

**GREATBANKS RESOURCES LTD.
INFORMATION CIRCULAR**

This information is given as of May 28, 2018, unless otherwise stated.

This information circular (the “**Information Circular**”) is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the management of Greatbanks Resources Ltd. (the “**Company**”) for use at the annual general and special meeting (the “**Meeting**”) of the shareholders of the Company, to be held at the time and place and for the purposes set forth in the accompanying notice of meeting and at any adjournment thereof.

PERSONS OR COMPANIES MAKING THE SOLICITATION

The enclosed instrument of proxy is solicited by management. Solicitations will be made by mail and possibly supplemented by telephone or other personal contact to be made without special compensation by regular officers and employees of the Company. The Company may reimburse shareholders’ nominees or agents (including brokers holding shares on behalf of clients) for the cost incurred in obtaining from their principals authorization to execute forms of proxy. The cost of solicitation will be borne by the Company. None of the directors of the Company have advised that they intend to oppose any action intended to be taken by management as set forth in this information circular.

APPOINTMENT AND REVOCATION OF PROXIES

The persons named in the accompanying instrument of proxy are directors or officers of the Company. **A shareholder has the right to appoint a person other than the persons named in the enclosed instrument of proxy to attend and act for him on his behalf at the Meeting. To exercise this right, a registered shareholder shall strike out the names of the persons named in the instrument of proxy and insert the name of his nominee in the blank space provided, or complete another instrument of proxy. The completed instrument of proxy should be deposited with the Company's registrar and transfer agent, Computershare Investor Services Inc. at 8th Floor, 100 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2Y1 at least 48 hours before the time of the Meeting or any adjournment thereof, excluding Saturdays and holidays.**

The instrument of proxy must be dated and be signed by the registered 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.

In addition to revocation in any other manner permitted by law, a registered shareholder may revoke a proxy either by (a) signing a proxy bearing a later date and depositing it at the place and within the time aforesaid, or (b) signing and dating a written notice of revocation (in the same manner as the instrument of proxy is required to be executed as set out in the notes to the instrument of proxy) and either depositing it at the place and within the time aforesaid or with the chairman of the Meeting prior to the commencement of the Meeting or any adjournment thereof, or (c) registering with the scrutineer at the Meeting as a shareholder present in person, whereupon such proxy shall be deemed to have been revoked.

Only registered shareholders have the right to revoke a proxy. 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 and, where directions are given by the shareholder in respect of voting for or against any resolution, will do so in accordance with such direction.

In the absence of any direction in the instrument of 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 any matters which may properly be brought before the Meeting. The enclosed instrument of proxy does not confer authority to vote for the election of any person as a director of the Company other than for those persons named in this information circular. At the time of printing of this information circular, the management of the Company 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.

NON-REGISTERED HOLDERS

The record date for determination of the holders of common shares of the Company entitled to receive notice of, and to vote at, the Meeting is **May 28, 2018** (the “**Record Date**”). Only shareholders whose names have been entered in the register of common shareholders at the close of business on the Record Date (“**Registered Shareholders**”) will be entitled to receive notice of, and to vote at, the Meeting.

Only Registered Shareholders or duly appointed proxyholders are permitted to vote at the Meeting. Most shareholders of the Company are “non-registered” shareholders because the common shares they own are not registered in their names but are instead registered in the name of the brokerage firm, bank or trust company through which they purchased the common shares. More particularly, a person is not a Registered Shareholder in respect of common shares which are held on behalf of that person (the “**Non-Registered Holder**”) but which are registered either: (a) in the name of an intermediary (an “**Intermediary**”) that the Non-Registered Holder deals with in respect of the common shares (Intermediaries include, among others, banks, trust companies, securities dealers or brokers and trustees or administrators of self-administered RRSPs, RRIFs, RESPs and similar plans); or (b) in the name of a clearing agency of which the Intermediary is a participant. In Canada, the vast majority of such shares are registered under the name of CDS & Co. (the registration for the Canadian Depository for Securities, which company acts as nominee for many Canadian brokerage firms).

Non-Registered Holders who have not objected to their Intermediary disclosing certain ownership information about themselves to the Company are referred to as “**NOBO’s**”. Those Non-Registered Holders who have objected to their Intermediary disclosing ownership information about themselves to the Company are referred to as “**OBO’s**”. In accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 54-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators, the Company has elected to send the notice of meeting, this information circular and the proxy (collectively, the “**Meeting Materials**”) directly to the NOBO’s, and indirectly through Intermediaries to the OBO’s. The Intermediaries (or their service companies) are responsible for forwarding the Meeting Materials to each OBO, unless the OBO has waived the right to receive them.

Meeting Materials sent to Non-Registered Holders who have not waived the right to receive Meeting Materials are accompanied by a request for voting instructions (a “**VIF**”) instead of a proxy. By returning the VIF in accordance with the instructions noted on it, a Non-Registered Holder is able to instruct the Registered Shareholder how to vote on behalf of the Non-Registered Shareholder. VIFs, whether provided by the Company or by an Intermediary, should be completed and returned in accordance with

the specific instructions noted on the VIF.

In either case, the purpose of this procedure is to permit Non-Registered Holders to direct the voting of the common shares which they beneficially own. Should a Non-Registered Holder who receives a VIF wish to attend the Meeting or have someone else attend on his/her behalf, the Non-Registered Holder may request a legal proxy as set forth in the VIF, which will grant the Non-Registered Holder or his/her nominee the right to attend and vote at the Meeting. **Non-Registered Holders should carefully follow the instructions set out in the VIF including those regarding when and where the VIF is to be delivered.**

The Meeting Materials are being sent to both Registered Shareholders and Non-Registered Shareholders. If you are a Non-Registered Shareholder, and the Company or its agent has sent the Meeting Materials directly to you, your name and address and information about your holding of common shares of the Company have been obtained in accordance with applicable securities regulatory requirements from the Intermediary holding on your behalf.

By choosing to send the Meeting Materials to you directly, the Company (and not the Intermediary holding on your behalf) has assumed responsibility for (i) delivering the Meeting Materials to you, and (ii) executing your proper voting instructions. Please return your voting instructions as specified in the VIF.

Non-Registered Holders will not be entitled to exercise Dissent Rights directly (unless the Common Shares are re-registered in the Non-Registered Holder's name). A Non-Registered Holder who wishes to exercise dissent rights should immediately contact the trustee, broker or intermediary who deals with his or her Common Shares and either: (i) instruct such intermediary to exercise the dissent rights on the Non-Registered Holder's behalf; or (ii) instruct the intermediary to re-register the securities in the name of the Non-Registered Holder's (which may not be possible in the case of Common Shares held in a registered plan), in which case the Non-Registered Holder would have to exercise the dissent rights directly through the trustee, broker or intermediary.

All references to shareholders in the Meeting Materials are to Registered Shareholders unless specifically stated otherwise.

VOTING SECURITIES AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF VOTING SECURITIES

At the close of business on May 28, 2018, **63,353,650** common shares without par value of the Company were issued and outstanding, each share carrying the right to one vote. At a general meeting of the Company, on a show of hands, every Shareholder present in person shall have one vote and, on a poll, every shareholder shall have one vote for each common share of which he is the holder.

Only common shareholders of record on the close of business on **May 28, 2018** who either personally attend the Meeting or who complete and deliver an instrument of proxy in the manner and subject to the provisions set out under the heading "Appointment and Revocation of Proxies" will be entitled to have his or her shares voted at the Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

To the knowledge of the directors and executive officers of the Company, no person or company beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or exercises control or direction over, voting securities carrying more than 10% of the outstanding voting rights of the Company except as follows:

Name	Number of Common shares	Percentage of Issued and Outstanding Common Shares
Sergei Stetsenko	9,114,000	14.39%

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

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this information circular, to the knowledge of management of the Company, none of the directors or executive officers of the Company, no proposed nominee for election as a director of the Company, none of the persons who have been directors or executive officers of the Company since the commencement of the Company's last completed financial year and no associate or affiliate of any of the foregoing persons has any material interest, direct or indirect, by way of beneficial ownership of securities or otherwise, in any matter to be acted upon at the Meeting other than the election of directors and the approval of the Company's stock option plan.

INTEREST OF INFORMED PERSONS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

For the purposes of this information circular, "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 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% of the voting rights attached to all outstanding voting securities of the Company, other than voting securities held by the person or company as underwriter in the course of a distribution; and
- (d) the Company if it has purchased, redeemed or otherwise acquired any of its own securities, for so long as it holds any of its securities.

No informed person, no proposed director of the Company and no associate or affiliate of any such informed person or proposed director, has or has had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction undertaken by the Company during its last completed financial year or in any proposed transaction, which, in either case, has materially affected or will materially affect the Company.

STATEMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

In this section "Named Executive Officer" means any individual who, during the financial year ended July 31, 2017, was:

- (a) the chief executive officer (or an individual who acted in a similar capacity) of the Company;
- (b) the chief financial officer (or an individual who acted in a similar capacity) of the Company; and

(c) one of the three other most highly compensated executive officers of the Company or any of its subsidiaries or the three most highly compensated individuals acting in a similar capacity (except those whose total salary and bonus does not exceed \$150,000).

