

HIT TECHNOLOGIES INC.

105 – 2050 Scotia Street
Vancouver, BC V5T 4T1
Telephone: 604 657-3882

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL AND SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the annual general and special meeting (the "Meeting") of the shareholders of **HIT TECHNOLOGIES INC.** (the "Company"), will be held in the Boardroom at Suite 1780, 400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, on **Friday, December 29, 2017, at 10 a.m.** for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the audited financial statements of the Corporation for the year ended June 30, 2017 together with auditor's respective reports thereon;
2. To re-appoint the auditor of the Corporation and to authorize the directors to fix the remuneration to be paid to the auditor;
3. To fix the number of directors for the ensuing year at four;
4. To elect directors for the ensuing year;
5. To adopt and approve the Corporation's Stock Option Plan;
6. To approve a special resolution approving the continuance of the Company from the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) to the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) and adopt Articles of Continuance. See section entitled "Particulars of Other Matters to be Acted Upon – Approval of Continuance to British Columbia" in the Circular; and
7. To transact such other business as may properly be transacted at such meeting or at any adjournment thereof.

An information circular, containing details of matters to be considered at the Meeting, accompanies this notice.

A shareholder who is unable to attend the Meeting in person and who wishes to ensure that such shareholder's shares will be voted at the Meeting is requested to complete, date and sign the enclosed form of proxy and deliver it in accordance with the instructions set out in the form of proxy and in the information circular. As set out in the notes, the enclosed proxy is solicited by management, but, you may amend it, if you so desire, by striking out the names listed therein and inserting in the space provided, the name of the person you wish to represent you at the Meeting.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 4th day of December, 2017.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

"Brooks Bergreen"

Brooks Bergreen,
President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of the Corporation

HIT TECHNOLOGIES INC.

105 – 2050 Scotia Street
Vancouver, BC V5T 4T1
Telephone: 604 657-3882

INFORMATION CIRCULAR

(Containing Information as at November 27, 2017, unless otherwise stated)

SOLICITATION OF PROXIES

This Information Circular is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the management (the "Management") of HIT TECHNOLOGIES INC. (the "Company"), for use at the Annual General and Special Meeting (the "Meeting") of the shareholders (the "Shareholders") of the Company, to be held on Friday, the 29th day of December, 2017, at the time and place and for the purposes set forth in the accompanying Notice of Meeting and at any adjournment thereof. The solicitation will be primarily by mail; however, proxies may be solicited personally or by telephone by the regular officers and employees of the Company. The cost of solicitation will be borne by the Company.

APPOINTMENT AND REVOCATION OF PROXIES

The persons named in the accompanying form of proxy (the "Instrument of Proxy") are directors and/or officers of the Company. **A SHAREHOLDER HAS THE RIGHT TO APPOINT A PERSON (WHO NEED NOT BE A SHAREHOLDER) TO ATTEND AND ACT FOR HIM ON HIS BEHALF AT THE MEETING OTHER THAN THE PERSONS NAMED IN THE ENCLOSED INSTRUMENT OF PROXY. TO EXERCISE THIS RIGHT, A SHAREHOLDER SHALL STRIKE OUT THE NAMES OF THE PERSONS NAMED IN THE INSTRUMENT OF PROXY AND INSERT THE NAME OF HIS/HER NOMINEE IN THE BLANK SPACE PROVIDED, OR COMPLETE ANOTHER INSTRUMENT OF PROXY. A PROXY WILL NOT BE VALID UNLESS IT IS DEPOSITED WITH THE COMPANY'S REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT, TSX TRUST COMPANY, 301 – 100 ADELAIDE STREET WEST, TORONTO, ONTARIO, M5H 4H1, NOT LESS THAN 48 HOURS (EXCLUDING SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS) BEFORE THE TIME OF THE MEETING OR ADJOURNMENT THEREOF.**

The Instrument of Proxy must be signed by the Shareholder or by his attorney in writing, or, if the Shareholder is a corporation, it must either be under its common seal or signed by a duly authorized officer.

A Shareholder who has given a proxy may revoke it at any time before it is exercised. In addition to revocation in any other manner permitted by law, a proxy may be revoked by instrument in writing executed by the Shareholder or by his attorney authorized in writing, or, if the Shareholder is a corporation, it must either be under its common seal, or signed by a duly authorized officer and deposited at the Company's registrar and transfer agent, TSX Trust Company, 301 – 100 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 4H1, at any time up to and including the last business day preceding the day of the Meeting, or any adjournment of it, at which the proxy is to be used, or to the Chairperson of the Meeting on the day of the Meeting or any adjournment of it. A revocation of a proxy does not affect any matter on which a vote has been taken prior to the revocation.

VOTING OF SHARES AND EXERCISE OF DISCRETION OF PROXIES

On any poll, the persons named in the enclosed Instrument of Proxy will vote the shares in respect of which they are appointed. Where directions are given by the Shareholder in respect of voting for or against any resolution, the proxy holder will do so in accordance with such direction.

IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY INSTRUCTION IN THE PROXY, IT IS INTENDED THAT SUCH SHARES WILL BE VOTED IN FAVOUR OF THE MOTIONS PROPOSED TO BE MADE AT THE MEETING AS STATED UNDER THE HEADINGS IN THIS INFORMATION CIRCULAR. The Instrument of Proxy enclosed, when properly signed, confers discretionary authority with respect to amendments or variations to the matters which may properly be brought before the Meeting. At the time of printing this Information Circular, the Management is not aware that any such amendments, variations or other matters are to be presented

for action at the Meeting. However, if any other matters which are not now known to the Management should properly come before the Meeting, the Proxies hereby solicited will be exercised on such matters in accordance with the best judgment of the nominee.

In order to approve a motion proposed at the Meeting, a majority of greater than 50% of the votes cast will be required (an "**Ordinary Resolution**") unless the motion requires a "**Special Resolution**", in which case a majority of not less than two thirds of the votes cast will be required. In the event a motion proposed at the Meeting requires disinterested Shareholder approval, common shares held by Shareholders of the Company who are also "insiders", as such term is defined under applicable securities laws, will be excluded from the count of votes cast on such motion.

ADVICE TO BENEFICIAL SHAREHOLDERS

The information set forth in this section is of significant importance to many Shareholders as a substantial number of Shareholders do not hold common shares in their own name. Shareholders who do not hold their common shares in their own name (referred to in this Information Circular as "**Beneficial Shareholders**"), should note that only proxies deposited by Shareholders whose names appear on the records of the Company as the registered holders of common shares can be recognized and acted upon at the Meeting. If common shares are listed in an account statement provided to a Shareholder by a broker, then, in almost all cases, those common shares will not be registered in the Shareholder's name on the records of the Company. Such common shares will more likely be registered under the name of the Shareholder's broker or an agent of that broker. In Canada, the vast majority of such common shares are registered under the name CDS & Co. (the registration name for The Canadian Depository for Securities, which acts as nominee for many Canadian brokerage firms). The common shares held by brokers or their agents or nominees can only be voted (for or against resolutions) upon the instructions of the Beneficial Shareholder. Without specific instructions, a broker and its agents are prohibited from voting shares for the broker's clients. **Therefore, Beneficial Shareholders should ensure that instructions respecting the voting of their common shares are communicated to the appropriate person.**

Applicable regulatory rules require intermediaries/brokers to seek voting instructions from Beneficial Shareholders in advance of Shareholders' meetings. Every intermediary/broker has its own mailing procedures and provides its own return instructions to clients, which should be carefully followed by Beneficial Shareholders in order to ensure that their shares are voted at the Meeting. The purpose of the Instrument of Proxy or voting instruction form provided to a Beneficial Shareholder by its broker, agent or nominee is limited to instructing the registered holder of the common shares on how to vote such shares on behalf of the Beneficial Shareholder. The majority of brokers now delegate responsibility for obtaining instructions from clients to Broadridge Investor Communications ("**Broadridge**"). Broadridge typically supplies a voting instruction form, mails those forms to Beneficial Shareholders and asks those Beneficial Shareholders to return the forms to Broadridge or follow specific telephone or other voting procedures. Broadridge then tabulates the results of all instructions received by it and provides appropriate instructions respecting the voting of the shares to be represented at the Meeting. **A Beneficial Shareholder receiving a voting instruction form from Broadridge cannot use that form to vote common shares directly at the Meeting. Instead, the voting instruction form must be returned to Broadridge or the alternate voting procedures must be completed well in advance of the Meeting in order to ensure such common shares are voted.**

Although Beneficial Shareholders may not be recognized directly at the Meeting for the purpose of voting common shares registered in the name of their broker, agent or nominee, a Beneficial Shareholder may attend the Meeting as a proxyholder for a shareholder and vote common shares in that capacity. Beneficial Shareholders who wish to attend the Meeting and indirectly vote their common shares as proxyholder for the registered shareholder should contact their broker, agent or nominee well in advance of the Meeting to determine the steps necessary to permit them to indirectly vote their common shares as a proxyholder.

VOTING SHARES AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS THEREOF

The Company's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares ("**Common Shares**") without par value. As at November 27, 2017, the record date of the Meeting (the "**Record Date**"), the Company had 73,998,943 Common Shares issued and outstanding, each Common Share carrying the right to one vote.

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

To the knowledge of the directors and senior officers of the Company, no Shareholders own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over, shares carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all outstanding shares of the Company as at the Record Date, except as follows:

Name of Shareholder	No. of Shares	Percentage (%) of Ownership ⁽¹⁾
Ian Wilkinson	8,999,999	12.2%

(1) Based on 73,998,943 common shares issued and outstanding as of the Record Date.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

In accordance with the provisions of applicable securities legislation, the Company had two "named executive officers" during the financial year ended June 30, 2017: Mr. Brooks Bergreen, Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Michael Liggett, Chief Financial Officer.

Definitions: For the purpose of this Information Circular:

"**CEO**" means an individual who acted as chief executive officer of the company, or acted in a similar capacity, for any part of the most recently completed financial year;

"**CFO**" means an individual who acted as chief financial officer of the company, or acted in a similar capacity, for any part of the most recently completed financial year;

"**closing market price**" means the price at which the company's security was last sold, on the applicable date,

- (a) in the security's principal marketplace in Canada, or
- (b) if the security is not listed or quoted on a marketplace in Canada, in the security's principal marketplace;

"**company or corporation**" includes other types of business organizations such as partnerships, trusts and other unincorporated business entities;

"**equity incentive plan**" means an incentive plan, or portion of an incentive plan, under which awards are granted and that falls within the scope of Section 3870 of the Handbook;

"**incentive plan**" means any plan providing compensation that depends on achieving certain performance goals or similar conditions within a specified period;

"**incentive plan award**" means compensation awarded, earned, paid or payable under an incentive plan;

"**NEO**" or "**named executive officer**" means each of the following individuals:

- (a) a CEO;
- (b) a CFO;
- (c) each of the three most highly compensated executive officers, or the three most highly compensated individuals acting in a similar capacity, other than the CEO and CFO, at the end of the most recently completed financial year whose total compensation was, individually, more than \$150,000, as determined in accordance with subsection 1.3(6) of Form 51-102F6, for that financial year; and
- (d) each individual who would be an NEO under paragraph (c) but for the fact that the individual was neither an executive officer of the company, nor acting in a similar capacity, at the end of that financial year;

"**non-equity incentive plan**" means an incentive plan or portion of an incentive plan that is not an equity incentive plan;

"**option-based award**" means an award under an equity incentive plan of options, including, for greater certainty, share options, share appreciation rights and similar instruments that have option-like features; and

"**plan**" includes any plan, contract, authorization or arrangement, whether or not set out in any formal document, where cash, securities, similar instruments or any other property may be received, whether for one or more persons.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This compensation discussion and analysis describes and explains the Company's policies and practices with respect to the 2017 compensation of its named executive officers, being its CEO, Brooks Bergreen, and its CFO, Michael Liggett, each an NEO. No other individuals are considered NEOs as such term is defined in Form 51-102F6 – Statement of Executive Compensation.

