a right to vote any shares of the Company and 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. The Company may require any proposed

nominee to furnish such other information as may reasonably be required by the Corporation 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 Nominating Shareholder's notice must be accompanied by a written consent of each proposed nominee to being named as a nominee and to serve as a director if elected.

- (d) No person shall be eligible for election as a director of the Company unless nominated in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Article 10.11; provided, however, that nothing in this Article 10.11 shall be deemed to preclude a shareholder from discussing (as distinct from nominating directors) at a meeting of shareholders any matter in respect of which the shareholder would have been entitled to submit a proposal pursuant to the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act*. The chair of the meeting shall have the power and duty to determine whether a nomination was made in accordance with the procedures set forth in the foregoing provisions and, if any proposed nomination is not in compliance with such foregoing provisions, to declare that such defective nomination shall be disregarded.
- (e) For purposes of this Article 10.11, (i) "**public announcement**" shall mean disclosure in a press release disseminated by a nationally recognized news service in Canada, or in a document publicly filed by the Company under its profile on the System of Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval at www.sedar.com; and (ii) "**Applicable Securities Laws**" means the applicable securities legislation in 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.
- (f) Notice given to the secretary of the Company pursuant to this Article 10.11 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 aforesaid) or sent by facsimile transmission (provided the 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 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 on the subsequent day that is a business day.
- (g) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the board may, in its sole discretion, waive any requirement in this Article 10.11.

11. PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

11.1 Special Business

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

- (1) at a meeting of shareholders that is not an annual general meeting, all business is special business except business relating to the conduct of or voting at the meeting;
- (2) at an annual general meeting, all business is special business except for the following:
 - (a) business relating to the conduct of or voting at the meeting;
 - (b) consideration of any financial statements of the Company presented to the meeting;

- (c) consideration of any reports of the directors or auditor;
- (d) the setting or changing of the number of directors;
- (e) the election or appointment of directors;
- (f) the appointment of an auditor;
- (g) the setting of the remuneration of an auditor;
- (h) business arising out of a report of the directors not requiring the passing of a special resolution or an exceptional resolution;
- (i) any other business which, under these Articles or the *Business Corporations Act*, may be transacted at a meeting of shareholders without prior notice of the business being given to the shareholders.

11.2 Special Majority

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

11.3 Quorum

Subject to the special rights or restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares, the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of shareholders is one or more persons present and being, or representing by proxy, two or more shareholders entitled to attend and vote at the meeting.

11.4 One Shareholder May Constitute Quorum

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

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

11.5 Other Persons May Attend

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

11.6 Requirement of Quorum

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

11.7 Lack of Quorum

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

- (1) in the case of a general meeting requisitioned by shareholders, the meeting is dissolved, and

- (2) in the case of any other meeting of shareholders, the meeting stands adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place.

11.8 Lack of Quorum at Succeeding Meeting

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

11.9 Chair

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

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

11.10 Selection of Alternate Chair

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

11.11 Adjournments

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

11.12 Notice of Adjourned Meeting

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

11.13 Decisions by Show of Hands or Poll

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

11.14 Declaration of Result

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

11.15 Motion Need Not be Seconded

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

11.16 Casting Vote

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

11.17 Manner of Taking Poll

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

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

11.18 Demand for Poll on Adjournment

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

11.19 Chair Must Resolve Dispute

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

11.20 Casting of Votes

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

11.21 Demand for Poll

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

11.22 Demand for Poll Not to Prevent Continuance of Meeting

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

11.23 Retention of Ballots and Proxies

The Company must, for at least three months after a meeting of shareholders, keep each ballot cast on a poll and each proxy voted at the meeting, and, during that period, make them available for inspection during normal business

hours by any shareholder or proxyholder entitled to vote at the meeting. At the end of such three month period, the Company may destroy such ballots and proxies.

12. VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS

12.1 Number of Votes by Shareholder or by Shares

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

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

12.2 Votes of Persons in Representative Capacity

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

12.3 Votes by Joint Holders

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

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

12.4 Legal Personal Representatives as Joint Shareholders

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

12.5 Representative of a Corporate Shareholder

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

- (1) for that purpose, the instrument appointing a representative must:
 - (a) be received at the registered office of the Company or at any other place specified, in the notice calling the meeting, for the receipt of proxies, at least the number of business days specified in the notice for the receipt of proxies, or if no number of days is specified, two business days before the day set for the holding of the meeting; or
 - (b) be provided, at the meeting, to the chair of the meeting or to a person designated by the chair of the meeting;
- (2) if a representative is appointed under this Article 12.5:

- (a) the representative is entitled to exercise in respect of and at that meeting the same rights on behalf of the corporation that the representative represents as that corporation could exercise if it were a shareholder who is an individual, including, without limitation, the right to appoint a proxy holder; and
- (b) the representative, if present at the meeting, is to be counted for the purpose of forming a quorum and is deemed to be a shareholder present in person at the meeting.

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

12.6 Proxy Provisions Do Not Apply to All Companies

Articles 12.7 to 12.15 do not apply to the Company if and for so long as it is a public company or a pre-existing reporting company which has the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions as part of its Articles or to which the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions apply.

12.7 Appointment of Proxy Holders

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

12.8 Alternate Proxy Holders

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

12.9 Proxy Holder Need Not Be Shareholder

- (1) A person who is not a shareholder may be appointed as a proxy holder.

12.10 Deposit of Proxy

A proxy for a meeting of shareholders must:

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

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

12.11 Validity of Proxy Vote

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

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

12.12 Form of Proxy

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

1. *[Name of Company]*
(the “**Company**”)

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

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

Signed *[month, day, year]*

[Signature of shareholder]

[Name of shareholder – printed]

12.13 Revocation of Proxy

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

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

12.14 Revocation of Proxy Must Be Signed

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

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

12.15 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.

13. DIRECTORS

13.1 First Directors; Number of Directors

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

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

13.2 Change in Number of Directors

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

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

13.3 Directors' Acts Valid Despite Vacancy

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

13.4 Qualifications of Directors

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

13.5 Remuneration of Directors

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

13.6 Reimbursement of Expenses of Directors

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

13.7 Special Remuneration for Directors

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

13.8 Gratuity, Pension or Allowance on Retirement of Director

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

14. ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

14.1 Election at Annual General Meeting

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

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

14.2 Consent to be a Director

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

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

14.3 Failure to Elect or Appoint Directors

If:

- (1) the Company fails to hold an annual general meeting, and all the shareholders who are entitled to vote at an annual general meeting fail to pass the unanimous resolution contemplated by Article 10.2, on or before the date by which the annual general meeting is required to be held under the *Business Corporations Act*; or
- (2) the shareholders fail, at the annual general meeting or in the unanimous resolution contemplated by Article 10.2, to elect or appoint any directors;

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

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

14.4 Places of Retiring Directors Not Filled

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

14.5 Directors May Fill Casual Vacancies

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

14.6 Remaining Directors Power to Act

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

14.7 Shareholders May Fill Vacancies

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

14.8 Additional Directors

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

- (1) one-third of the number of first directors, if, at the time of the appointments, one or more of the first directors have not yet completed their first term of office; or
- (2) in any other case, one-third of the number of the current directors who were elected or appointed as directors other than under this Article 14.8.

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

14.9 Ceasing to be a Director

A director ceases to be a director when:

- (1) the term of office of the director expires;
- (2) the director dies;

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

14.10 Removal of Director by Shareholders

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

14.11 Removal of Director by Directors

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

15. ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

15.1 Appointment of Alternate Director

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

15.2 Notice of Meetings

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

15.3 Alternate for More Than One Director Attending Meetings

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

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

15.4 Consent Resolutions

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

15.5 Alternate Director Not an Agent

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

15.6 Revocation of Appointment of Alternate Director

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

15.7 Ceasing to be an Alternate Director

The appointment of an alternate director ceases when:

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

15.8 Remuneration and Expenses of Alternate Director

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

16. POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

16.1 Powers of Management

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

16.2 Appointment of Attorney of Company

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

17. DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST OF DIRECTORS

17.1 Obligation to Account for Profits

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

17.2 Restrictions on Voting by Reason of Interest

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

17.3 Interested Director Counted in Quorum

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

17.4 Disclosure of Conflict of Interest or Property

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

17.5 Director Holding Other Office in the Company

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

17.6 No Disqualification

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

17.7 Professional Services by Director or Officer

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

17.8 Director or Officer in Other Corporations

A director or officer may be or become a director, officer or employee of, or otherwise interested in, any person in which the Company may be interested as a shareholder or otherwise, and, subject to the *Business Corporations Act*,

the director or officer is not accountable to the Company for any remuneration or other benefits received by him or her as director, officer or employee of, or from his or her interest in, such other person.

18. PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

18.1 Meetings of Directors

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

18.2 Voting at Meetings

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

18.3 Chair of Meetings

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

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

18.4 Meetings by Telephone or Other Communications Medium

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

18.5 Calling of Meetings

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

18.6 Notice of Meetings

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

18.7 When Notice Not Required

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

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

18.8 Meeting Valid Despite Failure to Give Notice

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

18.9 Waiver of Notice of Meetings

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

18.10 Quorum

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

18.11 Validity of Acts Where Appointment Defective

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

18.12 Consent Resolutions in Writing

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

19. EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMITTEES

19.1 Appointment and Powers of Executive Committee

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

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

19.2 Appointment and Powers of Other Committees

The directors may, by resolution:

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

19.3 Obligations of Committees

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

- (1) conform to any rules that may from time to time be imposed on it by the directors; and
- (2) report every act or thing done in exercise of those powers at such times as the directors may require.

19.4 Powers of Board

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

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

19.5 Committee Meetings

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

- (1) the committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper;

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

20. OFFICERS

20.1 Directors May Appoint Officers

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

20.2 Functions, Duties and Powers of Officers

The directors may, for each officer:

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

20.3 Qualifications

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

20.4 Remuneration and Terms of Appointment

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

21. INDEMNIFICATION

21.1 Definitions

In this Article 21:

- (1) “**eligible penalty**” means a judgment, penalty or fine awarded or imposed in, or an amount paid in settlement of, an eligible proceeding;
- (2) “**eligible proceeding**” means a legal proceeding or investigative action, whether current, threatened, pending or completed, in which a director, former director or alternate director of the Company (an “**eligible party**”) or any of the heirs and legal personal representatives of the eligible party, by reason of the eligible party being or having been a director or alternate director of the Company:
 - (a) is or may be joined as a party; or

(b) is or may be liable for or in respect of a judgment, penalty or fine in, or expenses related to, the proceeding;

(3) “expenses” has the meaning set out in the *Business Corporations Act*.

21.2 Mandatory Indemnification of Directors and Former Directors

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company must indemnify a director, former director or alternate director of the Company and his or her heirs and legal personal representatives against all eligible penalties to which such person is or may be liable, and the Company must, after the final disposition of an eligible proceeding, pay the expenses actually and reasonably incurred by such person in respect of that proceeding. Each director and alternate director is deemed to have contracted with the Company on the terms of the indemnity contained in this Article 21.2.

21.3 Indemnification of Other Persons

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

21.4 Non-Compliance with *Business Corporations Act*

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

21.5 Company May Purchase Insurance

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

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

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

22. DIVIDENDS

22.1 Payment of Dividends Subject to Special Rights

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

22.2 Declaration of Dividends

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

22.3 No Notice Required

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

22.4 Record Date

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

22.5 Manner of Paying Dividend

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

22.6 Settlement of Difficulties

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

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

22.7 When Dividend Payable

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

22.8 Dividends to be Paid in Accordance with Number of Shares

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

22.9 Receipt by Joint Shareholders

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

22.10 Dividend Bears No Interest

No dividend bears interest against the Company.

22.11 Fractional Dividends

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

22.12 Payment of Dividends

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

22.13 Capitalization of Surplus

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

23. DOCUMENTS, RECORDS AND REPORTS

23.1 Recording of Financial Affairs

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

23.2 Inspection of Accounting Records

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

23.1 Remuneration of Auditor

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

24. NOTICES

24.1 Method of Giving Notice

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

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

- (b) for a record delivered to a director or officer, the prescribed address for delivery shown for the director or officer in the records kept by the Company or the delivery address provided by the recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;
 - (c) in any other case, the delivery address of the intended recipient;
- (3) sending the record by fax to the fax number provided by the intended recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;
 - (4) sending the record by email to the email address provided by the intended recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;
 - (5) physical delivery to the intended recipient.