The Company had six Named Executive Officers during the financial year ended July 31, 2017, namely Allan Williams, Andrew Male, Ronnie Doman, Jeff Stevens, D. Lindsay Wu and Anthony Jackson.

All currency references herein are expressed in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise specified.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

The Company's process for determining executive compensation is very simple. In particular, the Company relies solely on discussions of the board of directors of the Company (the “**Board**”) without any formal objectives, criteria and analysis.

The compensation of the Company's Named Executive Officers has been established with a view to attracting and retaining executives critical to the Company's short and long-term success and to continuing to provide executives with compensation that is in accordance with existing market standards generally and competitive within the mining industry, in particular.

Compensation of the Company's Named Executive Officers is comprised of the grant of options to purchase common shares under the Company's stock option plan (as more particularly described below).

Option-based Awards

The Company has a “fixed” stock option plan. The purpose of granting stock options is to assist the Company in compensating, attracting, retaining and motivating its executive officers and to closely align the personal interests of such persons to that of the shareholders. In determining the number of options to be granted to the executive officers, the Board will take into account the number of options, if any, previously granted to each executive officer and the exercise price of any outstanding options to ensure that such grants are in accordance with the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange (the “**TSXV**”).

See “Incentive Plan Awards” below for details of the option-based awards outstanding as at July 31, 2017.

Compensation Governance

The Company does not have a compensation committee. The Board has not adopted any specific policies or practices to determine the compensation for the Company's directors and executive officers other than as disclosed above.

Summary of Compensation

The following table sets forth all annual and long term compensation for services paid to or earned by the Named Executive Officers during the three most recently completed financial years.

Table of compensation excluding compensation securities

Name and position	Year	Salary, consulting fee, retainer or commission (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Committee or meeting fees (\$)	Value of perquisites (\$)	Value of all other compensation (\$)	Total compensation (\$)
Andrew Male ⁽¹⁾ <i>Former President and Chief Executive Officer</i>	2017 2016	\$94,913 ⁽²⁾ \$120,000 ⁽²⁾	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	\$24,360 Nil	\$119,273 \$120,000
Ronnie Doman ⁽³⁾ <i>Former Corporate Secretary and Chief Financial Officer</i>	2017 2016	\$103,949 \$96,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	\$24,360 Nil	\$128,309 \$96,000
Allan W. Williams ⁽⁵⁾ <i>Former Chairman of the Board</i>	2017 2016	\$12,000 ⁽⁶⁾ \$12,000 ⁽⁶⁾	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	\$6,960 Nil	\$18,960 \$12,000
D. Lindsay Wu ⁽⁷⁾ <i>Interim CEO and Chairman of the Board</i>	2017 2016	\$25,461 Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	\$25,461 Nil
Stephen Fabian <i>President</i>	2017 2016	\$149,808 ⁽⁸⁾ Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	\$6,960 Nil	\$156,768 Nil
Anthony Jackson ⁽⁹⁾ <i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	2017 2016	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil

(1) Andrew Male was appointed as Chief Executive Officer on October 9, 2014.

(2) This amount is comprised of management fees paid or accrued to a company controlled by Andrew Male.

(3) Ronnie Doman was appointed as Chief Financial Officer on December 24, 2014.

(4) This amount is comprised of management fees paid or accrued to a company controlled by Ronnie Doman.

(5) Allan W. Williams was the former Chief Executive Officer until October 9, 2014.

(6) This amount is comprised of management fees paid or accrued to a company controlled by Allan Williams.

(7) D. Lindsay Wu was appointed as Interim Chief Executive Officer on April 24, 2017 and to the board of directors of the Company effective April 20, 2017.

(8) This amount is comprised of management fees paid or accrued to a company controlled by Stephen Fabian.

(9) Anthony Jackson was appointed as Chief Executive Officer on March 15, 2018.

Stock options and other compensation securities

No compensation securities were formerly held, exercised, granted or issued to any director and Named Executive Officer by the Company during the most recently completed financial year for services provided or to be provided, directly or indirectly, to the Company.

Incentive Plan Awards

The Company does not have any share-based awards.

The Company has a 10% “fixed” stock option plan (the “SOP”) for the purpose of attracting and motivating directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company and advancing interests of the Company by affording such person with the opportunity to acquire an equity interest in the Company through rights granted under the SOP to purchase shares of the Company. The Board may, at the time an option is awarded or upon renegotiation of the same, attach restrictions relating to the exercise of the option, including but not limited to vesting provisions. Any such restrictions are indicated on the applicable option certificate. Notwithstanding the foregoing, options issued to consultants performing investor relations activities must vest in stages over at least twelve months with not more than one-quarter of the options vesting in any three month period.

During the financial year ended July 31, 2017, there were no options issued or outstanding and the Company did not grant options.

There were no re-pricings of stock options under the stock option plan or otherwise during the Company’s financial year ended July 31, 2017.

Pension Plan Benefits

The Company does not have any pension or retirement plan.

Termination and Change of Control Benefits

The Company does not have any compensatory plans, Officer’s contracts or arrangements that provide for payments to a Named Executive Officer at, following or in connection with any termination, resignation, retirement, a change in control of the Company or a change in a Named Executive responsibilities.

Compensation of Directors

Compensation for the Named Executive Officers has been disclosed in the “Summary Compensation Table” above. The Company does not pay its directors a fee for acting as such. They are, however, eligible to receive stock option grants.

The Company has a stock option plan for the granting of incentive stock options to the officers, employees and directors. The purpose of granting such options is to assist the Company in compensating, attracting, retaining and motivating the directors of the Company and to closely align the personal interests of such persons to that of the shareholders. See “Incentive Plan Awards” above.

The following table discloses the particulars of the compensation provided to the directors of the Company (excluding the Named Executive Officers) for the financial year ended July 31, 2017.

Director Compensation Table

Director Name	Fees Earned (\$)	Share-Based Awards (\$)	Option-Based Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Pension Value (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Andri Stytsenko ⁽¹⁾	Nil	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	Nil	Nil

⁽¹⁾ Mr. Andri Stytsenko was appointed to the board on April 30, 2018.

The Company does not have any share based awards and there were no option-based awards granted to the directors (who are not Named Executive Officers) under the Company's stock option plan that were outstanding as at July 31, 2017.

SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

During the financial year ended July 31, 2017, the Company's stock option plan was the only equity compensation plan under which securities were authorized for issuance. The following table sets forth information with respect to the Company's stock option plan as at the financial year ended July 31, 2017.

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	Nil	N/A	1,965,901
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	Nil	N/A	Nil
Total:	Nil	N/A	1,965,901

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURE

Corporate governance relates to the activities of the Board, the members of which are elected by and are accountable to the shareholders, and takes into account the role of the individual members of management who are appointed by the Board and who are charged with the day-to-day management of the Company. National Policy 58-201 *Corporate Governance Guidelines* establishes corporate governance guidelines which apply to all public companies. These guidelines are not intended to be prescriptive but to be used by issuers in developing their own corporate governance practices. The Board is committed to sound corporate governance practices and feels that the Company's corporate governance practices are appropriate and effective for the Company given its current size.

The Company's corporate governance practices are summarized below.

A. Board of Directors

The Board is currently composed of D. Lindsay Wu, Sergei Stetsenko and Andri Stytsenko. The five proposed nominees for election as directors are currently directors of the Company.

National Instrument 58-101 *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices* ("NI 58-101") suggests that the board of directors of a public company should be constituted with a majority of individuals who qualify as "independent" directors. An "independent" director is a director who is independent of management and is 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 a view to the best interests of the company, other than interests and relationships arising from shareholding. In addition, where a company has a significant shareholder, NI 58-101 suggests that a board of directors should include a number of directors who do not have interests in either the company or the significant shareholder. Of the proposed director nominees, as of the date of this Information Circular, D. Lindsay Wu, Allan Williams and Sergei Stetsenko are considered by the Board to be "independent" within the meaning of NI 58-101. D. Lindsay Wu is currently an executive officer of the Company and is considered to be "non-independent".

The Board meets formally on an as needed basis to review and discuss the Company's business activities, and to consider and if thought fit, to approve matters presented to the Board for approval, and to provide guidance to management. In addition, management informally provides updates to the Board at least once per quarter between formal meetings. In general, management consults with the Board when deemed appropriate to keep it informed regarding the Company's affairs.

The Board facilitates the exercise of independent supervision over management through these various meetings. At present, the Board does not have any formal committees other than its audit committee. When necessary, the Board will strike a special committee of independent directors to deal with matters requiring independence. The composition of the Board is such that the independent directors have significant experience in business affairs and, as a result, these directors are able to provide significant and valuable independent supervision over management.

In the event of a conflict of interest at a meeting of the Board, the conflicted director will in accordance with corporate law and in accordance with his fiduciary obligations as a director of the Company, disclose the nature and extent of his interest to the meeting and abstain from voting on or against the approval of such participation.