Compensation Philosophy, Objectives and Process

The primary goal of the Company's executive compensation process is to attract and retain the key executives necessary for its long-term success, to encourage executives to further the development of the Company and its operations, and to motivate top quality and experienced executives. The Company does not have a formal compensation program. The Board of Directors (the "**Board**") meets to discuss and determine management compensation, without reference to formal objectives, criteria or analysis. The general objectives of the Company's compensation strategy are to (a) compensate management in a manner that encourages and rewards a high level of performance and results with a view to increasing long-term shareholder value; (b) align management's interests with the long-term interests of shareholders; (c) provide a compensation package that is commensurate with other junior mineral exploration companies to enable the Company to attract and retain talent; and (d) ensure that the total compensation package is designed in a manner that takes into account the constraints that the Company is under by virtue of the fact that it is a junior mineral exploration company without a history of earnings. The Board, as a whole, ensures that total compensation paid to all NEOs is fair and reasonable. The Board relies on the experience of its members in assessing compensation levels.

Analysis of Elements

The key elements of executive compensation awarded by the Company are base salary and/or incentive stock options. There is no policy or target regarding cash and non-cash elements of the Company's compensation program. The directors are of the view that all elements should be considered, rather than any single element. Some examples of elements would include without limitation: (a) the Company's understanding of the amount of compensation generally paid by similarly situated companies to their executives with similar roles and responsibilities; (b) the current competitive market conditions; (c) the Company's executive performance during the fiscal year; (d) the roles and responsibilities of the Company's Named Executive Officers; (e) the individual experience and skills of, and expected contributions from, the Company's Named Executive Officers; (f) the Company's Named Executive Officers' historical compensation and performance within the Company; and (g) any contractual commitments the Company has made to its Named Executive Officers regarding compensation. The Company does not currently provide the executive officers with personal benefits nor does the Company provide additional compensation to the NEOs for serving as directors or as members of other committees. Base salary is not evaluated against a formal "peer group".

STOCK OPTIONS

The Company has a stock option plan (the "**Plan**") for the granting of stock options to the directors, officers and consultants of the Company. The purpose of granting such stock options is to assist the Company in compensating, attracting, retaining and motivating such persons and to closely align the personal interest of such persons to that of the Company's Shareholders. The allocation of options under the Plan is determined by the Board which, in determining such allocations, considers such factors as previous grants to individuals, overall company performance, peer company performance, share price performance, the business environment and labour market, the role and performance of the individual in question and, in the case of grants to non-executive directors, the amount of time directed to the Company's affairs and time expended for serving on the Company's audit committee.

NEO SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

NEO Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary, consulting fee, retainer or commission (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Committee or meeting fees (\$)	Value of perquisites (\$)	Value of all other compensation (\$)	Total compensation (\$)
Brooks Bergreen CEO and a Director	2017	75,000	-	-	-	-	75,000
	2016	116,875	-	-	-	-	116,875
Michael Liggett CFO and a director	2017	60,628	-	-	-	-	60,628
	2016	119,231	-	-	-	-	119,231

NEO INCENTIVE PLAN AWARDS

Outstanding Share-Based Awards and Option-Based Awards

The following table sets out certain information respecting each NEO's share-based and option-based awards outstanding at the end of the most recently completed financial year, including awards granted before the most recently completed financial year.

COMPENSATION SECURITIES							
Name and position	Type of compensation security	Number of compensation securities, number of underlying securities, and percentage of class	Date of issue or grant	Issue, conversion or exercise price (\$)	Closing price of security or underlying security on date of grant (\$)	Closing price of security or underlying security at year end (\$)	Expiry date
Brooks Bergreen CEO	Stock options	2,000,000	Sep 22, 2014	0.25	0.25	0.03	Sep 22, 2024
Michael Liggett CFO	Stock options	112,500	Nov 28, 2014	0.60	0.60	0.03	Nov 28, 2020

The following table sets forth information concerning all awards exercised during the most recently completed financial year ended June 30, 2017, for each named executive officer:

COMPENSATION SECURITIES							
Name and position	Type of compensation security	Number of underlying securities exercised	Exercise price per security (\$)	Date of exercise	Closing price of security or underlying security on date of exercise (\$)	Difference between exercise price and closing price on date of exercise (\$)	Total value on exercise date (\$)
Brooks Bergreen CEO	Stock options	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Michael Liggett CFO	Stock Options	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Incentive Plan Awards – Value Vested or Earned During the Year

The following table sets out certain information respecting the value of each NEO's share-based and option-based awards that became vested or were earned during the most recently completed financial year.

Name	Option-based awards –Value vested during the year ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	Share-based awards –Value vested during the year (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation –Value earned during the year (\$)
Brooks Bergreen	Nil	Nil	Nil
Michael Liggett	10,090	Nil	Nil

(1) Deemed fair value of options granted during the fiscal year, based on the fair value model.

Narrative Discussion

The grant of stock options to NEO's pursuant to the Plan is discussed above under the heading "Stock Options."

NEO TERMINATION AND CHANGE OF CONTROL BENEFITS

There are no provisions in any contract, agreement, plan or arrangement that provides for payments to an NEO at, following or in connection with any termination (whether voluntary, involuntary or constructive), resignation, retirement, a change of control in the Company or a change in the NEO's responsibilities.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Director Compensation Table

The following table sets out certain information respecting the compensation paid to directors of the Company who were not NEO's during the Company's most recently completed financial year:

DIRECTORS COMPENSATION TABLE

Director Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary, consulting fee, retainer or commission (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Committee or meeting fees (\$)	Value of perquisites (\$)	Value of all other compensation (\$)	Total compensation (\$)
Robert Chase	2017	Nil	Nil	24,000	Nil	Nil	24,000
Ian Wilkinson	2017	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Narrative Discussion

Except as stated herein, there were no arrangements under which directors of the Company who were not NEO's were compensated by the Company or its subsidiaries during the most recently completed financial year end for their services in their capacity as directors or consultants other than a daily rate charged by the Chairman for time spent representing the Company in his capacity as Chairman.

The Company has the Plan for the granting of incentive stock options to the directors, officers, key employees and consultants. The purpose of granting options pursuant to the Plan is to assist the Company in compensating, attracting, retaining and motivating the directors, officers, key employees and consultants of the Company and to closely align the personal interests of such persons to that of the shareholders. For further details as to the specific terms of the Company's proposed stock option plan, see below under the heading "Particulars of Other Matters to be Acted Upon – Confirmation of Rolling Stock Option Plan".

SHARE-BASED AWARDS, OPTION-BASED AWARDS AND NON-EQUITY INCENTIVE PLAN COMPENSATION

Outstanding Share-Based Awards and Option-Based Awards

The following table sets out certain information respecting share-based and option-based awards outstanding at the end of the most recently completed financial year, including awards granted before the most recently completed financial year, for the directors of the Company who were not NEO's.

COMPENSATION SECURITIES							
Name and position	Type of compensation security	Number of compensation securities, number of underlying securities, and percentage ⁽¹⁾ of class	Date of issue or grant	Issue, conversion or exercise price (\$)	Closing price of security or underlying security on date of grant (\$)	Closing price of security or underlying security at year end ⁽²⁾ (\$)	Expiry date
Robert Chase	Stock Options	75,000 262,000	Nov 17, 2015 Jan 19, 2015	0.17 0.60	0.17 0.60	0.03 0.03	Nov 17, 2021 Jan 19, 2021
Ian Wilkinson	Stock Options	75,000	Nov 17, 2015	0.17	0.17	0.03	Nov 17, 2021

The following table sets forth information concerning all awards exercised during the most recently completed financial year ended June 30, 2017, for each director of the Company other than the Named Executive Officers of the Company.

COMPENSATION SECURITIES							
Name and position	Type of compensation security	Number of underlying securities exercised	Exercise price per security (\$)	Date of exercise	Closing price of security or underlying security on date of exercise (\$)	Difference between exercise price and closing price on date of exercise (\$)	Total value on exercise date (\$)
Robert Chase	Stock Options	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ian Wilkinson	Stock Options	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Incentive Plan Awards – Value Vested or Earned During the Year

The following table sets out certain information respecting the value of share-based and option-based awards that became vested or were earned during the most recently completed financial year for the directors of the Company who were not NEO's.

Name	Option-based awards – Value ⁽¹⁾ vested during the year (\$)	Share-based awards – Value vested during the year (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation – Value earned during the year (\$)
Robert Chase	25,124	Nil	Nil
Ian Wilkinson	3,818	Nil	Nil

(1) Deemed fair value of options granted during the fiscal year, based on the fair value model.

SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION

The following table sets forth information with respect to all compensation plans under which equity securities are authorized for issuance as of June 30, 2017:

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by securityholders	5,917,000	\$0.21	819,958
Equity compensation plans not approved by securityholders	Nil	N/A	Nil
TOTAL	5,917,000	N/A	819,958

(1) The foregoing information is presented as of June 30, 2017.

(2) Represents the Plan of the Company, which reserves a number of common shares equal to 10% of the then outstanding common shares from time to time for issue pursuant to stock options.

For further information on the Plan, refer to the heading "Confirmation of Rolling Stock Option Plan."

INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

As of the date hereof, other than indebtedness that has been entirely repaid on or before the date of this information circular or "routine indebtedness" as defined in Form 51-102F5 of National Instrument 51-102 none of:

- a) the individuals who are, or at any time since the beginning of the last financial year of the Company were, a director or executive officer of the Company;
- b) the proposed nominees for election as a director of the Company; or
- c) any associates of the foregoing persons,

is, or at any time since the beginning of the most recently completed financial year has been, indebted to the Company or any subsidiary of the Company, or is a person whose indebtedness to another entity 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 Company or any subsidiary of the Company.

INTEREST OF INFORMED PERSONS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

For purposes of the following discussion, "Informed Person" means (a) a director or executive officer of the Company; (b) a director or executive officer of a person or company that is itself an Informed Person or a subsidiary of the Company; (c) any person or company who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, voting securities of the Company or who exercises control or direction over voting securities of the Company or a combination of both carrying more than 10 percent (%) of the voting rights attached to all outstanding voting securities of the Company, other than the voting securities held by the person or company as underwriter in the course of a distribution; and (d) the Company itself if it has purchased, redeemed or otherwise acquired any of its securities, for so long as it holds any of its securities.

Except as disclosed below, elsewhere herein or in the Notes to the Company's financial statements for the financial year ended June 30, 2017, none of:

- the Informed Persons of the Company;

- the proposed nominees for election as a director of the Company; or
- any associate or affiliate of the foregoing persons,

has any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction since the commencement of the last financial year of the Company or in a proposed transaction which has materially affected or would materially affect the Company or any subsidiary of the Company.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

Management functions of the Company and any subsidiary thereof are not, to any substantial degree, performed other than by directors or executive officers of the Company or any subsidiary thereof.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements of the Company as at and for the period ended June 30, 2017 (the "**Financial Statements**"), together with the Auditor's Report thereon, will be presented to Shareholders at the Meeting. The Financial Statements, together with the Auditor's Report thereon and the Company's Management Discussion and Analysis, are being mailed only to those Shareholders who are on the supplemental mailing list maintained by the Company's registrar and transfer agent. Copies of the Financial Statements, together with the Auditor's Report thereon and the Company's Management Discussion and Analysis, Notice of Meeting, Information Circular and Proxy will be available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com and the Company's office at 105 – 2050 Scotia Street, Vancouver, BC V5T 4T1.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The persons named in the enclosed Instrument of Proxy intend to vote in favour of fixing the number of directors at four (4). Although Management is nominating four (4) individuals to stand for election, the names of further nominees for directors may come from the floor at the Meeting.