24.2 Deemed Receipt of Mailing

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

24.3 Certificate of Sending

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

24.4 Notice to Joint Shareholders

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

24.5 Notice to Trustees

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

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

25. SEAL

25.1 Who May Attest Seal

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

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

25.2 Sealing Copies

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

25.3 Mechanical Reproduction of Seal

The directors may authorize the seal to be impressed by third parties on share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities of the Company as they may determine appropriate from time to time. To enable the seal to be impressed on any share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities of the Company, whether in definitive or interim form, on which facsimiles of any of the signatures of the directors or officers of the Company are, in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles, printed or otherwise mechanically reproduced, there may be delivered to the person employed to engrave, lithograph or print such definitive or interim share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities one or more unmounted dies reproducing the seal and the chair of the board or any senior officer together with the corporate secretary, treasurer, corporate secretary-treasurer, an assistant corporate secretary, an assistant treasurer or an assistant corporate secretary-treasurer may in writing authorize such person to cause the seal to be impressed on such definitive or interim share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities by the use of such dies. Share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities to which the seal has been so impressed are for all purposes deemed to be under and to bear the seal impressed on them.

26. PROHIBITIONS

26.1 Definitions

In this Article 26:

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

26.2 Application

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

26.3 Consent Required for Transfer of Shares or Designated Securities

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

SCHEDULE "D"
ABCA SECTION 191

191. Shareholder's right to dissent

191(1) Subject to sections 192 and 242, a holder of shares of any class of a corporation may dissent if the corporation resolves to

- (a) amend its articles under section 173 or 174 to add, change or remove any provisions restricting or constraining the issue or transfer of shares of that class,
- (b) amend its articles under section 173 to add, change or remove any restrictions on the business or businesses that the corporation may carry on,
 - (b.1) amend its articles under section 173 to add or remove an express statement establishing the unlimited liability of shareholders as set out in section 15.2(1),
- (c) amalgamate with another corporation, otherwise than under section 184 or 187,
- (d) be continued under the laws of another jurisdiction under section 189, or
- (e) sell, lease or exchange all or substantially all its property under section 190.

191(2) A holder of shares of any class or series of shares entitled to vote under section 176, other than section 176(1)(a), may dissent if the corporation resolves to amend its articles in a manner described in that section.

191(3) In addition to any other right the shareholder may have, but subject to subsection (20), a shareholder entitled to dissent under this section and who complies with this section is entitled to be paid by the corporation the fair value of the shares held by the shareholder in respect of which the shareholder dissents, determined as of the close of business on the last business day before the day on which the resolution from which the shareholder dissents was adopted.

191(4) A dissenting shareholder may only claim under this section with respect to all the shares of a class held by the shareholder or on behalf of any one beneficial owner and registered in the name of the dissenting shareholder.

191(5) A dissenting shareholder shall send to the corporation a written objection to a resolution referred to in subsection (1) or (2)

- (a) at or before any meeting of shareholders at which the resolution is to be voted on, or
- (b) if the corporation did not send notice to the shareholder of the purpose of the meeting or of the shareholder's right to dissent, within a reasonable time after the shareholder learns that the resolution was adopted and of the shareholder's right to dissent.

191(6) An application may be made to the Court after the adoption of a resolution referred to in subsection (1) or (2),

- (a) by the corporation, or
- (b) by a shareholder if the shareholder has sent an objection to the corporation under subsection (5), to fix the fair value in accordance with subsection (3) of the shares of a shareholder who dissents under this section, or to fix the time at which a shareholder of an unlimited liability corporation who dissents under this section ceases to become liable for any new liability, act or default of the unlimited liability corporation.

191(7) If an application is made under subsection (6), the corporation shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, send to each dissenting shareholder a written offer to pay the shareholder an amount considered by the directors to be the fair value of the shares.