Directorships

The current directors of the Company named in the table below are directors of other reporting issuers as shown.

Name of Director	Name of Other Reporting Issuer
D. Lindsay Wu	BlockchainK2 Corp.
Sergei Stetsenko	BlockchainK2 Corp.
Andri Stytsenko	BlockchainK2 Corp.

B. Orientation and Continuing Education

At present, the Company does not provide a formal orientation and education program for new directors. Prior to joining the Board, potential members are encouraged to meet with management and inform themselves regarding management and the Company's affairs. After joining the Board, management and the Board chair provide orientation both at the outset and on an ongoing basis. The Company currently has no specific policy regarding continuing education for directors, and requests for education are encouraged, and dealt with on an ad hoc basis.

C. Ethical Business Conduct

The Board does not currently have a written code of ethics, but views good corporate governance as an integral component to the success of the Company. The Company's audit committee has established a "whistleblower" policy to encourage employees to raise concerns about business conduct.

D. Nomination of Directors

The Board does not have a nominating committee. Once a decision has been made to add or replace a director, the task of identifying new candidates will fall on the Board and management. If a candidate looks promising, the Board and management will conduct due diligence on the candidate and interview the candidate and if the results are satisfactory, the candidate is invited to join the Board.

E. Compensation

Details regarding the compensation of Named Executive Officers and directors are discussed under "Statement of Executive Compensation – Compensation Discussion and Analysis" and "Statement of Executive Compensation – Compensation of Directors".

F. Other Board Committees

The Company has no committees other than the audit committee. The Board has not determined that additional committees are necessary at this stage of the Company's development.

G. Assessments

At present, the Board does not have a formal process for assessing the effectiveness of the Board, the Board committees and whether individual directors are performing effectively. These matters are dealt with by the Board on a case by case basis. The Board is of the view that the Company's shareholders are the most important assessors of Board performance and that they provide the most effective, objective assessment of the Board's performance.

AUDIT COMMITTEE DISCLOSURE

Pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia), the Company is required to have an audit committee comprised of at least three directors, the majority of whom must not be officers or employees of the Company or an affiliate of the Company.

A. Audit Committee Charter

The Company must, pursuant to National Instrument 52-110 *Audit Committees* (“**NI 52-110**”), have a written charter which sets out the duties and responsibilities of its audit committee. The Company’s audit committee charter is substantially reproduced below.

Mandate

The primary function of the audit committee (the “**Committee**”) is to assist the Company’s board of directors (the “**Board**”) in fulfilling its financial oversight responsibilities by reviewing the financial reports and other financial information provided by the Company to regulatory authorities and shareholders, the Company’s systems of internal controls regarding finance and accounting and the Company’s auditing, accounting and financial reporting processes. Consistent with this function, the Committee will encourage continuous improvement of, and should foster adherence to, the Company’s policies, procedures and practices at all levels. The Committee’s primary duties and responsibilities are to:

- serve as an independent and objective party to monitor the Company’s financial reporting and internal control system and review the Company’s financial statements;
- review and appraise the performance of the Company’s external auditors; and
- provide an open avenue of communication among the Company’s auditors, financial and senior management and the Board.

Composition

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

If the Company ceases to be a “venture issuer” (as that term is defined in National Instrument 52-110), then all members 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. For the purposes of the Company’s Audit Committee Charter, the definition of “financially literate” is the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can presumably be expected to be raised by the Company’s financial statements.

The members of the Committee shall be elected by the Board at its first meeting following the annual shareholders’ meeting. Unless a Chair is elected by the full Board, the members of the Committee may designate a Chair by a majority vote of the full Committee membership.

Meetings

The Committee shall meet a least twice annually, or more frequently as circumstances dictate. As part of its job to foster open communication, the Committee will meet at least annually with the chief financial officer and the external auditors in separate sessions.

Responsibilities and Duties

To fulfill its responsibilities and duties, the Committee shall:

1. Documents/Reports Review
 - (a) review and update this Audit Committee Charter annually; and
 - (b) review the Company's financial statements, MD&A and any annual and interim earnings press releases before the Company publicly discloses this information and any reports or other financial information (including quarterly financial statements), which are submitted to any governmental body, or to the public, including any certification, report, opinion, or review rendered by the external auditors.
2. External Auditors
 - (a) review annually, the performance of the external auditors who shall be ultimately accountable to the Board and the Committee as representatives of the shareholders of the Company;
 - (b) obtain annually, a formal written statement of external auditors setting forth all relationships between the external auditors and the Company, consistent with Independence Standards Board Standard 1;
 - (c) review and discuss with the external auditors any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the external auditors;
 - (d) take, or recommend that the Board take appropriate action to oversee the independence of the external auditors, including the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting;
 - (e) recommend to the Board the selection and, where applicable, the replacement of the external auditors nominated annually for shareholder approval;
 - (f) recommend to the Board the compensation to be paid to the external auditors;
 - (g) at each meeting, consult with the external auditors, without the presence of management, about the quality of the Company's accounting principles, internal controls and the completeness and accuracy of the Company's financial statements;
 - (h) review and approve the Company's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditors of the Company;
 - (i) review with management and the external auditors the audit plan for the year-end financial statements and intended template for such statements; and
 - (j) review and pre-approve all audit and audit-related services and the fees and other compensation

related thereto, and any non-audit services, provided by the Company's external auditors. The pre-approval requirement is waived with respect to the provision of non-audit services if:

- (i) the aggregate amount of all such non-audit services provided to the Company constitutes not more than five percent of the total amount of revenues paid by the Company to its external auditors during the fiscal year in which the non-audit services are provided,
- (ii) such services were not recognized by the Company at the time of the engagement to be non-audit services, and
- (iii) such services are promptly brought to the attention of the Committee by the Company and approved prior to the completion of the audit by the Committee or by one or more members of the Committee who are members of the Board to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the Committee.

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

3. Financial Reporting Processes

- (a) in consultation with the external auditors, review with management the integrity of the Company's financial reporting process, both internal and external;
- (b) consider the external auditors' judgments about the quality and appropriateness of the Company's accounting principles as applied in its financial reporting;
- (c) consider and approve, if appropriate, changes to the Company's auditing and accounting principles and practices as suggested by the external auditors and management;
- (d) review significant judgments made by management in the preparation of the financial statements and the view of the external auditors as to appropriateness of such judgments;
- (e) following completion of the annual audit, review separately with management and the external auditors any significant difficulties encountered during the course of the audit, including any restrictions on the scope of work or access to required information;
- (f) review any significant disagreement among management and the external auditors in connection with the preparation of the financial statements;
- (g) review with the external auditors and management the extent to which changes and improvements in financial or accounting practices have been implemented;
- (h) review any complaints or concerns about any questionable accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters;
- (i) review certification process;
- (j) establish a procedure for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; and
- (k) establish a procedure for the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company

of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

4. Other

- (a) review any related-party transactions;
- (b) engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties; and
- (c) to set and pay compensation for any independent counsel and other advisors employed by the Committee.

B. Composition of the Audit Committee

The following are the members of the audit committee:

Andri Stytsenko	Independent ¹	Financially literate ¹
Sergei Stetsenko	Independent ¹	Financially literate ¹
D. Lindsay Wu	Not Independent ^{1,2}	Financially literate ¹

1 As defined in NI 52-110.

2 The Company's audit committee does, however, meet the requirements applicable to a "venture issuer" (as defined in National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*) and the requirements of the TSXV.

C. Relevant Education and Experience

In addition to each member's general business experience, the education and experience of each audit committee member that is relevant to the performance of his responsibilities as a member is as follows:

Andri Stytsenko is a dual citizen of Canada and the Ukraine and has a degree in petroleum engineering, with over 28 years in the industry, including six years at Halliburton in Western Canada. He is also an early adopter of crypto currency mining and has been involved with accessing suitable data centre locations with economic energy sources, both in Western Canada and Eastern Europe.

Sergei Stetsenko is a financier and specialist with 20 years of experience in private equity and venture capital investments in various business segments including natural resources, technology, alternative investments, communications, biotech and healthcare.

D. Lindsay Wu has over 30 years of experience in private equity/venture capital and hedge fund investing both in the United States and internationally. Mr. Wu has assisted portfolio companies in increasing returns on equity and realizing shareholder value through exits to both strategic and financial acquirers. Mr. Wu is managing partner of Whitwell Partners, a merchant banking firm; senior adviser to a family office; an active angel investor; and former director of an acquisitive holding company in the financial services sector as well as several natural resource companies. He was formerly managing director/head of private equity of Rothschild Emerging Markets LLC/Croesus Capital Management, a hedge fund group affiliated with Rothschild Inc., and chief executive officer of G2 Natural Resources LLC, a joint venture with a merchant banking firm. Mr. Wu began his career at the Thomas H. Lee Company, a private equity firm. He is a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Business School, and is industrial sector leader for Harvard Business School Alumni Angels of New York.

D. Audit Committee Oversight

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

E. Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year, has the Company relied on the exemption in section 2.4 of NI 52-110 (*De Minimis Non-audit Services*), or an exemption from NI 52-110, in whole or in part, granted under Part 8 of NI 52-110.

F. Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The audit committee is required to approve the engagement of the Company's external auditors in respect of non-audit services.

G. External Auditor Service Fees (by category)

The aggregate fees billed by the Company's external auditors in each of the last two financial years for audit fees are as follows:

Financial Year Ended	Audit Fees	Audit Related Fees⁽¹⁾	Tax Fees⁽²⁾	All Other Fees⁽³⁾
2017	\$24,000	Nil	\$1,000	Nil
2016	\$19,756	Nil	\$4,500	Nil

⁽¹⁾ Fees charged for assurance and related services related to the performance of an audit, and not included under "Audit Fees".

⁽²⁾ Fees charged for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning services.

⁽³⁾ Fees for services other than disclosed in any other column.

H. Venture Issuers Exemption

The Company is relying on the exemption in section 6.1 of NI 52-110 from the requirements of Part 3 (Composition of the Audit Committee) and Part 5 (Reporting Obligations).

PARTICULARS OF MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON

The following are the matters to be acted upon at the Meeting.

A. Presentation of the Financial Statements

The audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended July 31, 2017 and the report of the auditor thereon will be placed before the Meeting. The audited financial statements and the report of the auditor thereon were mailed to Registered Shareholders who requested the same. Copies will be available at the Meeting and are also available through the internet on SEDAR, which can be accessed at www.sedar.com.

B. Election of Directors

The persons named in the enclosed instrument of proxy intend to vote in favour of fixing the number of directors at **three (3)**.

Each director of the Company is elected annually and holds office until the next annual meeting of the shareholders unless that person ceases to be a director before then. In the absence of instructions to the contrary the 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. IN THE EVENT THAT PRIOR TO THE MEETING ANY VACANCIES OCCUR IN THE SLATE OF NOMINEES HEREIN LISTED, IT IS INTENDED THAT DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY SHALL BE EXERCISED BY THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PROXY AS NOMINEE TO VOTE THE SHARES REPRESENTED BY PROXY FOR THE ELECTION OF ANY OTHER PERSON OR PERSONS NOMINATED AS DIRECTORS.

Management proposes that the number of directors for the Company be determined at five for the ensuing year subject to such increases as may be permitted by the articles. The table below lists the management nominees for election as directors and certain information concerning them, as furnished by each nominee.

Name, Jurisdiction of Residence and Position	Principal Occupation or Employment (Past Five Years if Not Previously Elected by Shareholders)	Date Appointed As a Director	Holdings in Voting Securities of the Company and its Subsidiaries
D. Lindsay Wu New York, New York, USA <i>Director</i>	Managing Partner of Whitwell Partners, a merchant banking firm, Senior Advisor to a family office, an active angel investor, and former director of an acquisitive holding company in the financial services sector as well as several natural resource companies.	April 19, 2017	Nil
Sergei Stetsenko⁽¹⁾ Dubai, UAE <i>Director</i>	Acting CEO of CRG Finance AG private venture capital investment company	April 19, 2017	9,114,000
Andri Stytsenko Alberta, Canada <i>Director</i>	Petroleum Engineer for Halliburton; Director of Blockchain K2 (TSXV:BITK)	April 30, 2018	Nil

(1) Member of the Company's audit committee.

Biographies of Proposed Directors

D. Lindsay Wu

D. Lindsay Wu has over thirty years of experience in private equity/ venture capital and hedge fund investing both in the US and internationally. Mr. Wu has assisted portfolio companies in increasing returns on equity and realizing shareholder value through exits to both strategic and financial acquirers. Mr. Wu is Managing Partner of Whitwell Partners, a merchant banking firm, Senior Advisor to a family office, an active angel investor, and former director of an acquisitive holding company in the financial services sector as well as several natural resource companies. He was formerly Managing Director/ Head of Private Equity of Rothschild Emerging Markets LLC/ Croesus Capital Management, a hedge fund group affiliated with Rothschild, Inc. and CEO of G2 Natural Resources, LLC, a joint venture with a merchant banking firm. Mr. Wu began his career at the Thomas H. Lee Company, a private equity firm. He is a graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Business School and is Industrial Sector Leader for Harvard Business School Alumni Angels of New York.

Andri Stytsenko

Mr. Stytsenko is a citizen of Canada and has a degree in petroleum engineering, with over 28 years in the industry to drill horizontal extended lateral section in oil and gas drilling, including six years at Halliburton in Western Canada. Mr. Stytsenko is a member of the board of directors of Africa Hydrocarbons Inc. from November 2017.

Sergei Stetsenko

Mr. Stetsenko is financier and specialist with 20 years of experience in private equity and venture capital investments in various business segments including natural resources, technology, alternative investments, communications, biotech and healthcare. From 2003 - 2005 he was Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Peloton Resources (now Triangle Petroleum TPLM), a NYSE listed company.

Cease Trade Orders and Bankruptcy

Other than as disclosed below, no director or executive officer of the Company is, or was within 10 years before the date of this information circular, a director, CEO or CFO of any company (including the Company) that:

- (a) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, CEO or CFO; or
- (b) was subject to a cease trade order, an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, CEO or CFO and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, CEO or CFO.

On December 11, 2015, the British Columbia Securities Commission issued a cease trade order against

the Company for failure to file audited financial statements and management discussion and analysis for the year ended July 31, 2015. The cease trade order was revoked June 1, 2016.

On June 3, 2013, the Alberta Securities Commission issued a management cease trade order against Andrew Male with respect to the failure by Cancana Resources Corp. (TSXV:CNY), a reporting issuer of which Mr. Male was president, chief executive officer, interim chief financial officer and a director, to file audited financial statements and management discussion and analysis for the year ended January 31, 2013.

On November 29, 2018, the British Columbia Securities Commission has, in accordance with its guidelines, issued a management cease trade order (MCTO) that prohibits, effective immediately, all trading of the securities of Greatbanks Resources Ltd. by the chief executive officer and the chief financial officer. The MCTO is being issued with respect to the company's anticipated delay in meeting the deadline for filing its financial statements, management discussion and analysis, and related CEO/CFO certifications. The company anticipates it will be able to remedy the default and file the year-end materials within a week or less from the regulatory filing deadline of Nov. 29, 2017, and in any event no later than Jan. 29, 2018, at which time it will request that the MCTO be lifted by the BCSC.

No director or executive officer of the Company, and no shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company:

- (a) is, as at the date of this information circular, or has been within the 10 years before the date of this information circular, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or
- (b) has, within 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 appointee to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

No director or executive officer of the Company, and no shareholder holding sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company has been subject to:

- (a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or
- (b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable security holder in deciding whether to vote for a proposed director.

C. Appointment of Auditor

The persons named in the enclosed instrument of proxy will vote for the appointment of DMCL, Chartered Accountants, of 1140 W Pender St #1500-1700, Vancouver, BC V6E 4G1, as auditor of the Company for the ensuing year, until the close of the next annual meeting of the shareholders at a remuneration to be fixed by the Board.

D. Approval of Stock Option Plan

The Company intends to adopt a new form of Stock Option Plan (“New Plan”) in order to adopt additional provisions in respect of current Exchange policies with regards to vesting, expiration dates, trading blackouts, and ability to grant to Charitable Organizations. The form of the New Plan is attached hereto as Schedule “A”.

Members will be asked to approve and adopt the New Plan in the form attached as Schedule “A”. The New Plan is intended to replace and supersede the old SOP. The New Plan is subject to approval by the TSX Venture Exchange.

The following information is intended as a brief description of the New Plan and is qualified in its entirety by the full text of the New Plan, which will be available for review at the Meeting.

1. The maximum number of shares that may be issued upon the exercise of stock options granted under the Stock Option Plan shall not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company at the time of grant, the exercise price of which, as determined by the board of directors in its sole discretion, shall not be less than the closing price of the Company’s shares traded through the facilities of the Exchange prior to the announcement of the option grant, or, if the shares are no longer listed for trading on the Exchange, then such other exchange or quotation system on which the shares are listed or quoted for trading.

2. The board of directors shall not grant options to any one person in any 12 month period which will, when exercised, exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company or to any one consultant or to those persons employed by the Company who perform investor relations services which will, when exercised, exceed 2% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company.

3. Upon expiry of an option, or in the event an option is otherwise terminated for any reason, the number of shares in respect of the expired or terminated option shall again be available for the purposes of the Stock Option Plan. All options granted under the Stock Option Plan may not have an expiry date exceeding ten years from the date on which the board of directors grant and announce the granting of the option.

4. If the option holder ceases to be a director of the Company or ceases to be employed by the Company (other than by reason of death), or ceases to be a consultant of the Company as the case may be, then the option granted shall expire on no later than the 90th day (except in the case of a person providing investor relations services, in which case the option will be exercisable for a period of 30 days) following the date that the option holder ceases to be a director, ceases to be employed by the Company or ceases to be a consultant of the Company, subject to the terms and conditions set out in the Stock Option Plan.

In accordance with the policies of the Exchange, a plan with a fixed 10% maximum must be confirmed by shareholders at each annual general meeting.