Each director of the Company is elected annually and holds office until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders or until his successor is duly elected, if his office is earlier vacated, in accordance with the Articles of the Company.

In the absence of instructions to the contrary, the Common Shares represented by Proxy will be voted for the nominees herein listed. Management does not contemplate that any of the nominees will be unable to serve as a director.

INFORMATION CONCERNING NOMINEES SUBMITTED BY MANAGEMENT

The following table sets out the names of the persons proposed to be nominated by Management for election as a director, the province or state and country in which he is ordinarily resident, the positions and offices which each presently holds with the Company, the period of time for which he has been a director of the Company, the respective principal occupations or employment during the past five years if such nominee is not presently an elected director and the number of shares of the Company which each beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or over which control or direction is exercised as of the date of this Information Circular. The three nominees are all currently directors of the Company.

Name, Province and Country of Ordinary Residence and Positions Held with the Company ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation	Date First Became a Director	No. of Shares Beneficially Owned, Directly or Indirectly ⁽²⁾
BROOKS BERGREEN Vancouver, BC, Canada CEO, President and Director	President, CEO and Director of HIT Technologies Inc.	June 10, 2015	6,784,654
IAN WILKINSON⁽³⁾ Vancouver, BC, Canada Director	President and CEO of Hothead	June 10, 2015	8,999,999

Name, Province and Country of Ordinary Residence and Positions Held with the Company ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation	Date First Became a Director	No. of Shares Beneficially Owned, Directly or Indirectly ⁽²⁾
MICHAEL LIGGETT ⁽³⁾ Vancouver, BC, Canada CFO and Director	CFO and Directors of HIT Technologies Inc.; CFO of Eacom Timber Corp. from 2008 to 2011	June 10, 2015	100,000
ROBERT CHASE ⁽³⁾ Vancouver, BC, Canada Director	Chair of the board of directors of MediaValet Inc.; previously the director and chairman of the audit committee of PNI from 2013 to 2014; previously the COO of Absolute from 2010 to 2014	June 10, 2015	1,207,344

(1) The information as to the province and country of residence and principal occupation, not being within the knowledge of the Company, has been furnished by the respective directors individually as of the record date of this information circular.

(2) The information as to shares beneficially owned or over which a director exercises control or direction, not being within the knowledge of the Company, has been furnished by the respective directors.

(3) Proposed Member of the Audit Committee.

The Company does not currently have an Executive Committee of its Board of Directors. The current members of the Audit Committee are: Michael Liggett, Ian Wilkinson and Robert Chase. After the Meeting, the members of the Audit Committee are proposed to be: Michael Liggett, Ian Wilkinson and Robert Chase.

Biographical information regarding the nominees is set out below. Please see Schedule "A" (Audit Committee Disclosure - Item 3 Relevant Education and Experience) above for biographical information regarding Michael Liggett, Robert Chase and Ian Wilkinson.

Brooks Bergreen. Brooks Bergreen is an adventurer and technology entrepreneur, and the founder of HIT Technologies Inc. He brings extensive experience building teams across diverse businesses including hardware and software design, e-commerce, marketing, film production and satellite communications. Previously, Mr. Bergreen designed, delivered and maintained satellite communications and defence projects in excess of \$40 million in Afghanistan for the US Department of Defence, Canadian Department of National Defence and other NATO countries, non-government organizations and media outlets. Mr. Bergreen is also the founder of 3World Media (www.3world.ca), a film production company, and creator of two award-winning documentaries.

None of the proposed nominees for directorship have, within the 10 years before the date of this Information Circular, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold their assets.

No proposed director (including any personal holding company of a proposed director), is:

- (1) as at the date of the Information Circular, or has been, within 10 years before the date of this Information Circular, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company) that:
 - A. was the subject of a cease trade order (including a management cease trade order which applies to directors or executive officers), 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, that was issued while such person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer;
 - B. was subject to an order that was issued after such person ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer;

- (2) as at the date of the Information Circular, or has been, within 10 years before the date of this Information Circular, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company) that:
- A. is, as at the date of this Information Circular, or has been within 10 years before the date of the Information Circular, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets;
 - B. has, within the 10 years before the date of this Information Circular, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the proposed director; or
 - C. has been subject to:
 - i. 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 since December 31, 2000 or before December 31, 2000 the disclosure of which would likely be important to a reasonable security holder in deciding whether to vote for a proposed director; or
 - ii. any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable securityholder in deciding whether to vote for a proposed director.

No proposed director is to be elected under any arrangement or understanding between the proposed director and any other person or company, except the directors and executive officers of the Company acting solely in such capacity.

AUDIT COMMITTEE DISCLOSURE

The charter of the Company's audit committee and the other information required to be disclosed by Form 52-110F2 is attached to this Information Circular as Schedule "A".

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required to be disclosed by National Instrument 58-101 *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices* is attached to this information circular as Schedule "B".

APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF AUDITORS

Management recommends the re-appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, of 250 Howe St. Suite 700, Vancouver, BC V6C 3S7, as auditors for the Company, to hold office until the next Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders at a remuneration to be fixed by the Board of Directors, and the persons named in the enclosed Proxy intend to vote in favour of such re-appointment. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have acted as the Company's auditor since June 10, 2015. MNP LLP was previously the auditor of the Company from April 4, 2014 to June 10, 2015.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

The Company is not a party to a management contract with anyone other than directors or executive officers of the Company.

PARTICULARS OF OTHER MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON

CONFIRMATION OF ROLLING STOCK OPTION PLAN

Under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "**Exchange**"), a rolling stock option plan must be re-approved on a yearly basis by shareholders. In addition to the foregoing, the Exchange recently implemented changes to its policies governing stock option plans and stock option grants for Tier 2 Issuers, and the Company proposes to adopt its stock option plan to incorporate the Exchange's changes to its policies.

Accordingly, Shareholders will be asked to pass an ordinary resolution approving the Plan, to accommodate the Exchange's new policies governing stock option plans. The details of the Plan are set forth below. Management recommends, and the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy intend to vote in favour of, the re-approval of the Plan.

- the Plan reserves, for issue pursuant to stock options, a maximum number of common shares equal to 10% of the outstanding Common Shares of the Company from time to time, with no mandatory vesting provisions;
- the number of Common Shares reserved for issue to any one person in any 12 month period under the Plan may not exceed 5% of the outstanding Common Shares at the time of grant without Disinterested Shareholder Approval (as defined in Policy 4.4 of the Exchange);
- the number of Common Shares reserved for issue to any Consultant (as defined by the Exchange) in any 12 month period under the Plan may not exceed 2% of the outstanding Common Shares at the time of grant;
- the aggregate number of Common Shares reserved for issue to any Employee (as defined by the Exchange) conducting Investor Relations Activities (as defined by the Exchange) in any 12 month period under the Plan may not exceed 2% of the outstanding Common Shares at the time of grant;
- the exercise price per Common Share for a stock option may not be less than the Discounted Market Price (as calculated pursuant to the policies of the Exchange);
- stock options may have a term not exceeding ten years;
- if an optionee ceases to be an Eligible Person (as defined by the Exchange), each option held by such optionee shall terminate no later than the earlier of the Expiry Date and the date which is 30 days after such event, always provided that the Board may, in its discretion, extend the date of such termination and the resulting period in which such Option remains exercisable to a date not exceeding the earlier of the Expiry Date and the date which is twelve months after such event, and further provided that the Board may, in its discretion, on a case-by-case basis and only with the approval of the Exchange, further extend the date of such termination and the resulting period in which such Option remains exercisable to a date exceeding the date which is after twelve months of such event.;
- stock options are non-assignable and non-transferable; and
- the Plan contains provisions for adjustment in the number of common shares or other property issuable on exercise of stock options in the event of a share consolidation, split, reclassification or other relevant change in the common shares, or an amalgamation, merger or other relevant change in the Company's corporate structure, or any other relevant change in the Company's capitalization.

Pursuant to the Board of Directors' authority to govern the implementation and administration of the Plan, all previously granted and outstanding stock options shall be governed by the provisions of the Plan.

A copy of the Plan is available on request from the Company.

The text of the resolution to be passed is as follows. In order to be passed, a majority of the votes cast at the Meeting or in person or by proxy must be voted in favour of the resolution. The persons named in the enclosed Proxy intend to vote for such resolution:

"BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Company's Stock Option Plan dated November 27, 2017, be and is hereby ratified, confirmed and approved with such additional provisions and amendments, provided that such are not inconsistent with the Policies of the Exchange, as the directors of the Company may deem necessary or advisable."

APPROVAL OF CONTINUANCE TO BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Company is a corporation existing under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) (the "**OBCA**"). As the majority of the directors, many shareholders and future fund raising activities will take place in British Columbia, management wishes to affect the continuance (the "**Continuance**") of the Company from the Province of Ontario to the Province of British Columbia. As a result of the Continuance, the corporate legislation that governs the Company will cease to be the governing act, and the Company will be governed by the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) (the "**BCBCA**"). At the Meeting, Shareholders will be asked to pass a special resolution approving the Continuance (the "**Continuance Resolution**") and certain consequential amendments to the Company's articles to give effect to the Continuance. It is proposed that following approval by Shareholders at the Meeting, the Company may apply to and file all necessary documentation with the registrar under the OBCA for an authorization to continue into British Columbia. Following the receipt of the registrar's authorization, it is proposed that the Company shall apply for a certificate of continuance and file articles of continuance under the BCBCA to continue the Company into British Columbia.

If the Continuance is approved, the articles of continuance will be adopted to replace the existing articles of the Company and will constitute the governing instrument of the continued Company under the OBCA and the certificate of continuance issued by the Director under the BCBCA will be deemed to be the certificate of incorporation of the continued Company. The articles of continuance will amend and replace the existing articles of the Company as necessary to make the articles of continuance conform to the laws of British Columbia.

The Continuance will not result in any change in the business of the Company or its assets, liabilities or net worth, nor in the persons who constitute the Company's board of directors and management. The Continuance is not a reorganization, an amalgamation or a merger.

On the effective date of the Continuance, holders of the common will continue to hold one common share for each common share currently held. The principal attributes of the common share will be identical to the corresponding shares of the Company other than differences in shareholders' rights under the BCBCA and under the OBCA. See below "Comparison of Rights under the BCBCA and the OBCA" for a summary of the differences between the statutes and the articles for British Columbia and Ontario companies. The Shareholders should consult their legal advisors regarding implications of the Continuance, which may be of particular importance to them.

As of the effective date of the Continuance, the election, duties, resignations and removal of the Company's directors and officers shall be governed by the laws of British Columbia, the Articles of Continuance and the Articles of the Company. As of the effective date of the Continuance, the legal domicile of the Company will be the Province of British Columbia, and the Company will no longer be subject to the provisions of the OBCA. By operation of law under the laws of British Columbia, as of the effective date of the Continuance, all of the assets, property, rights, liabilities and obligations of the Company immediately prior to the Continuance will continue to be the assets, property, rights, liabilities and obligations of the Company after the Continuance.