191(8) Unless the Court otherwise orders, an offer referred to in subsection (7) shall be sent to each dissenting shareholder

- (a) at least 10 days before the date on which the application is returnable, if the corporation is the applicant, or
- (b) within 10 days after the corporation is served with a copy of the application, if a shareholder is the applicant.

191(9) Every offer made under subsection (7) shall

- (a) be made on the same terms, and
- (b) contain or be accompanied with a statement showing how the fair value was determined.

191(10) A dissenting shareholder may make an agreement with the corporation for the purchase of the shareholder's shares by the corporation, in the amount of the corporation's offer under subsection (7) or otherwise, at any time before the Court pronounces an order fixing the fair value of the shares.

191(11) A dissenting shareholder

- (a) is not required to give security for costs in respect of an application under subsection (6), and
- (b) except in special circumstances must not be required to pay the costs of the application or appraisal.

191(12) In connection with an application under subsection (6), the Court may give directions for

- (a) joining as parties all dissenting shareholders whose shares have not been purchased by the corporation and for the representation of dissenting shareholders who, in the opinion of the Court, are in need of representation,
- (b) the trial of issues and interlocutory matters, including pleadings and questioning under Part 5 of the *Alberta Rules of Court*,
- (c) the payment to the shareholder of all or part of the sum offered by the corporation for the shares,
- (d) the deposit of the share certificates with the Court or with the corporation or its transfer agent,
- (e) the appointment and payment of independent appraisers, and the procedures to be followed by them,
- (f) the service of documents, and
- (g) the burden of proof on the parties.

191(13) On an application under subsection (6), the Court shall make an order

- (a) fixing the fair value of the shares in accordance with subsection (3) of all dissenting shareholders who are parties to the application,
- (b) giving judgment in that amount against the corporation and in favour of each of those dissenting shareholders,
- (c) fixing the time within which the corporation must pay that amount to a shareholder, and
- (d) fixing the time at which a dissenting shareholder of an unlimited liability corporation ceases to become liable for any new liability, act or default of the unlimited liability corporation.

191(14) On

- (a) the action approved by the resolution from which the shareholder dissents becoming effective,
 - (b) the making of an agreement under subsection (10) between the corporation and the dissenting shareholder as to the payment to be made by the corporation for the shareholder's shares, whether by the acceptance of the corporation's offer under subsection (7) or otherwise, or
 - (c) the pronouncement of an order under subsection (13),
- whichever first occurs, the shareholder ceases to have any rights as a shareholder other than the right to be paid the fair value of the shareholder's shares in the amount agreed to between the corporation and the shareholder or in the amount of the judgment, as the case may be.

191(15) Subsection (14)(a) does not apply to a shareholder referred to in subsection (5)(b).

191(16) Until one of the events mentioned in subsection (14) occurs,

- (a) the shareholder may withdraw the shareholder's dissent, or
 - (b) the corporation may rescind the resolution,
- and in either event proceedings under this section shall be discontinued.

191(17) The Court may in its discretion allow a reasonable rate of interest on the amount payable to each dissenting shareholder, from the date on which the shareholder ceases to have any rights as a shareholder by reason of subsection (14) until the date of payment.

191(18) If subsection (20) applies, the corporation shall, within 10 days after

- (a) the pronouncement of an order under subsection (13), or
- (b) the making of an agreement between the shareholder and the corporation as to the payment to be made for the shareholder's shares,

notify each dissenting shareholder that it is unable lawfully to pay dissenting shareholders for their shares.

191(19) Notwithstanding that a judgment has been given in favour of a dissenting shareholder under subsection (13)(b), if subsection (20) applies, the dissenting shareholder, by written notice delivered to the corporation within 30 days after receiving the notice under subsection (18), may withdraw the shareholder's notice of objection, in which case the corporation is deemed to consent to the withdrawal and the shareholder is reinstated to the shareholder's full rights as a shareholder, failing which the shareholder retains a status as a claimant against the corporation, to be paid as soon as the corporation is lawfully able to do so or, in a liquidation, to be ranked subordinate to the rights of creditors of the corporation but in priority to its shareholders.

191(20) A corporation shall not make a payment to a dissenting shareholder under this section if there are reasonable grounds for believing that

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

Amendment History

2005, c. 40, s. 7; 2009, c. 53, s. 30(2)

Currency

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