Incidental to the foregoing, the following resolution is requested to be approved by disinterested shareholders of the Company:

“BE IT RESOLVED THAT approval be and it is hereby given to the adoption of a New Stock Option

Plan by the Company."

Management recommends that Shareholders vote FOR the adoption of the ordinary resolution approving the Option Plan.

PROXIES RECEIVED IN FAVOUR OF MANAGEMENT WILL BE VOTED FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE STOCK OPTION PLAN UNLESS A SHAREHOLDER HAS SPECIFIED IN THE PROXY THAT THE COMMON SHARES ARE TO BE VOTED AGAINST SUCH ORDINARY RESOLUTION.

E. Continuation out of the Province of Ontario and into the Province of British Columbia

The Shareholders will be asked to consider, and if deemed advisable to approve a special resolution in the form hereinafter provided ("Continuance Resolution") authorizing the Board, in its sole discretion, to apply for a continuance (the "Continuance") out of the Province of Ontario under the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) (the "OBCA") and to continue the Company into the Province of British Columbia under the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the "BCBCA").

Reasons for Continuance

For corporate and administrative reasons, the Board is of the view that it would be appropriate to continue the Company as a British Columbia company. The head office of the Company is located in British Columbia as its primary business and its proposed medical marijuana facilities and all of the members of its management are located in British Columbia.

Procedure to Effect the Continuance

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

- (a) the shareholders must approve the Continuance Resolution at the Meeting, authorizing the Company to, among other things, file the Continuance application with the registrar appointed under the BCBCA (the "BCBCA Registrar");
- (b) The Company must receive a letter of consent regarding the Continuance application from the Ontario Minister of Finance (the "Minister");
- (c) The Ontario Securities Commission must approve the Continuance;
- (d) The Company must file with the Central Production and Verification Services Branch of the Ontario Ministry of Government Services an application to continue out of Ontario under the OBCA;
- (e) the Company must apply to the BCBCA Registrar for a certificate of continuance under the BCBCA; and
- (f) the Company must file a notice of continuance with the Minister, who will then issue a certificate of discontinuance.

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

Effect of the Continuance

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

As of the effective date of the Continuance (the “Continuance Effective Date”), the OBCA will cease to apply to the Company and the Company will become subject to the BCBCA. The Continuance might potentially create a new legal entity, affect the continuity of the Company or result in a change of its business or assets. The persons elected as directors by the Shareholders at the Meeting will continue to constitute the Board upon the Continuance becoming effective.

The Continuance might affect the Company’s status as a listed company on the TSXV or as a reporting issuer in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario.

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

- (a) the BCBCA will apply to the Company to the same extent as if it had been incorporated under the BCBCA;
- (b) the property of the Company prior to the Continuance continues to be the property of the Company;
- (c) the Company continues to be liable for its obligations prior to the Continuance;
- (d) an existing cause of action, claim or liability to prosecution is unaffected;
- (e) a civil, criminal or administrative action or proceeding pending by or against the Company prior to the Continuance may continue to be prosecuted by or against the Company;
- (f) a conviction against, or ruling, order or judgment in favour of or against, the Company prior to the Continuance may be enforced by or against the Company; and
- (g) the Company’s current constating documents will be replaced with a Notice of Articles and Articles under the BCBCA.

Certain Corporate Differences Between the OBCA and BCBCA

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

The following is a summary comparison of certain provisions of the BCBCA and the OBCA that pertain to rights of the Shareholders. This summary is not intended to be exhaustive and the Shareholders should consult their legal advisers regarding all of the implications of the Continuance. A copy of the BCBCA and a copy of the Company’s proposed Notice of Articles and Articles are available for review at the head office of the Company.

Charter Documents

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

Similarly, under the OBCA, the Company has (i) Articles of Incorporation, which sets forth, among other things, the name of the corporation and the amount and type of authorized capital and indicates if there are any rights and

restrictions attached to the shares, and (ii) By-Laws, which govern the management of the Company. The Articles of Incorporation are filed with the Ontario Ministry of Government Services and the By-Laws are maintained at the Company's registered office.

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

Advance Notice Provisions within Articles

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

Amendments to Charter Documents

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

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

The BCBCA permits a company to amend its Notice of Articles to change the name of a company by a resolution of the directors if authorized to do so under the Articles. The Company's proposed Articles will contain this provision. Under the OBCA the amendment of articles to change the name of the Company must be approved by a special resolution of shareholders.

Sale of Undertaking

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

Under the Articles proposed to be adopted by the Company, the special resolution will need to be passed by at least two-thirds of the votes cast on the resolution.

The OBCA requires approval of the holders of the shares of a corporation represented at a duly called meeting by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast upon a special resolution for a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the property (as opposed to the "undertaking") of the Company, other than in the ordinary course of business

of the corporation. Each share of the Company carries the right to vote in respect of a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the property of the Company whether or not it otherwise carries the right to vote. Holders of shares of a class or series can vote separately as a class if that class or series is affected by the sale, lease or exchange in a manner different from the shares of another class or series. While the shareholder approval thresholds will be the same under the BCBCA and the OBCA, there are differences in the nature of the sale which requires such approval, i.e., a sale of all or substantially all of the “undertaking” under the BCBCA and of all or substantially all of the “property” under the OBCA.

Rights of Dissent and Appraisal

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

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

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

Oppression Remedies

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

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

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

The OBCA contains rights that are substantially broader in that they are available to a larger class of complainants. Under the OBCA a registered holder or beneficial owner, or a former registered holder or beneficial holder, of a security of a corporation or any of its affiliates, director, former director, officer, or former officer of a corporation

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

Shareholder Derivative Actions

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

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

Requisite Approvals

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

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

Shareholders' Proposals

A shareholder of a corporation incorporated under the OBCA who is entitled to vote may submit notice of a shareholder proposal. To be eligible to make a proposal, a person must a registered holder of shares entitled to vote or a beneficial owner of shares that are entitled to be voted at a meeting of shareholders; provided that if a person claims to be a beneficial holder, the company may require the person to provide proof that the person is a beneficial owner of shares.

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

Requisition of Meetings

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 within four months. The OBCA permits the holders of not less than 5% of the issued shares that carry the right to vote at a meeting to require the directors to call and hold a meeting of shareholders of a company 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.

Place of Meetings

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

The OBCA provides that, subject to the Articles of Incorporation and any unanimous shareholders' agreement, meetings of shareholders may be held at such place outside of Ontario as the directors may determine or, in the absence of such determination, where the registered office of a company is located.

Directors

Both the BCBCA and OBCA provide that a public company in the case of the BCBCA and a distributing corporation in the case of the OBCA must have a minimum of three directors.

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

Under the OBCA, directors may be removed by ordinary resolution whereas under the BCBCA, directors may be removed by a special resolution or, if the articles of a company otherwise provide that a director may be removed by a resolution of the shareholders entitled to vote at general meetings passed by less than a special majority or may be removed by some other method, by the resolution or method specified.

Status as a British Columbia Company

Currently, the Company's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares without nominal or par value. If the Company's shareholders approve the Continuance, the Company will continue with an authorized capital consisting of an unlimited number of Common Shares without par value.

As an OBCA corporation, the Company's charter documents consist of Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws and any amendments thereto to date. On completion of the Continuance, the Company will cease to be governed by the OBCA and will thereafter be deemed to have been formed under the BCBCA. As part of the Continuance Resolution, the Company's shareholders will be asked to approve the adoption of Articles, which comply with the requirements of the BCBCA, copies of which are available for review by the Corporation's shareholders at the Company's head office at Suite 800 - 199 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3T5, and are attached as Appendix "C", to this Circular.

Proposed Continuance Resolution

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

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

At the Meeting, the shareholders will be asked to consider and, if thought fit, approve the Continuance Resolution transferring the Company's jurisdiction of incorporation from Ontario to British Columbia, as follows:

“BE IT RESOLVED, as a special resolution, that, subject to regulatory approval:

- (a) The Company is hereby authorized to apply to the Ontario Minister of Finance (the “Minister”) for authorization pursuant to Section 181 of the OBCA to discontinue the Company from the OBCA and to apply to the British Columbia Registrar of Companies (the “Registrar”) under the BCBCA for a Certificate of Continuation continuing the Company as if it had been incorporated under the BCBCA;
- (b) Any one or more of the directors or officers of the Company is hereby authorized to do, sign and execute all such further things, deeds, documents or writings necessary or desirable in connection with the application by the Corporation for the authorization by the Minister, or any other matter relating to Section 181 of the OBCA;
- (c) Subject to and conditional upon the authorization of the Minister pursuant to Section 181 of the OBCA,
- (i) any one or more directors or officers of the Company are hereby authorized and directed to make an application to the Registrar for a Certificate of Continuation of the Company pursuant to Section 302 of the BCBCA (the “Continuation Application”) and certify that the Company is in good standing and that the continuation will not adversely affect the shareholders’ or creditors’ rights;
- (ii) the Continuation Application and Notice of Articles of the Company under the BCBCA are hereby approved and all amendments to the existing constating documents of the Company that are reflected in the Notice of Articles are hereby approved; and
- (iii) upon continuance into British Columbia, the Company will have as its Articles, the Articles in substantially the form attached as Appendix “C” to the Circular, prepared in accordance with the requirements of the BCBCA, including any amendments as determined by counsel to the Company to be reasonably necessary, in substitution for the existing Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws of the Company, which Articles are approved in all respects, subject to the approval of the Advance Notice Provisions (as set forth below);
- (d) The Board is hereby authorized to abandon the application to continue without further authorization of the shareholders of the Company if, in its discretion, the Board deems such abandonment to be advisable; and
- (e) Any one director or officer of the Company is authorized and directed on behalf of the Company, to take all necessary steps and proceedings, including the execution of any documents required to be filed with the Registrar and to execute, deliver and file any and all declarations, agreements, documents and other instruments and do all such other acts and things as may be necessary or desirable to give effect to this special resolution.”