The Continuance is subject to receipt of all required regulatory approvals, including approval from the Exchange, and to the approval of the Continuance by the Shareholders at the Meeting. If these approvals are received, the Continuance will be effected at a time determined by the Board of Directors and announced by a press release of the Company. Notwithstanding if the approvals are received, the Company may determine not to proceed with the Continuance at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Comparison of Rights under the OBCA and the BCBCA

The provisions of the BCBCA dealing with shareholder rights and protections are generally comparable to those contained in the OBCA. Shareholders of the Company will not lose or gain any significant rights or protection as a result of the Continuance.

The following is a summary comparison of the provisions of the OBCA and the BCBCA which pertain to the rights of shareholders. This summary is not intended to be exhaustive and does not cover all of the differences between the OBCA and the BCBCA affecting corporations and their shareholders and is qualified in its entirety by the complete text of the relevant provisions of the BCBCA and the OBCA. Upon completion of the Continuance, the rights of the Shareholders of the Company will also be subject

to the articles of the Company, as set forth in further detail below. Shareholders should consult their legal advisors regarding all of the implications of the Continuance. Notwithstanding the alteration of Shareholders' rights and obligations under the BCBCA and the articles of incorporation for the Company, the Company will still be bound by the rules and policies of the Exchange as well as the applicable securities legislation.

Charter Documents

Under the BCBCA, charter documents consist of a "Notice of Articles", which sets forth the name of a company and the amount and type of authorized capital, and "Articles" which govern the management of the company. The Notice of Articles is filed with the Registrar of Companies and the Articles are filed only with the company's registered and records office.

Under the OBCA, a corporation has "articles", which set forth the name of the corporation and the amount and type of authorized capital, and "bylaws" which govern the management of the corporation. The articles are filed with the Director under the OBCA and the bylaws are filed with the corporation's registered and records office.

Therefore, the current articles of the Company are suitable for a company governed by the OBCA but not for a corporation governed by the BCBCA, and will have to be changed or be replaced with the articles that are suitable for a British Columbia corporation. The repeal of the existing articles of the Company will be approved, if thought fit, by the directors, subject to the prior completion of the Continuance. Upon the Continuance becoming effective, the former articles of the Company will be repealed and replaced with the articles of continuance of the Company which shall be in substantially the form of Articles attached as Schedule "C" to this Information Circular.

Sale of a Corporation's Undertaking

The OBCA requires approval of the holders of two-thirds of the shares of a corporation represented at a duly called meeting to approve a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the property of the corporation, other than in the ordinary course of business. If a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the property of a corporation would affect a particular class series of shares in a manner that is different than the shares of another class of shares entitled to vote, then such class or series of shares are entitled to a separate class or series of shares are entitled to a separate class or series vote, regardless of whether or not such shares otherwise carry the right to vote.

Under the BCBCA, the directors of a company may dispose of all or substantially all of the business or undertaking of the company only if it is in the ordinary course of the company's business or with shareholder approval authorized by special resolution. Under the BCBCA, a special resolution requires the approval of a "special majority", which means the majority specified in a company's articles of at least two-thirds and not more than by three-quarters of the votes cast by those shareholders voting in person or by proxy at a general meeting of the company, or, if the company's articles do not specify, by two-thirds of the votes cast by those shareholders voting in person or by proxy at a general meeting of the company.

Amendments to the Charter Documents of a Corporation

Under the OBCA, substantive changes to the charter documents of a corporation require a resolution passed by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by the shareholders voting on the resolution authorizing the alteration and, where certain specified rights of the holders of a class of shares are affected differently by the alteration than the rights of the holders of other classes of shares, a resolution passed by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by the holders of all of the shares of a corporation, whether or not they carry the right to vote, and a special resolution of each such class, or series, as the case may be, even if such class or series is not otherwise entitled to vote. A resolution to amalgamate an OBCA corporation requires a special resolution passed by the holders of each class of shares or series of shares, whether or not such shares otherwise carry the right to vote, if such class or series of shares are affected differently.

Changes to the articles of a company under the BCBCA are affected by the type of resolution specified in the articles of the company, which, for many alterations, including change of name or alterations to the articles, could provide for approval solely by a resolution of the directors. In the absence of anything in the articles, most corporate alterations will require a special resolution. Alteration of the special rights and restrictions attached to issued shares requires, in addition to any resolution provided for by the articles, consent by a special resolution of the holders of the class or series of shares affected. A proposed amalgamation or continuation of a company out of the jurisdiction requires a special resolution as described above.

Rights of Dissent and Appraisal

The BCBCA provides that shareholders, including beneficial holders, who dissent from certain actions being taken by a company, may exercise a right of dissent and require the company to purchase the shares held by such shareholder at the fair value of such shares. The dissent right is applicable where the company proposes to, among other things:

- alter the articles to alter restrictions on the powers of the company or on the business it is permitted to carry on;
- adopt an amalgamation agreement;
- approve an amalgamation under Division 4 of Part 9 of the BCBCA;
- approve an arrangement, the terms of which arrangement permit dissent;
- authorize or ratify the sale, lease or other disposition of all or substantially all of the company's undertaking; and
- authorize the continuation of the company into a jurisdiction other than British Columbia.

The OBCA contains a similar dissent remedy, although the procedure for exercising this remedy is different from that contained in the BCBCA.

Oppression Remedies

Under the OBCA, a shareholder, beneficial shareholder, former shareholder or beneficial shareholder, director, former director, officer, former officer of a corporation or any of its affiliates, or any other person who, in the discretion of a court, is a proper person to seek an oppression remedy, and in the case of an offering corporation, the Ontario Securities Commission, may apply to a 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 a corporation or its affiliates effects a result, the business or affairs of a corporation or its affiliates are or have been exercised in a manner that is oppressive or unfairly prejudicial to, or that unfairly disregards the interest of, any security holder, creditor, director or officer.

The oppression remedy under the BCBCA is similar to the remedy found in the OBCA, with a few differences. Under the OBCA, the applicant can complain not only about acts of the corporation and its directors but also acts of an affiliate of the corporation and the affiliate's directors, whereas under the BCBCA, the shareholder can only complain of oppressive conduct of the company. In addition, under the BCBCA the applicant must bring the application in a "timely manner", which is not required under the OBCA.

Shareholder Derivative Actions

Under the BCBCA, a shareholder, including a beneficial shareholder or a director of a company may, with leave of the court, bring an action in the name and on behalf of the company to enforce an obligation owed to the company that could be enforced by the company itself or to obtain damages for any breach of such an obligation. An applicant may also, with leave of the court, defend a legal proceeding brought against a company.

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

Requisition of Meetings

The OBCA permits the holders of not less than 5% of the issued shares that carry the right to vote at a meeting sought to be held to require the directors to call and hold a meeting of the shareholders of the 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 company holding not less than 5% of the issued voting shares of the company may give notice to the directors requiring them to call and hold a general meeting which meeting must be held within 4 months.

Form of Proxy and Information Circular

The BCBCA requires a reporting company, such as the Company, to provide with each notice of a general meeting a form of proxy for use by every shareholder entitled to vote at such meeting as well as an information circular containing prescribed information regarding the matters to be dealt with at the meeting. The OBCA contains provisions which likewise require the mandatory solicitation of proxies and delivery of a management proxy circular.

Place of Meetings

The OBCA provides that meetings of shareholders may be held either inside or outside Ontario as the directors may determine.

The BCBCA requires all meetings of shareholders to be held in British Columbia unless a location outside British Columbia is provided for in the company's articles, approved by an ordinary resolution before the meeting or approved in writing by the Registrar under the BCBCA.

Directors

The OBCA requires that at least 25% of a corporation's directors be resident Canadians, and if a corporation has less than four directors, the board of the corporation must have at least one resident Canadian director. Like the BCBCA, the OBCA provides that a public company must have at least three directors.

The BCBCA provides that a public company must have at least three directors but does not have any residency requirements for a company's directors.

Resolution Approving the Continuance

The board of directors, having considered all the factors it determined necessary to be considered based on the information available to it, has concluded that the Continuance as described in this Information Circular is favourable to the Company and the Shareholders of the Company and recommends approval of the Continuance. Notwithstanding the foregoing, as indicated in the text of the special resolution below, the Board may, in its sole discretion, determine that the Company not proceed with the Continuance.

At the Meeting, Shareholders will be requested to approve the following special resolution authorizing and approving the Continuance of the Company from Ontario to British Columbia, which must be passed by two-thirds of the votes cast by the Shareholders in person or by proxy at the Meeting, subject to such amendment, variation and addition as may be approved at the Meeting:

“BE IT RESOLVED, AS A SPECIAL RESOLUTION, THAT:

1. the continuance (the “**Continuance**”) of HIT Technologies Inc. (the “**Company**”) out of Ontario and into British Columbia under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) (the “**BCBCA**”) be and the same is hereby authorized and approved;
2. the directors of the Company be and are hereby authorized, directed and empowered to make application to the Registrar of Companies (Ontario) for authorization to permit the Continuance in accordance with Section 181 of the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) (the “**OBCA**”);
3. pursuant to section 181 of the OBCA, the directors of the Company be and are hereby authorized, directed and empowered to make application (the “**Continuance Application**”) pursuant to section 302 of the BCBCA to the Director under the BCBCA for a certificate of continuance continuing the Company as if it had been incorporated thereunder;

4. subject to the issuance by the Registrar in British Columbia of a Certificate of Continuance and without affecting the validity of the Company and the existence of the Company by or under its articles and by-laws and any act done thereunder, effective upon issuance of the Certificate of Continuance, the Company adopt the Notice of Articles attached to the Continuance Application and the Articles in the form approved by the directors of the Company pursuant to the BCBCA, in substitution for the articles and by-laws of the Company pursuant to the OBCA, and all amendments reflected therein, are approved and adopted;
5. on the date and time that the Continuance Application is filed with the Registrar in British Columbia, the existing articles and by-laws of the Company be replaced with the Notice of Articles contained in the Continuance Application and the Articles, all as approved by the directors of the Company;
6. notwithstanding the passage of this resolution by Shareholders of the Company, the Board of Directors of the Company may, without any further notice or approval of the Shareholders of the Company, decide not to proceed with the Continuance or to otherwise give effect to this resolution at any time prior to the sale becoming effective and may revoke this resolution without further approval of the Shareholders at any time prior to the completion of the transactions authorized by this resolution; and
7. any one or more of the directors or officers of the Company is hereby authorized and directed, acting for, in the name of and on behalf of the Company, to execute or cause to be executed, under the seal of the Company or otherwise, and to deliver or cause to be delivered, such other documents and instruments, and to do or cause to be done all such other acts and things, as may in the opinion of such director or officer of the Company be necessary or desirable to carry out the intent of the foregoing resolution (including, without limitation, the execution and filing of such articles of continuance and of certificates or other assurances that the Continuance will not adversely affect creditors or shareholders of the Company), the execution of any such document or the doing of any such other act or thing by any director or officer of the Company being conclusive evidence of such determination.”

Notwithstanding the approval of the Continuance by Shareholders, the Board of Directors may abandon the Continuance without further approval from the Shareholders. If the Continuance is abandoned, the Company’s corporate existence will remain under the OBCA.