IF NAMED AS PROXY, THE MANAGEMENT DESIGNEES INTEND TO VOTE THE COMMON SHARES REPRESENTED BY SUCH PROXY FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE CONTINUANCE RESOLUTION, UNLESS THE SHAREHOLDER HAS OTHERWISE DIRECTED IN THEIR PROXY.

Rights of Dissent

Under Section 185(4) of the OBCA a registered shareholder of the Company is entitled, in addition to any other right such registered shareholder may have, to dissent to the aforementioned Continuance Resolution and be paid the fair value of his, her or its Common Shares, determined as of the close of business on the day before the Continuance Resolution was adopted if the shareholder objects to the Continuance Resolution and the Company makes it effective.

Under Section 185(6) of the OBCA, if a registered Shareholder (a “Dissenting Shareholder”) wishes to object to the Continuance, it may, until the date of the Meeting, give the Company a written notice of dissent (a “Dissent Notice”) with respect to the Continuance Resolution by registered mail to the Company at Suite 800 - 1199 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3T5, Attention: Anthony Jackson, Chief Financial Officer. A Dissenting Shareholder may dissent only with respect to all of the Common Shares held by such holder or on behalf of any one beneficial owner and registered in the Dissenting Shareholder’s name. Upon receipt of a Dissent Notice, the Company must, within 10 days of the passing of the Continuance Resolution send notice to each Dissenting Shareholder that the Continuance Resolution has been adopted. Upon receipt of such notice from the Company, the Dissenting Shareholder has 20 days to send to the Company demand for payment (the “Demand for Payment”)

which must include the Dissenting Shareholder's name and address and the number of Common Shares which the Dissenting Shareholder owns. Thereafter, the Company must not later than seven days of the day on which the Continuance is effective or the date that the Company receives the Demand for Payment send to each Dissenting Shareholder who has sent a Demand for Payment a written offer to pay such Dissenting Shareholder an amount considered by the Company to be the fair value of the Common Shares held by such Dissenting Shareholders, accompanied by a statement showing how the fair value was determined, or if the payment for fair market value for the Common Shares would render the Company unable to pay its liabilities as they fall due or the realizable value of the Company's assets would be less than the aggregate of its liabilities, a notice that the Company is unable lawfully to pay Dissenting Shareholders for their Common Shares. Where the Company fails to make such offer to pay for the Dissenting Shareholder's Common Shares or the Dissenting Shareholder does not accept such offer, an application may be made to the Court by the Company or by a Dissenting Shareholder to fix the fair value of the Dissenting Shareholder's Common Shares.

Persons who are beneficial owners of Common Shares registered in the name of a broker, custodian, nominee or other intermediary who wish to dissent should be aware that they may only do so through the registered owner of such Common Shares. A registered Shareholder, such as a broker, who holds Common Shares as nominee for beneficial holders, some of whom wish to dissent, must exercise Dissent Rights on behalf of such beneficial owners with respect to the Common Shares held for such beneficial owners. In such case, the demand for dissent should set forth the number of Common Shares covered by it.

On the Continuance becoming effective, or upon the making of an agreement between the Company and the Dissenting Shareholder as to the payment to be made by the Company to the Dissenting Shareholder, or upon the pronouncement of a Court order, whichever first occurs, the Dissenting Shareholder will cease to have any rights as a shareholder of the Company other than the right to be paid the fair value of such Common Shares in the amount agreed to between the Company and the Dissenting Shareholder or in the amount of the judgment, as the case may be. Until one of these events occurs, the Dissenting Shareholder may withdraw its dissent, or if the Continuance has not yet become effective, the Company may rescind the Continuance Resolution, and in either event, the dissent and appraisal proceedings in respect of that Dissenting Shareholder will be discontinued.

The above summary does not purport to provide a comprehensive statement of the procedures to be followed by Dissenting Shareholders who seek payment of the fair value of their Common Shares. Section 185 of the OBCA, requires strict adherence to the procedures established therein and failure to do so may result in the loss of all rights thereunder. Accordingly, each Dissenting Shareholder who is considering exercising Dissent Rights should carefully consider and comply with the provisions of that section, the full text of which is set out in Appendix "B" to this Circular, and consult their own legal advisor with respect to properly exercising their legal rights to dissent.

Director Discretion

The Board reserves the right not to proceed with the transactions contemplated by the Continuance Resolution.

Shareholders should be aware that the Board will not proceed with the Continuance if they receive a material number of Dissent Notices. In such a case, Dissenting Shareholders will not be bought out as the Company will be abandoning the Continuance.

Approval of Advance Notice Policy

In connection with the Continuance, the Board has approved an amendment to the constating documents of the Company to incorporate the advance notice provisions for the election of directors (the "Advance Notice Provisions"). A summary of the Advance Notice Provisions is provided below, with the full text of the Advance Notice Provisions forming Section 14.12 of the proposed Articles of the Company in the form attached as Appendix "C" to this Circular. If the amendments to the Articles of the Company to incorporate the Advance Notice Provisions is not approved, the Advance Notice Provisions will not be incorporated into the proposed Articles to be adopted in connection with the Continuance.

The Advance Notice Provisions are intended to facilitate an orderly and efficient annual and/or special meeting process and ensure that all shareholders receive adequate notice and information about director nominees. The Advance Notice Provisions provide a clear process for shareholders to follow to nominate directors, and sets out a reasonable time for nominee submissions to be considered.

The Advance Notice Provisions fix a deadline by which holders of record of the Company's common shares must submit director nominations to the Company prior to any annual or special meeting of shareholders, and sets out the information that a shareholder must include in such notice to the Company. In the case of an annual meeting of shareholders, notice to the Company must be made not less than 30 days nor more than 65 days prior to the date of the annual meeting, unless the annual meeting is to be held less than 40 days after the meeting was first announced, in which case notice may be made no later than the close of business on the 10th day after the announcement. In the case of a special meeting of the shareholders, notice to the Company must be made no later than the close of business on the 15th day following public announcement of the date of the special meeting.

Vote Required to Amend the Company's Articles to Adopt the Advance Notice Provisions

The Company is seeking the authorization of its shareholders to alter the Company's constating documents to include the proposed Advance Notice Provisions.

Under the BCBCA, an alteration to the Company's Articles must be approved by way of a special resolution passed by at least two-thirds (2/3) of the votes cast on the resolution, either in person or by proxy. Under the OBCA an alteration to the Company's By-Laws would also require approval by way of a special resolution passed by at least two-thirds (2/3) of the votes cast on the resolution, either in person or by proxy.

The text of the proposed special resolution that management intends to place before the Meeting is as follows:

“BE IT RESOLVED, as a special resolution, THAT:

1. The Company adopt the Advance Notice Provisions having the same terms and conditions as set forth in Section 14.12 of Appendix “C” to the Circular as part of its Articles, following the completion of the Continuance;
2. The Company's board of directors is authorized to revoke the forgoing special resolution and to abandon and terminate the adoption of the Advance Notice Provisions approved therein prior to such alteration being effective if the Board deems it appropriate and in the best interests of the Company to do so, without further confirmation, ratification or approval by the Company's shareholders; and
3. Any one director or officer of the Company be and is hereby authorized and directed, for an on behalf of the Company, to execute and deliver all such documents and to do all such other acts or things as such director or officer may determine to be necessary or advisable to give effect to the forgoing.”

The Board of Directors unanimously recommends that shareholders of the Company vote for the foregoing inclusion of the Advance Notice Provisions in the Company's Articles. Common shares of the Company represented by proxies in favour of management will be voted in favour of the inclusion of the Advance Notice Provisions in the Company's Articles, unless a shareholder has specified that his, her or its common shares are to be voted against the Advance Notice Provisions.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information concerning the Company is available under its profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Financial information is provided in the Company's comparative financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for its most recently completed financial period which are filed on SEDAR.

Shareholders wishing to obtain a copy of the Company's financial statements and management's discussion and analysis may contact the Company as follows:

Greatbanks Resources Ltd.

Suite 800-1199 West Hastings Street,
Vancouver, BC V6E 3T5 Telephone: 604-283-1722

Management knows of no other matters to come before the Meeting other than those referred to in the notice of meeting. Should any other matters properly come before the Meeting, the shares represented by the instrument of proxy solicited hereby will be voted on such matters in accordance with the best judgment of the persons voting by proxy provided that such authority is granted to the proxyholder by the proxy.

The contents and sending of this information circular have been approved by the directors of the Company.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, the 28th day of May, 2018.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

/s/ "Sergei Stetsenko"

Sergei Stetsenko

Director

SCHEDULE "A"

STOCK OPTION PLAN

1. PURPOSE OF THE PLAN

The Company hereby establishes a stock option plan for directors, senior officers, Employees, Consultants, Consultant Company or Management Company Employees (as such terms are defined below) of the Company and its subsidiaries, or an Eligible Charitable Organization (collectively "**Eligible Persons**"), to be known as the "Stock Option Plan" (the "**Plan**"). The purpose of the Plan is to give to Eligible Persons, as additional compensation, the opportunity to participate in the success of the Company by granting to such individuals options, exercisable over periods of up to ten years, as determined by the board of directors of the Company, to buy shares of the Company at a price equal to the Market Price prevailing on the date the option is granted less applicable discount, if any, permitted by the policies of the Exchange and approved by the Board.

DEFINITIONS

In this Plan, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- 2.1 "Associate" means an "Associate" as defined in the Exchange Policies.
- 2.2 "Board" means the Board of Directors of the Company.
- 2.3 "**Change of Control**" means the acquisition by any person or by any person and all Joint Actors, whether directly or indirectly, of voting securities (as defined in the Securities Act) of the Company, which, when added to all other voting securities of the Company at the time held by such person or by such person and a Joint Actor, totals for the first time not less than fifty percent (50%) of the outstanding voting securities of the Company or the votes attached to those securities are sufficient, if exercised, to elect a majority of the Board of Directors of the Company.
- 2.4 "**Company**" means Greatbanks Resources Ltd. and its successors.
- 2.5 "**Consultant**" means a "Consultant" as defined in the TSX Policies.
- 2.6 "**Consultant Company**" means a "Consultant Company" as defined in the TSX Policies.
- 2.7 "**Disability**" means any disability with respect to an Optionee which the Board, in its sole and unfettered discretion, considers likely to prevent permanently the Optionee from:
- (a) being employed or engaged by the Company, its subsidiaries or another employer, in a position the same as or similar to that in which he was last employed or engaged by the Company or its subsidiaries; or
 - (b) acting as a director or officer of the Company or its subsidiaries.
- 2.8 "**Discounted Market Price**" of Shares means, if the Shares are listed only on the TSX

Venture Exchange, the Market Price less the maximum discount permitted under the TSX Policy applicable to Options.

- 2.9 **“Eligible Charitable Organization”** means an “Eligible Charitable Organization” as defined in the TSX Policies.
- 2.10 **"Eligible Persons"** has the meaning given to that term in section 1 hereof.
- 2.11 **"Employee"** means an "Employee" as defined in the TSX Policies.
- 2.12 **"Exchange"** means the TSX Venture Exchange and, if applicable, any other stock exchange on which the Shares are listed.
- 2.13 **“Exchange Hold Period”** means a four month resale restriction imposed by TSX Policies.
- 2.14 **"Expiry Date"** means the date set by the Board under subsection 3.1 of the Plan, as the last date on which an Option may be exercised.
- 2.15 **“Grant Date”** means the date specified in the Option Agreement as the date on which an Option is granted.
- 2.16 **"Insider"** means an "Insider" as defined in the British Columbia *Securities Act*.
- 2.17 **"Investor Relations Activities"** means "Investor Relations Activities" as defined in the TSX Policies.
- 2.18 **"Joint Actor"** means a person acting "jointly or in concert with" another person as that phrase is interpreted in Multi-lateral Instrument 62-104, *Take-Over Bids and Issuer Bids*.
- 2.19 **"Management Company Employee"** means a "Management Company Employee" as defined in the TSX Policies.
- 2.20 **"Market Price"** of Shares at any Grant Date means the last closing price per Share on the trading day immediately preceding the day on which the Company announces the grant of the option or, if the grant is not announced, on the Grant Date, or if the Shares are not listed on any stock exchange, "Market Price" of Shares means the price per Share on the over-the-counter market determined by dividing the aggregate sale price of the Shares sold by the total number of such Shares so sold on the applicable market for the last day prior to the Grant Date.
- 2.21 **"Option"** means an option to purchase Shares granted pursuant to this Plan.
- 2.22 **"Option Agreement"** means an agreement, in the form attached hereto as Schedule "A", whereby the Company grants to an Optionee an Option.
- 2.23 **"Optionee"** means each of Eligible Persons granted an Option pursuant to this Plan and their heirs, executors and administrators.
- 2.24 **"Option Price"** means the price per Share specified in an Option Agreement, adjusted from time to time in accordance with the provisions of section 5.
- 2.25 **"Option Shares"** means the aggregate number of Shares which an Optionee may purchase

under an Option.

- 2.26 "Plan" means this Stock Option Plan.
- 2.27 "Shares" means the common shares in the capital of the Company as constituted on the Grant Date provided that, in the event of any adjustment pursuant to section 5, "Shares" shall thereafter mean the shares or other property resulting from the events giving rise to the adjustment.
- 2.28 "Securities Act" means the Securities Act, R.S.B.C. 1996, c.418, as amended, as at the date hereof.
- 2.29 "TSX Policies" means the policies included in the TSX Venture Exchange Corporate Finance Manual and "TSX Policy" means any one of them.
- 2.30 "Unissued Option Shares" means the number of Shares which have, at a particular time, been reserved for issuance upon the exercise of an Option, but which have not been issued, as adjusted from time to time in accordance with the provisions of section 5, such adjustments to be cumulative.
- 2.31 "Unlisted Issuer" means a company, corporation trust or limited partnership which has no securities listed or quoted on any stock exchange, nor has outstanding securities for which trading is reported to or through a stock exchange or public market.

3. GRANT OF OPTIONS

3.1 Option Terms

The Board may from time to time authorize the allocation and issue of Options to specific Eligible Persons of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Option Price under each Option so allocated shall be not less than the Discounted Market Price on the Grant Date. The Expiry Date for each Option shall be set by the Board at the time of issue of the Option and shall not be more than ten years after the Grant Date. Options shall not be assignable (or transferable) by the Optionee. Both the Company and the Optionee are responsible for ensuring and confirming that the Optionee is a *bona fide* Eligible Person.

3.2 Shares Issuable Under the Plan

Subject to the requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange:

- (a) the aggregate number of shares ("Optioned Shares") that may be issuable pursuant to options granted under the Plan, together with all of the Company's other previously established stock option plans or grants, will not exceed 10% of the number of issued shares of the Company reserved for issuance at the time of the granting of options under the Plan, unless the Company has obtained shareholder approval;
- (b) no more than 5% of the issued shares of the Company, calculated at the date the option is granted, may be granted to any one Optionee (as hereinafter defined) in any 12 month period, unless the Company has obtained "disinterested shareholder" approval.
- (c) no more than 2% of the issued shares of the Company, calculated at the date the option is granted, may be granted to any one Consultant in any 12 month period;

- (d) no more than an aggregate of 2% of the issued shares of the Company, calculated at the date the option is granted, may be granted to all persons employed to provide "Investor Relations Activities" (as that term is defined in TSX Venture Exchange Policy 1.1) in any 12 month period.
- (e) no more than 10% of the issued shares, together with all of the Company's previously established and outstanding stock option plans or grants, may be reserved for issuance under stock options granted to Insiders, unless the Company has obtained "disinterested shareholder" approval.
- (f) no more than 10% of the issued shares, together with all of the Company's previously established and outstanding stock option plans or grants, may be granted to Insiders, within a 12 month period, unless the Company has obtained "disinterested shareholder" approval.
- (g) options that have been cancelled or that have expired without being exercised continue to be issuable under the Plan under which they were approved.

3.3 Eligible Charitable Organizations

Notwithstanding the foregoing limitations, Options may be granted to Eligible Charitable Organizations for up to one percent (1%) of the total issued and outstanding shares of the Company from time to time, provided that such Options must expire on the earlier of: (i) 10 years from the date of the grant, and (ii) 90 days after the date that the Eligible Charitable Organization ceases to be an Eligible Charitable Organization.

3.4 Option Agreements

Each Option shall be confirmed by the execution of an Option Agreement. Each Optionee shall have the option to purchase from the Company the Option Shares at the time and in the manner set out in the Plan and in the Option Agreement applicable to that Optionee. For stock options to Employees, Consultants, Consultant Company or Management Company Employees, each of the Company and the Optionee is representing herein and in the applicable Option Agreement that the Optionee is a bona fide Employee, Consultant, Consultant Company or Management Company Employee, as the case may be, of the Company or its subsidiary. The execution of an Option Agreement shall constitute conclusive evidence that it has been completed in compliance with this Plan.