Management recommends, and the persons named as management's proxyholder nominees in the form of proxy intend to vote in favour of the Continuance Resolution. In order to be approved, the resolution must be approved by two-thirds of the votes cast at the Meeting. Unless the Shareholder has specified in the enclosed form of proxy that the common shares represented by such proxy are to be voted against the resolution to approve the Continuance, proxies in favour of management nominees will be voted FOR the resolution to approve the Continuance.

Pursuant to the OBCA, a Shareholder is entitled to dissent to the Continuance and be paid fair value for such shares if the Shareholder dissents to the Continuance Resolution. A management summary of shareholders’ dissent rights is set forth below under the heading “Dissent Rights”. Failure to adhere strictly to the requirements of the BCBCA may result in the loss or unavailability of the Shareholders’ right of dissent.

Shareholders Rights of Dissent to the Continuance

The Shareholders have the right to dissent to the Continuance pursuant to section 181 of the OBCA, the text of which is set forth in this Information Circular. In the event that the actions approved by the Continuance Resolution become effective, any shareholder who dissents in accordance with the provisions of section 185 of the OBCA (a "**Dissenting Shareholder**") will be entitled to be paid by the Company the fair value of the common shares held by such shareholder determined as at the close of business on the last business day before the Continuance Resolution was adopted.

The procedure for exercising this remedy is set forth in Schedule “D” and should be reviewed carefully. **Failure to adhere strictly to the requirements of section 185 of the OBCA may result in the loss or unavailability of the noncompliant shareholders’ rights under that section.**

In any event, if a notice of dissent is given by a shareholder it is the present intention of management to determine in its discretion whether or not to proceed with the completion and filing of Continuance Application under the BCBCA.

As of the date of this Information Circular, Management knows of no other matters to be acted upon at this Meeting. However, should any other matters properly come before the Meeting, the shares represented by the proxy solicited hereby will be voted on such matters in accordance with the best judgment of the persons voting the shares represented by the proxy.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Copies of the Company's Financial Statements and Management Discussion and Analysis may be obtained without charge upon request from the Company, at 105 – 2050 Scotia Street, Vancouver, BC V5T 4T1, Telephone: 604 657-3882 and such documents will be sent by mail or electronically by email as may be specified at the time of the request.

DIRECTOR APPROVAL

The contents of this Information Circular and the sending thereof to the Shareholders of the Company have been approved by the Board of Directors.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 4thth day of December, 2017.

HIT TECHNOLOGIES INC.

“Brooks Bergreen”

BROOKS BERGREEN

President & CEO

SCHEDULE "A"
HIT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
FORM 52-110F2
AUDIT COMMITTEE DISCLOSURE

ITEM 1: THE AUDIT COMMITTEE'S CHARTER

Purpose

The overall purpose of the Audit Committee (the "**Committee**") of HIT TECHNOLOGIES INC. (the "**Company**") is to ensure that the Company's management has designed and implemented an effective system of internal financial controls, to review and report on the integrity of the consolidated financial statements and related financial disclosure of the Company, and to review the Company's compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements as they relate to financial statements, taxation matters and disclosure of financial information. It is the intention of the Board that through the involvement of the Committee, the external audit will be conducted independently of the Company's Management to ensure that the independent auditors serve the interests of Shareholders rather than the interests of Management of the Company. The Committee will act as a liaison to provide better communication between the Board and the external auditors. The Committee will monitor the independence and performance of the Company's independent auditors.

Composition, Procedures and Organization

- (1) The Committee shall consist of at least three members of the Board of Directors (the "**Board**").
- (2) At least two (2) members of the Committee shall be independent¹ and the Committee shall endeavour to appoint a majority of independent directors to the Committee subject to NI 52-110 (as defined herein), who in the opinion of the Board, would be free from a relationship which would interfere with the exercise of the Committee members' independent judgment. At least one (1) member of the Committee shall have accounting or related financial management expertise. All members of the Committee that are not financially literate will work towards becoming financially literate to obtain a working familiarity with basic finance and accounting practices applicable to the Company. For the purposes of this Charter, an individual is financially literate if he or she has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.
- (3) All of the members of the Committee shall be "financially literate"².
- (4) The Board, at its organizational meeting held in conjunction with each annual general meeting of the shareholders, shall appoint the members of the Committee for the ensuing year. The Board may at any time remove or replace any member of the Committee and may fill any vacancy in the Committee.
- (5) Unless the Board shall have appointed a chair of the Committee, the members of the Committee shall elect a chair and a secretary from among their number.
- (6) The quorum for meetings shall be a majority of the members of the Committee, present in person or by telephone or other telecommunication device that permits all persons participating in the meeting to speak and to hear each other.
- (7) The Committee shall have access to such officers and employees of the Company and to the Company's external auditors, and to such information respecting the Company, as it considers to be necessary or advisable in order to perform its duties and responsibilities.

¹ "Independent" member of an audit committee means a member who has no direct or indirect material relationship with the Company. A "material relationship" means a relationship which could, in the view of the Company's Board of Directors, reasonably interfere with the exercise of a member's independent judgment.

² "Financially literate" individual is an individual who has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.

- (8) Meetings of the Committee shall be conducted as follows:
- (A) the Committee shall meet at least four times annually at such times and at such locations as may be requested by the chair of the Committee. The external auditors or any member of the Committee may request a meeting of the Committee;
 - (B) the external auditors shall receive notice of and have the right to attend all meetings of the Committee;
 - (C) management representatives may be invited to attend all meetings except private sessions with the external auditors; and
 - (D) the proceedings of all meetings will be minuted.
- (9) The internal auditors and the external auditors shall have a direct line of communication to the Committee through its chair and may bypass management if deemed necessary. The Committee, through its chair, may contact directly any employee in the Company as it deems necessary, and any employee may bring before the Committee any matter involving questionable, illegal or improper financial practices or transactions.
- (10) Any member of the Committee may be removed or replaced at any time by the Board and shall cease to be a member of the Committee on ceasing to be a director. The Board may fill vacancies on the Committee by election from among its number. If and whenever a vacancy shall exist on the Committee, the remaining members may exercise all its powers so long as a quorum remains in office. Subject to the above, each member of the Committee shall hold office as such until the next Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders after his/her election.
- (11) The members of the Committee shall be entitled to receive such remuneration for acting as members of the Committee as the Board may from time to time determine.

Roles and Responsibilities

- (12) The overall duties and responsibilities of the Committee shall be as follows:
- (A) to assist the Board in the discharge of its responsibilities relating to the Company's accounting principles, reporting practices and internal controls and its approval of the Company's annual and quarterly consolidated financial statements and related financial disclosure;
 - (B) to establish and maintain a direct line of communication with the Company's internal and external auditors and assess their performance;
 - (C) to ensure that the management of the Company has designed, implemented and is maintaining an effective system of internal financial controls; and
 - (D) to report regularly to the Board on the fulfilment of its duties and responsibilities.
- (13) The duties and responsibilities of the Committee as they relate to the external auditors shall be as follows:
- (A) to recommend to the Board a firm of external auditors to be engaged by the Company, and to verify the independence of such external auditors;
 - (B) to review and approve the fee, scope and timing of the audit and other related services rendered by the external auditors;
 - (C) review the audit plan of the external auditors prior to the commencement of the audit;
 - (D) approve in advance provision by the external auditors of services other than auditing;
 - (E) to review with the external auditors, upon completion of their audit:

- (i) contents of their report;
 - (ii) scope and quality of the audit work performed;
 - (iii) adequacy of the Company's financial and auditing personnel;
 - (iv) co-operation received from the Company's personnel during the audit;
 - (v) internal resources used;
 - (vi) significant transactions outside of the normal business of the Company;
 - (vii) significant proposed adjustments and recommendations for improving internal accounting controls, accounting principles or management systems; and
 - (viii) the non-audit services provided by the external auditors;
- (F) to discuss with the external auditors the quality and not just the acceptability of the Company's accounting principles;
- (G) to implement structures and procedures to ensure that the Committee meets the external auditors on a regular basis in the absence of management; and
- (H) review any significant disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting.
- (14) The duties and responsibilities of the Committee as they relate to the Company's internal auditors are to:
- (A) periodically review the internal audit function with respect to the organization, staffing and effectiveness of the internal audit department;
 - (B) review and approve the internal audit plan; and
 - (C) review significant internal audit findings and recommendations, and management's response thereto.
- (15) The duties and responsibilities of the Committee as they relate to the internal control procedures of the Company are to:
- (A) review the appropriateness and effectiveness of the Company's policies and business practices which impact on the financial integrity of the Company, including those relating to internal auditing, insurance, accounting, information services and systems and financial controls, management reporting and risk management;
 - (B) review any unresolved issues between management and the external auditors that could affect the financial reporting or internal controls of the Company; and
 - (C) periodically review the Company's financial and auditing procedures and the extent to which recommendations made by the internal audit staff or by the external auditors have been implemented.
- (16) The Committee is also charged with the responsibility to:
- (A) review the Company's quarterly statements of earnings, including the impact of unusual items and changes in accounting principles and estimates and report to the Board with respect thereto;
 - (B) review and approve the financial sections of:

- (i) the annual report to Shareholders;
 - (ii) the annual information form, if required;
 - (iii) annual and interim MD&A;
 - (iv) prospectuses;
 - (v) news releases discussing financial results of the Company; and
 - (vi) other public reports of a financial nature requiring approval by the Board, and report to the Board with respect thereto;
- (C) review regulatory filings and decisions as they relate to the Company's consolidated financial statements;
- (D) review the appropriateness of the policies and procedures used in the preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements and other required disclosure documents, and consider recommendations for any material change to such policies;
- (E) review and report on the integrity of the Company's consolidated financial statements;
- (F) establish procedures for:
- (i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and
 - (ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters;
- (G) 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;
- (H) review and recommend updates to the charter and receive approval of changes from the Board;
- (I) review the minutes of any audit committee meeting of subsidiary companies;
- (J) review with management, the external auditors and, if necessary, with legal counsel, any litigation, claim or other contingency, including tax assessments that could have a material effect upon the financial position or operating results of the Company and the manner in which such matters have been disclosed in the consolidated financial statements;
- (K) review the Company's compliance with regulatory and statutory requirements as they relate to financial statements, tax matters and disclosure of financial information; and
- (L) perform other functions as requested by the full Board.
- (17) The Committee shall have the authority:
- (A) to engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties,
 - (B) to set and pay the compensation for any advisors employed by the Committee; and
 - (C) to communicate directly with the internal and external auditors.

ITEM 2: COMPOSITION OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The current members of the Committee are Michael Liggett, Ian Wilkinson and Robert Chase. All of the members are financially literate. "Independent" and "financially literate" have the meaning used in National Instrument 52-110 ("NI 52-110") of the Canadian Securities Administrators.

ITEM 3: RELEVANT EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE

NI 52-110 provides that an individual is "financially literate" if he or she has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.

All of the current members of the Company's audit committee are financially literate as that term is defined in NI 52-110. All members have an understanding of the accounting principles used by the Issuer to prepare its financial statements and have an understanding of its internal controls and procedures for financial reporting.

Michael Liggett. Michael Liggett has over 18 years of financial experience in public companies, completing over \$300 million in equity and debt financing and approximately \$200 million in merger and acquisition transactions. Previously, Mr. Liggett acted as Chief Financial Officer of Eacom Timber Corporation ("**Eacom**"), a start-up softwood lumber company listed on the TSXV. Prior to Eacom, Mr. Liggett acted as the Chief Financial Officer of Inflazyme Pharmaceuticals Ltd. ("**Inflazyme**"), an early stage company focused on research and development for new drugs in inflammation. At Inflazyme, Mr. Liggett structured the largest life sciences strategic partnership in Canada at that time and completed over \$100 million in private placements and secondary offerings and listed the company on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Mr. Liggett is a Chartered Professional Accountant and worked for PwC prior to joining Inflazyme.

Ian Wilkinson. Ian Wilkinson has served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of Hothead Games Inc. ("**Hothead**") since March 2009. Mr. Wilkinson currently sets strategy for Hothead and has full profit and loss responsibility. He oversees Hothead's investor relations, finance, business development, marketing, and production functions. Previously, Mr. Wilkinson co-founded Radical Entertainment Inc. ("**Radical**") in September 1991 where he served as President and Chief Executive Officer from 1991 until 2006. During that time, Mr. Wilkinson built Radical into one of the largest and most successful independent game development companies in the world. Mr. Wilkinson sold Radical to Vivendi Games (now Activision Blizzard) in 2006. In Mr. Wilkinson's prior executive roles, he participated in the design, establishment and implementation of executive and non-executive compensation and benefit programs. Mr. Wilkinson is the former Chairman of New Media BC, past winner of Ernst and Young Entrepreneur of the Year (Media and Entertainment), former Advisory Board Member for the BC Institute of Technology and a former Advisor to the BC Advanced Systems Institute. Mr. Wilkinson earned an Honours Business Administration Degree from Western University.

Robert Chase. Robert Chase currently serves as chairman of the board of directors of MediaValet Inc. (TSXV: MVP) ("**MediaValet**"), a Vancouver based technology start-up in the digital asset management space, providing software-as-a-service, cloud-based business-to-business solutions. Mr. Chase served as the Chief Operating Officer at Absolute Software Corporation ("**Absolute**") from June 2010 to June 2014 and as Chief Financial Officer of Absolute from June 2000 to June 2010. Absolute develops and markets a leading Software-as-a-Service solution for computing device management and data security for both the consumer and enterprise market segments. In this role, Mr. Chase was responsible for guiding Absolute's global business strategy and development. From February 2013 to July 2014, Mr. Chase served on the board of directors and as chairman of the audit committee of PNI Digital Media, Inc. ("**PNI**"). PNI provides an omni-channel photo printing and e-commerce platform-as-a-service that supports the on-line photo and gift business for world's largest retailers. Mr. Chase was instrumental in helping management return the company to growth and to regain shareholder support. In Mr. Chase's prior executive and director roles, he participated in the design, establishment and implementation of executive and non-executive compensation and benefit programs. Mr. Chase holds a Bachelor of Business Administration from Simon Fraser University, a Chartered Accountant designation and an Institute of Corporate Directors designation.

ITEM 4: AUDIT COMMITTEE OVERSIGHT

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

ITEM 5: RELIANCE ON CERTAIN EXEMPTIONS

Since the effective date of NI 52-110, the Company has not relied on the exemptions contained in sections 2.4 or 8 of NI 52-110. Section 2.4 provides an exemption from the requirement that the audit committee must pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided by the auditor, where the total amount of fees related to the non-audit services are not expected to exceed 5% of the total fees payable to the auditor in the fiscal year in which the non-audit services were provided. Section 8 permits a company to apply to a securities regulatory authority for an exemption from the requirements of NI 52-110, in whole or in part.

ITEM 6: PRE-APPROVAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Formal policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services have yet to formulated and adopted. Subject to the requirements of NI 52-110, the engagement of non-audit services is considered by the Company's Board of Directors, and where applicable by the Audit Committee, on a case by case basis.

ITEM 7: EXTERNAL AUDITOR SERVICE FEES (BY CATEGORY)

The aggregate fees charged to the Company by the external auditor in each of the last two fiscal years is as follows:

	<u>FYE 2017</u>	<u>FYE 2016</u>
Audit Costs for the year ended	\$40,000 ⁽¹⁾	\$40,000
All other fees (non-tax) Assistance with Quarterly Report Preparation:	Nil	Nil
Total Fees:	\$40,000	\$40,000

(1) *Estimated.*

ITEM 8: EXEMPTION

In respect of the most recently completed financial year, the Company is relying on the exemption set out in section 6.1 of NI 52-110 with respect to compliance with the requirements of Part 3 (Composition of the Audit Committee) and Part 5 (Reporting Obligations) of NI 52-110.

SCHEDULE "B"
HIT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
FORM 58-101F2
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURE

Pursuant to National Instrument 58-101 *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices* the Company is required to and hereby discloses its corporate governance practices as follows.

ITEM 1. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the Company facilitates its exercise of independent supervision over the Company's management through frequent meetings of the Board.

Ian Wilkinson, a director of the Company, is "independent" in that he is independent and free from any interest and any business or other relationship which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the director's ability to act with the best interests of the Company, other than the interests and relationships arising from shareholdings.

Robert Chase, a director of the Company, is "independent" in that he is independent and free from any interest and any business or other relationship which could, or could reasonably be perceived to, materially interfere with the director's ability to act with the best interests of the Company, other than the interests and relationships arising from shareholdings.

Brooks Bergreen, the CEO, President, and a director of the Company, is not independent.

Michael Liggett, the CFO, Corporate Secretary and a director of the Company, is not independent.

ITEM 2. DIRECTORSHIPS

The directors of the Company are currently directors of the following other reporting issuers:

Name of Director	Name of Reporting Issuer	Term
Robert Chase	MediaValet Inc.	Mar 2015 - present
Michael Liggett	iCo Therapeutics Inc.	Jan 2017 - present

ITEM 3. ORIENTATION AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

The Board of Directors of the Company brief all new directors with the policies of the Board of Directors, and other relevant corporate and business information.

ITEM 4. ETHICAL BUSINESS CONDUCT

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

Under the corporate legislation, a director is required to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances, and disclose to the board the nature and extent of any interest of the director in any material contract or material transaction, whether made or proposed, if the director is a party to the contract or transaction, is a director or officer (or an individual acting in a similar capacity) of a party to the contract or transaction or has a material interest in a party to the contract or transaction. The director must then abstain from voting on the contract or transaction unless the contract or transaction (i) relates primarily to their remuneration as a director, officer, employee or agent of the Company or an affiliate of the Company, (ii) is for indemnity or insurance

for the benefit of the director in connection with the Company, or (iii) is with an affiliate of the Company. If the director abstains from voting after disclosure of their interest, the directors approve the contract or transaction and the contract or transaction was reasonable and fair to the Company at the time it was entered into, the contract or transaction is not invalid and the director is not accountable to the Company for any profit realized from the contract or transaction. Otherwise, the director must have acted honestly and in good faith, the contract or transaction must have been reasonable and fair to the Company and the contract or transaction be approved by the shareholders by a special resolution after receiving full disclosure of its terms in order for the director to avoid such liability or the contract or transaction being invalid.

ITEM 5. NOMINATION OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is responsible for identifying individuals qualified to become new Board members and recommending to the Board new director nominees for the next annual meeting the shareholders.

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

ITEM 6. COMPENSATION

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

ITEM 7. OTHER BOARD COMMITTEES

The Board of Directors has no other committees other than the Audit Committee.

ITEM 8. ASSESSMENTS

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

SCHEDULE "C"
HIT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
FORM OF ARTICLES OF CONTINUANCE

Incorporation number:

HIT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
(the "Company")

The following are the Company's articles.

Full name and signature of incorporators	Date of signing
_____ Signature of Incorporator _____ Print name of Incorporator	_____

HIT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
(the "Company")

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HIT TECHNOLOGIES INC.
(the "Company")

1. INTERPRETATION

1.1 Definitions

In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) "board of directors", "directors" and "board" mean the directors or sole director of the Company, as the case may be;
- (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) "*Interpretation Act*" means the *Interpretation Act* (British Columbia) from time to time in force and all amendments thereto and includes all regulations and amendments thereto made pursuant to that Act;
- (4) "legal personal representative" means the personal or other legal representative of a shareholder, and includes a trustee in bankruptcy of the shareholder;
- (5) "registered address" of a shareholder means that 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 these Articles 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.

1.3 *Conflicts Between Articles and the Business Corporations Act*

If there is a conflict or inconsistency 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 is as follows:

- (1) An unlimited number of common shares (the "Common Shares"), without nominal or par value, having attached thereto the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions as set forth below:
 - (a) The holders of the Common Shares shall be entitled to receive notice of and to vote at every meeting of the shareholders of the Company and shall have one vote thereat for each Common Share so held;

- (b) Subject to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to the Preferred Shares of the Company, the Board of Directors may from time-to-time declare a dividend, and the Company shall pay thereon out of the monies of the Company properly applicable to the payment of the dividends to the holders of Common Shares. For the purpose hereof, the holders of Common Shares receive dividends as shall be determined from time-to-time by the Board of Directors whose determination shall be conclusive and binding upon the Company and the holders of Common Shares; and
 - (c) Subject to the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to the Preferred Shares of the Company, in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company or upon any distribution of the assets of the Company among shareholders being made (other than by way of dividend out of the monies properly applicable to the payment of dividends) the holders of Common Shares shall be entitled to share equally.
- (2) An unlimited number of Preferred Shares, without nominal or par value, having attached thereto the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions as set forth below:
- (a) The Board of Directors of the Company may from time-to-time issue the Preferred Shares in one or more series, each series to consist of such numbers of shares as may before issuance thereof be determined by the Board of Directors;
 - (b) The Board of Directors of the Company may by resolution alter the Articles of the Company (subject as hereinafter provided) to create any series of Preferred Shares and to fix before issuance, the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions to attach to the Preferred Shares of each series, including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the rate, form, entitlement and payment of preferential dividends, the dates and place to payment thereof, the redemption price, terms, procedures and conditions of redemption, if any, voting rights and conversion rights (if any) and any sinking fund, purchase fund or other provisions attaching to the Preferred Shares of such series; and provided, however, that no shares of any series shall be issued until the Company has filed an alteration to the Notice of Articles with the Registrar of Companies, or such designated person in any other jurisdiction in which the Company may be continued.
 - (c) If any cumulative dividends or amounts payable on return of capital in respect of a series of shares are not paid in full the shares of all series shall participate rateably in respect of accumulated dividends and return of capital;
 - (d) The Preferred Shares shall be entitled to preference over the Common Shares of the Company and any other shares of the Company ranking junior to the Preferred Shares with respect to the payment of dividends, if any, and in the distribution of assets in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary, or any other distribution of the assets of the Company among its shareholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs, and may also be given such other preferences over the Common Shares and any other shares of the Company ranking junior to the Preferred Shares as may be fixed by the resolution of the board of Directors of the Company as to the respective series authorized to be issued;
 - (e) The Preferred Shares of each series shall rank on a parity with the Preferred Shares of every other series with respect to priority and payment of dividends and in the distribution of assets in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary, exclusive of any conversion rights that may affect the aforesaid;
 - (f) No dividends shall at any time be declared or paid on or set apart for payment on any shares of the Company ranking junior to the Preferred Shares unless all dividends, if any, up to and including the dividend payable for the last completed period for which such

dividend shall be payable on each series of the Preferred Shares then issued and outstanding shall have been declared and paid or set apart for payment at the date of such declaration or payment or setting apart for payment on such shares of the Company ranking junior to the Preferred Shares nor shall the Company call for redemption or redeem or purchase for cancellation or reduce or otherwise pay off any of the Preferred Shares (less than the total amount then outstanding) or any shares of the Company ranking junior to the Preferred Shares unless all dividends up to and including the dividend payable on each series of the Preferred Shares then issued and outstanding shall have been declared and paid or set apart for payment at the date of such call for redemption, purchase, reduction or other payment;

- (g) Preferred Shares of any series may be purchased for cancellation or made subject to redemption by the Company out of capital pursuant to the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act*, if the Board of Directors so provide in the resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company relating to the issuance of such Preferred Shares, and upon such other terms and conditions as may be specified in the designations, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to the Preferred Shares of each such series as set forth in the said Resolution of the Board of Directors and Articles of Amendment of the Company relating to the issuance of such series;
- (h) The holders of the Preferred Shares shall not, as such, be entitled as of right to subscribe for or purchase or receive any part of any issue of shares or bonds, debentures or other securities of the Company now or hereafter authorized; and
- (i) No class of shares may be created or rights and privileges increased to rank in parity or priority with the Preferred Shares with regard to the rights and privileges thereof and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, capital and dividends, without the approval of the holders of the Preferred Shares.

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 Share Certificate or Acknowledgement

Each shareholder is entitled, without charge, to (a) one share certificate representing the shares of each class or series of shares registered in the shareholder's name or (b) a non-transferable written acknowledgement of the shareholder's right to obtain such a share certificate, provided that in respect of a share held jointly by several persons, the Company is not bound to issue more than one share certificate or acknowledgement, and delivery of a share certificate or acknowledgement, 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 acknowledgement of a shareholder's right to obtain a share certificate may be sent to the shareholder by mail at the shareholder's registered address and neither the Company nor any director, officer or agent of the Company is liable for any loss to the shareholder because the share certificate or acknowledgement is lost in the mail or stolen.

2.5 Replacement of Worn Out or Defaced Share Certificate or Acknowledgement

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

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

2.6 Replacement of Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Share Certificate or Acknowledgement

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

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

3.2 Commissions and Discounts

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

3.3 Brokerage

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

3.4 Conditions of Issue

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

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

3.5 Share Purchase Warrants and Rights

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

4. SECURITIES 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 acknowledgement 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 acknowledgement has been surrendered to the Company.

5.2 Transferor Remains Shareholder

Except to the extent that the *Business Corporations Act* otherwise provides, a 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.

5.3 Signing of Instrument of Transfer

If a shareholder, or his or her duly authorized attorney, signs an instrument of transfer in respect of shares registered in the name of the shareholder, the signed instrument of transfer constitutes a complete and sufficient authority to the Company and its directors, officers and agents to register the number of shares specified in the instrument of transfer or 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 acknowledgements 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.

5.4 Enquiry as to Title Not Required

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

5.5 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 of a shareholder 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 OR REDEMPTION OF SHARES

7.1 Company Authorized to Purchase or Redeem Shares

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

7.2 Purchase or Redemption When Insolvent

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

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

7.3 Sale and Voting of Purchased Shares

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

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

8. BORROWING POWERS

The Company, if authorized by the directors, may:

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

9. ALTERATIONS

9.1 Alteration of Authorized Share Structure

- (1) Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may by resolution of the board of 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) subject to Article 2.1(2), alter the identifying name of any of its shares;
- (d) subdivide or consolidate all or any of its unissued, or fully paid issued, shares;
- (e) 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;
- (f) 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; or
- (g) subject to Article 2.1(2), otherwise alter its shares or authorized share structure when required or permitted to do so by the *Business Corporations Act*.

9.2 Change of Name

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

9.3 Other Alterations

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

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 Location of Meeting

A general meeting of the Company may be held anywhere in the world as determined by the directors.

10.5 Notice for Meetings of Shareholders

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

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

10.6 Record Date for Notice

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

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

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

10.7 Record Date for Voting

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

10.8 Class Meetings and Series Meetings of Shareholders

Subject to the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act*, unless specified otherwise in these Articles or in the special rights and restrictions attached to any class or series of shares, the provisions of these Articles relating to general meetings will apply, with the necessary changes and so far as they are applicable, to a class meeting or series meeting of shareholders holding a particular class or series of shares.

10.9 Failure to Give Notice and Waiver of Notice

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

11. PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

11.1 Special Business

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

- (1) at a meeting of shareholders that is not an annual general meeting, all business is special business except business relating to the conduct of, or voting at, the meeting;
- (2) at an annual general meeting, all business is special business except for the following:
 - (a) business relating to the conduct of, or voting at, the meeting;
 - (b) consideration of any financial statements of the Company presented to the meeting;
 - (c) consideration of any reports of the directors or auditor;
 - (d) the setting or changing of the number of directors;
 - (e) the election or appointment of directors;
 - (f) the appointment of an auditor;
 - (g) 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; and
 - (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 and restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares, the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of shareholders is two (2) persons who are, or represent by proxy, shareholders holding, in the aggregate, at least five percent (5%) of the issued shares entitled to be voted at the meeting.

11.4 One Shareholder May Constitute Quorum

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

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

11.5 Other Persons May Attend

The directors, the president (if any), the secretary (if any), the assistant secretary (if any), the auditor of the Company, the lawyers for 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;
- (2) if the chair of the board is absent or unwilling to act as chair of the meeting, the president, if any;
or
- (3) such other person designated by the directors.

11.10 Selection of Alternate Chair

If, at any meeting of shareholders, the person appointed under section 11.9 above is not present within 15 minutes after the time set for holding the meeting, or if such person is unwilling to act as chair of the meeting, or if such person has advised the secretary, if any, or any director present at the meeting, that such person will not be present at the meeting, the directors present must choose: one of their number, a senior officer or counsel to the Company to chair the meeting or if the director, senior officer or counsel present declines to take the chair or if the directors fail to so choose or if no director, senior officer or counsel 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 thirty 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

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 a meeting of the shareholders 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 such ballots and proxies 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 for a shareholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting.

12.3 Votes by Joint Holders

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

- (1) any one of the joint shareholders may vote at any meeting of the shareholders, 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 of the shareholders, personally or by proxy, and more than one of the joint shareholders 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 the shareholders by written instrument, fax or any other method of transmitting legibly recorded messages 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 for the receipt of proxies, in the notice calling the meeting, at least the number of business days for the receipt of proxies specified in the notice, or if no number of days is specified in the notice, at least, 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 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.

12.6 Proxy Provisions Do Not Apply to All Companies

Article 12.9 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. Sections 12.7 to 12.15 apply to the Company only insofar as they are not inconsistent with any applicable securities legislation and any regulations and rules made and promulgated under such legislation and all administrative policy statements, blanket orders and rulings, notices and other administrative directions issued by securities commission or similar authorities appointed under that legislation.

12.7 Appointment of Proxy Holders

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

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

[name of company]
(the "Company")

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

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

Signed *[month, day, year]*

[Signature of shareholder]

[Name of shareholder- printed]

12.10 Deposit of Proxy

A proxy for a meeting of shareholders must be by written instrument, fax or any other method of transmitting legibly messages and must:

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

Subject to Article 12.12, 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) deposited with the chair of the meeting, at the meeting, before any vote in respect of which the proxy is to be used shall have been taken.

12.12 Revocation of Proxy Must Be Signed

An instrument referred to in Article 12.11 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;
- (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.

12.13 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 ceased 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. POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

15.1 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.

15.2 Appointment of Attorney of Company

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

attorney as the directors think fit. Any such attorney may be authorized by the directors to sub-delegate all or any of the powers, authorities and discretions for the time being vested in him or her.

16. DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST OF DIRECTORS

16.1 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*.

16.2 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.

16.3 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.

16.4 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*.

16.5 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.

16.6 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.

16.7 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.

16.8 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.

17. PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

17.1 Meetings of Directors

The directors may meet together for the conduct of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as the directors 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.

17.2 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.

17.3 Chair of Meetings

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

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

17.4 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 17.4 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.

17.5 Calling of Meetings

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

17.6 Notice of Meetings,

Other than for meetings held at regular intervals as determined by the directors pursuant to Article 17.1, 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 by any method set out in Article 23.1 or orally or by telephone.

17.7 When Notice Not Required

It is not necessary to give notice of a meeting of the directors to a 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 has waived notice of the meeting.

17.8 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 does not invalidate any proceedings at that meeting.

17.9 Waiver of Notice of Meetings

Any 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 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.

17.10 Quorum

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

17.11 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.

17.12 Consent Resolutions in Writing

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

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

A consent in writing under this Article 17 may be evidence by signed document, fax, email or any other method of transmitting legibly recorded messages. A consent in writing may be in two or more counterparts which together are deemed to constitute one entire document. A resolution of the directors or of any committee of the directors passed in accordance with this Article 17.12 is deemed to effective on the date stated in the consent in writing and is deemed to be a proceeding at a meeting of directors or of the committee of the directors and to be 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 such meetings.

18. EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMITTEES

18.1 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.

18.2 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.

18.3 Obligations of Committees

Any committee appointed under Articles 18.1 or 18.2, 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.

18.4 Powers of Board

The directors may, at any time, with respect to a committee appointed under Articles 18.1 or 18.2:

- (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.

18.5 Committee Meetings

Subject to Article 18.3(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 18.1 or 18.2:

- (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.

19. OFFICERS

19.1 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.

19.2 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.

19.3 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.

19.4 Remuneration and Terms of Appointment

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

20. INDEMNIFICATION

20.1 Definitions

In this Article 20:

- (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, officer, or former officer 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, former director, officer or former officer 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; and
- (3) "expenses" has the meaning set out in the *Business Corporations Act*.

20.2 Mandatory Indemnification of Directors and Former Directors

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may indemnify a director, former director, officer or former officer 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 may, 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 officer is deemed to have contracted with the Company on the terms of the indemnity contained in this Article 20.2.

20.3 Indemnification of Other Persons

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

20.4 Non-Compliance with *Business Corporations Act*

The failure of a director, former director, officer or former 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.

20.5 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.

21. DIVIDENDS

21.1 Payment of Dividends Subject to Special Rights

The provisions of this Article 21 are subject to Article 2.1 and to the rights, if any, of shareholders holding shares with special rights as to dividends.

21.2 Declaration of Dividends

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

21.3 No Notice Required

The directors need not give notice to any shareholder of any declaration under Article 21.2.

21.4 Record Date

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

21.5 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.

21.6 Settlement of Difficulties

If any difficulty arises in regard to a distribution under Article 21.5, the directors may settle the difficulty as the directors 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.

21.7 When Dividend Payable

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

21.8 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.

21.9 Receipt by Joint Shareholders

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

21.10 Dividend Bears No Interest

No dividend bears interest against the Company.

21.11 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.

21.12 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.

21.13 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.

22. DOCUMENTS, RECORDS AND REPORTS

22.1 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*.

22.2 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. NOTICES

23.1 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; or
- (5) physical delivery to the intended recipient.

23.2 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 23.1 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.

23.3 Certificate of Sending

A certificate signed by the secretary, if any, or other officer of the Company or of any other corporation acting in that behalf for the Company stating that a notice, statement, report or other record was addressed as required by Article 23.1, prepaid and mailed or otherwise sent as permitted by Article 23.1 is conclusive evidence of that fact.

23.4 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.

23.5 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 such person:
 - (a) by name, by the title of the legal personal representative of the deceased or incapacitated shareholder, by the title of trustee of the bankrupt shareholder or by any similar description; and
 - (b) at the address, if any, supplied to the Company for that purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled; or

- (2) if an address referred to in paragraph (1)(b) has not been supplied to the Company, by giving the notice in a manner in which it might have been given if the death, bankruptcy or incapacity had not occurred.

24. SEAL

24.1 Who May Attest Seal

Except as provided in Articles 24.2 and 24.3, 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.

24.2 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 24.1, the impression of the seal may be attested by the signature of any director or officer.

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

25. PROHIBITIONS

25.1 Definitions

In this Article 25:

- (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); and
- (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.

25.2 Application

Article 25.3 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.

25.3 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"
DISSENT PROCEDURE
UNDER SECTION 185 OF THE BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT (ONTARIO)

Rights of dissenting shareholders

185 (1) Subject to subsection (3) and to sections 186 and 248, if a corporation resolves to,

- (a) amend its articles under section 168 to add, remove or change restrictions on the issue, transfer or ownership of shares of a class or series of the shares of the corporation;
- (b) amend its articles under section 168 to add, remove or change any restriction upon the business or businesses that the corporation may carry on or upon the powers that the corporation may exercise;
- (c) amalgamate with another corporation under sections 175 and 176;
- (d) be continued under the laws of another jurisdiction under section 181; or

Note: On a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor, subsection 185 (1) of the Act is amended by striking out “or” at the end of clause (d) and by adding the following clauses: (See: 2017, c. 20, Sched. 6, s. 24)

- (d.1) be continued under the *Co-operative Corporations Act* under section 181.1;
- (d.2) be continued under the *Not-for-Profit Corporations Act, 2010* under section 181.2; or
- (e) sell, lease or exchange all or substantially all its property under subsection 184 (3),

a holder of shares of any class or series entitled to vote on the resolution may dissent. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (1).

Idem

(2) If a corporation resolves to amend its articles in a manner referred to in subsection 170 (1), a holder of shares of any class or series entitled to vote on the amendment under section 168 or 170 may dissent, except in respect of an amendment referred to in,

- (a) clause 170 (1) (a), (b) or (e) where the articles provide that the holders of shares of such class or series are not entitled to dissent; or
- (b) subsection 170 (5) or (6). R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (2).

One class of shares

(2.1) The right to dissent described in subsection (2) applies even if there is only one class of shares. 2006, c. 34, Sched. B, s. 35.

Exception

(3) A shareholder of a corporation incorporated before the 29th day of July, 1983 is not entitled to dissent under this section in respect of an amendment of the articles of the corporation to the extent that the amendment,

- (a) amends the express terms of any provision of the articles of the corporation to conform to the terms of the provision as deemed to be amended by section 277; or
- (b) deletes from the articles of the corporation all of the objects of the corporation set out in its articles, provided that the deletion is made by the 29th day of July, 1986. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (3).

Shareholder's right to be paid fair value

(4) In addition to any other right the shareholder may have, but subject to subsection (30), a shareholder who complies with this section is entitled, when the action approved by the resolution from which the shareholder dissents becomes effective, 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 day before the resolution was adopted. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (4).

No partial dissent

(5) A dissenting shareholder may only claim under this section with respect to all the shares of a class held by the dissenting shareholder on behalf of any one beneficial owner and registered in the name of the dissenting shareholder. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (5).

Objection

(6) A dissenting shareholder shall send to the corporation, at or before any meeting of shareholders at which a resolution referred to in subsection (1) or (2) is to be voted on, a written objection to the resolution, unless the corporation did not give notice to the shareholder of the purpose of the meeting or of the shareholder's right to dissent. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (6).

Idem

(7) The execution or exercise of a proxy does not constitute a written objection for purposes of subsection (6). R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (7).

Notice of adoption of resolution

(8) The corporation shall, within ten days after the shareholders adopt the resolution, send to each shareholder who has filed the objection referred to in subsection (6) notice that the resolution has been adopted, but such notice is not required to be sent to any shareholder who voted for the resolution or who has withdrawn the objection. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (8).

Idem

(9) A notice sent under subsection (8) shall set out the rights of the dissenting shareholder and the procedures to be followed to exercise those rights. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (9).

Demand for payment of fair value

(10) A dissenting shareholder entitled to receive notice under subsection (8) shall, within twenty days after receiving such notice, or, if the shareholder does not receive such notice, within twenty days after learning that the resolution has been adopted, send to the corporation a written notice containing,

- (a) the shareholder's name and address;
- (b) the number and class of shares in respect of which the shareholder dissents; and
- (c) a demand for payment of the fair value of such shares. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (10).

Certificates to be sent in

(11) Not later than the thirtieth day after the sending of a notice under subsection (10), a dissenting shareholder shall send the certificates, if any, representing the shares in respect of which the shareholder dissents to the corporation or its transfer agent. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (11); 2011, c. 1, Sched. 2, s. 1 (9).

Idem

(12) A dissenting shareholder who fails to comply with subsections (6), (10) and (11) has no right to make a claim under this section. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (12).

Endorsement on certificate

(13) A corporation or its transfer agent shall endorse on any share certificate received under subsection (11) a notice that the holder is a dissenting shareholder under this section and shall return forthwith the share certificates

to the dissenting shareholder. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (13).

Rights of dissenting shareholder

(14) On sending a notice under subsection (10), a dissenting shareholder ceases to have any rights as a shareholder other than the right to be paid the fair value of the shares as determined under this section except where,

- (a) the dissenting shareholder withdraws notice before the corporation makes an offer under subsection (15);
- (b) the corporation fails to make an offer in accordance with subsection (15) and the dissenting shareholder withdraws notice; or
- (c) the directors revoke a resolution to amend the articles under subsection 168 (3), terminate an amalgamation agreement under subsection 176 (5) or an application for continuance under subsection 181 (5), or abandon a sale, lease or exchange under subsection 184 (8),

in which case the dissenting shareholder's rights are reinstated as of the date the dissenting shareholder sent the notice referred to in subsection (10). R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (14); 2011, c. 1, Sched. 2, s. 1 (10).

Same

(14.1) A dissenting shareholder whose rights are reinstated under subsection (14) is entitled, upon presentation and surrender to the corporation or its transfer agent of any share certificate that has been endorsed in accordance with subsection (13),

- (a) to be issued, without payment of any fee, a new certificate representing the same number, class and series of shares as the certificate so surrendered; or
- (b) if a resolution is passed by the directors under subsection 54 (2) with respect to that class and series of shares,
 - (i) to be issued the same number, class and series of uncertificated shares as represented by the certificate so surrendered, and
 - (ii) to be sent the notice referred to in subsection 54 (3). 2011, c. 1, Sched. 2, s. 1 (11).

Same

(14.2) A dissenting shareholder whose rights are reinstated under subsection (14) and who held uncertificated shares at the time of sending a notice to the corporation under subsection (10) is entitled,

- (a) to be issued the same number, class and series of uncertificated shares as those held by the dissenting shareholder at the time of sending the notice under subsection (10); and
- (b) to be sent the notice referred to in subsection 54 (3). 2011, c. 1, Sched. 2, s. 1 (11).

Offer to pay

(15) A corporation shall, not later than seven days after the later of the day on which the action approved by the resolution is effective or the day the corporation received the notice referred to in subsection (10), send to each dissenting shareholder who has sent such notice,

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

(b) if subsection (30) applies, a notification that it is unable lawfully to pay dissenting shareholders for their shares. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (15).

Idem

(16) Every offer made under subsection (15) for shares of the same class or series shall be on the same terms. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (16).

Idem

(17) Subject to subsection (30), a corporation shall pay for the shares of a dissenting shareholder within ten days after an offer made under subsection (15) has been accepted, but any such offer lapses if the corporation does not receive an acceptance thereof within thirty days after the offer has been made. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (17).

Application to court to fix fair value

(18) Where a corporation fails to make an offer under subsection (15) or if a dissenting shareholder fails to accept an offer, the corporation may, within fifty days after the action approved by the resolution is effective or within such further period as the court may allow, apply to the court to fix a fair value for the shares of any dissenting shareholder. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (18).

Idem

(19) If a corporation fails to apply to the court under subsection (18), a dissenting shareholder may apply to the court for the same purpose within a further period of twenty days or within such further period as the court may allow. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (19).

Idem

(20) A dissenting shareholder is not required to give security for costs in an application made under subsection (18) or (19). R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (20).

Costs

(21) If a corporation fails to comply with subsection (15), then the costs of a shareholder application under subsection (19) are to be borne by the corporation unless the court otherwise orders. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (21).

Notice to shareholders

(22) Before making application to the court under subsection (18) or not later than seven days after receiving notice of an application to the court under subsection (19), as the case may be, a corporation shall give notice to each dissenting shareholder who, at the date upon which the notice is given,

(a) has sent to the corporation the notice referred to in subsection (10); and

(b) has not accepted an offer made by the corporation under subsection (15), if such an offer was made,

of the date, place and consequences of the application and of the dissenting shareholder's right to appear and be heard in person or by counsel, and a similar notice shall be given to each dissenting shareholder who, after the date of such first mentioned notice and before termination of the proceedings commenced by the application, satisfies the conditions set out in clauses (a) and (b) within three days after the dissenting shareholder satisfies such conditions. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (22).

Parties joined

(23) All dissenting shareholders who satisfy the conditions set out in clauses (22) (a) and (b) shall be deemed to be joined as parties to an application under subsection (18) or (19) on the later of the date upon which the application

is brought and the date upon which they satisfy the conditions, and shall be bound by the decision rendered by the court in the proceedings commenced by the application. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (23).

Idem

(24) Upon an application to the court under subsection (18) or (19), the court may determine whether any other person is a dissenting shareholder who should be joined as a party, and the court shall fix a fair value for the shares of all dissenting shareholders. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (24).

Appraisers

(25) The court may in its discretion appoint one or more appraisers to assist the court to fix a fair value for the shares of the dissenting shareholders. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (25).

Final order

(26) The final order of the court in the proceedings commenced by an application under subsection (18) or (19) shall be rendered against the corporation and in favour of each dissenting shareholder who, whether before or after the date of the order, complies with the conditions set out in clauses (22) (a) and (b). R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (26).

Interest

(27) The court may in its discretion allow a reasonable rate of interest on the amount payable to each dissenting shareholder from the date the action approved by the resolution is effective until the date of payment. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (27).

Where corporation unable to pay

(28) Where subsection (30) applies, the corporation shall, within ten days after the pronouncement of an order under subsection (26), notify each dissenting shareholder that it is unable lawfully to pay dissenting shareholders for their shares. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (28).

Idem

(29) Where subsection (30) applies, a dissenting shareholder, by written notice sent to the corporation within thirty days after receiving a notice under subsection (28), may,

- (a) withdraw a notice of dissent, in which case the corporation is deemed to consent to the withdrawal and the shareholder's full rights are reinstated; or
- (b) retain a status as a claimant against the corporation, to be paid as soon as the corporation is lawfully able to do so or, in a liquidation, to be ranked subordinate to the rights of creditors of the corporation but in priority to its shareholders. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (29).

Idem

(30) 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, after the payment, would be unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or
 - (b) the realizable value of the corporation's assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities.
- R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (30).

Court order

(31) Upon application by a corporation that proposes to take any of the actions referred to in subsection (1) or (2), the court may, if satisfied that the proposed action is not in all the circumstances one that should give rise to the rights arising under subsection (4), by order declare that those rights will not arise upon the taking of the proposed

action, and the order may be subject to compliance upon such terms and conditions as the court thinks fit and, if the corporation is an offering corporation, notice of any such application and a copy of any order made by the court upon such application shall be served upon the Commission. 1994, c. 27, s. 71 (24).

Commission may appear

(32) The Commission may appoint counsel to assist the court upon the hearing of an application under subsection (31), if the corporation is an offering corporation. 1994, c. 27, s. 71 (24).

Section Amendments with date in force (d/m/y)