4. EXERCISE OF OPTION

4.1 When Options May be Exercised

Subject to subsections 4.3 and 4.4, an Option may be exercised to purchase any number of Shares up to the number of Unissued Option Shares at any time after the Grant Date up to 4:00 p.m. local time on the Expiry Date and shall not be exercisable thereafter.

4.2 Manner of Exercise

The Option shall be exercisable by delivering to the Company a notice specifying the number of Shares in respect of which the Option is exercised together with payment in full of the Option Price for each such Share. Upon notice and payment there will be binding contract for the issue of the Shares in respect of which the Option is exercised, upon and subject to the provisions of the Plan. Delivery of the Optionee's certified cheque or bank draft payable to the Company in the amount of the Option Price shall constitute payment of the Option Price unless the certified cheque is not honoured upon presentation for any reason,

in which case the Option shall not have been validly exercised.

4.3 Vesting of Option Shares

An Option shall be granted hereunder as fully vested, unless a vesting schedule is imposed by the Board as a condition of the grant on the Grant Date; and provided that if the Option is being granted to an Eligible Person who is providing Investor Relations Activities to the Company, then the Option must vest in stages over not less than 12 months and no more than one-quarter (1/4) of such Options may be vested in any three (3) month period.

4.4 Termination of Employment

If an Optionee ceases to be an Eligible Person, his or her Option shall be exercisable as follows:

(a) Death or Disability

If the Optionee ceases to be an Eligible Person, due to his or her death or Disability or, in the case of an Optionee that is a company, the death or Disability of the person who provides management or consulting services to the Company or to any entity controlled by the Company, the Option then held by the Optionee shall be exercisable to acquire Unissued Option Shares at any time up to but not after the earlier of:

- (i) 365 days after the date of death or Disability; and
- (ii) the Expiry Date.

(b) Termination For Cause

If the Optionee, or in the case of a Management Company Employee or a Consultant Company, the Optionee's employer, ceases to be an Eligible Person as a result of termination for cause, as that term is interpreted by the courts of the jurisdiction in which the Optionee, or, in the case of a Management Company Employee or a Consultant Company, of the Optionee's employer, is employed or engaged; any outstanding Option held by such Optionee on the date of such termination, shall be cancelled as of that date.

(c) Early Retirement, Voluntary Resignation or Termination Other than For Cause

If the Optionee or, in the case of a Management Company Employee or a Consultant Company, the Optionee's employer, ceases to be an Eligible Person due to his or her retirement at the request of his or her employer earlier than the normal retirement date under the Company's retirement policy then in force, or due to his or her termination by the Company other than for cause, or due to his or her voluntary resignation, the Option then held by the Optionee shall be exercisable to acquire Unissued Option Shares at any time up to but not after the earlier of the Expiry Date and the date which is **90 days, (which period may be adjusted as circumstances may require)** after the Optionee or, in the case of a Management Company Employee or a Consultant Company, the Optionee's employer, ceases to be an Eligible Person.

4.5 Effect of a Take-Over Bid

If a *bona fide* offer (an "Offer") for Shares is made to the Optionee or to shareholders of the Company generally or to a class of shareholders which includes the Optionee, which Offer, if accepted in whole or in part, would result in the offeror becoming a control person of the Company, within the meaning of

subsection 1(1) of the Securities Act, subject to the consent of the Exchange, the Company

shall, immediately upon receipt of notice of the Offer, notify each Optionee of full particulars of the Offer, whereupon the Option Shares subject to such Option may be exercised in whole or in part by the Optionee so as to permit the Optionee to tender the Option Shares received upon such exercise, pursuant to the Offer. However, if:

- (a) the Offer is not completed within the time specified therein; or
- (b) all of the Option Shares tendered by the Optionee pursuant to the Offer are not taken up or paid for by the offeror in respect thereof,

then the Option Shares received upon such exercise, or in the case of clause (b) above, the Option Shares that are not taken up and paid for, may be returned by the Optionee to the Company and reinstated as authorized but unissued Shares and with respect to such returned Option Shares, the Option shall be reinstated as if it had not been exercised. If any Option Shares are returned to the Company under this subsection 4.5, the Company shall immediately refund the exercise price to the Optionee for such Option Shares.

4.6 Acceleration of Expiry Date

If at any time when an Option granted under the Plan remains unexercised with respect to any Unissued Option Shares, an Offer is made by an offeror, the Directors may, upon notifying each Optionee of full particulars of the Offer, declare that the Expiry Date for the exercise of all unexercised Options granted under the Plan is accelerated so that all Options will either be exercised or will expire prior to the date upon which Shares must be tendered pursuant to the Offer. The Directors shall give each Optionee as much notice as possible of the acceleration of the Options under this section, except that not less than 5 business days and not more than 35 days notice is required.

4.7 Effect of a Change of Control

If a Change of Control occurs, any Option may be exercised in whole or in part by the Optionee.

4.8 Exclusion From Severance Allowance, Retirement Allowance or Termination Settlement

If the Optionee, or, in the case of a Management Company Employee or a Consultant Company, the Optionee's employer, retires, resigns or is terminated from employment or engagement with the Company or any subsidiary of the Company, the loss or limitation, if any, under the Option Agreement with respect to the right to purchase Option Shares which was cancelled, shall not give rise to any right to damages and shall not be included in the calculation of nor form any part of any severance allowance, retiring allowance or termination settlement of any kind whatsoever in respect of such Optionee.

4.9 Shares Not Acquired

Any Unissued Option Shares not acquired by an Optionee under an Option which has expired may be made the subject of a further Option pursuant to the provisions of the Plan.

4.10 Extension of Term During Trading Black Out

In the event the Expiry Date of an Option falls on a date during a trading black out period that has been self-

imposed by the Company, the Expiry Date of the Option will be extended to the 10th business day following the date that the self-imposed trading black out period is lifted by the Company. For greater certainty, the Expiry Date of an Option will not be extended in the event a cease trade order is issued by a securities regulatory authority against the Company or an Optionee.

4.11 Exchange Hold Period

If either (i) the Option Price is less than the Market Price at the time of the grant to any Optionee, or (ii) the Option is granted to a director, officer, promoter or other insider of the Company, and unless the Option grant is qualified by prospectus, or issued under a securities take-over bid, rights offering, amalgamation, or other statutory procedure, then the Option will bear an Exchange Hold Period, and the following legend will be inserted onto the first page of the Option Agreement:

Without prior written approval of the TSX Venture Exchange and compliance with all applicable securities legislation, the securities represented by this agreement and any securities issued upon exercise thereof may not be sold, transferred, hypothecated or otherwise traded on or through the facilities of the TSX Venture Exchange or otherwise in Canada or to or for the benefit of a Canadian resident until ■, 20■ [i.e., four months and one day after the date of grant].

5. ADJUSTMENT OF OPTION PRICE AND NUMBER OF OPTION SHARES

5.1 Share Reorganization

Whenever the Company issues Shares to all or substantially all holders of Shares by way of a stock dividend or other distribution, or subdivides all outstanding Shares into a greater number of Shares, or combines or consolidates all outstanding Shares into a lesser number of Shares (each of such events being herein called a "**Share Reorganization**") then effective immediately after the record date for such dividend or other distribution or the effective date of such subdivision, combination or consolidation, for each Option:

- (a) the Option Price will be adjusted to a price per Share which is the product of:
- (b) the Option Price in effect immediately before that effective date or record date; and
- (c) a fraction, the numerator of which is the total number of Shares outstanding on that effective date or record date before giving effect to the Share Reorganization, and the denominator of which is the total number of Shares that are or would be outstanding immediately after such effective date or record date after giving effect to the Share Reorganization; and
- (d) the number of Unissued Option Shares will be adjusted by multiplying (i) the number of Unissued Option Shares immediately before such effective date or record date by (ii) a fraction which is the reciprocal of the fraction described in subparagraph (a)(ii).

5.2 Special Distribution

Subject to the prior approval of the Exchange, whenever the Company issues by way of a dividend or otherwise distributes to all or substantially all holders of Shares:

- (a) shares of the Company, other than the Shares;

- (b) evidences of indebtedness;
- (c) any cash or other assets, excluding cash dividends (other than cash dividends which the Board of Directors of the Company has determined to be outside the normal course); or
- (d) rights, options or warrants,

then to the extent that such dividend or distribution does not constitute a Share Reorganization (any of such non-excluded events being herein called a "Special Distribution"), and effective immediately after the record date at which holders of Shares are determined for purposes of the Special Distribution, for each Option the Option Price will be reduced, and the number of Unissued Option Shares will be correspondingly increased, by such amount, if any, as is determined by the Board in its sole and unfettered discretion to be appropriate in order to properly reflect any diminution in value of the Option Shares as a result of such Special Distribution.

5.3 Corporate Organization

Whenever there is:

- (a) a reclassification of outstanding Shares, a change of Shares into other shares or securities, or any other capital reorganization of the Company, other than as described in subsections 5.1 or 5.2;
- (b) a consolidation, merger or amalgamation of the Company with or into another corporation resulting in a reclassification of outstanding Shares into other shares or securities or a change of Shares into other shares or securities; or
- (c) a transaction whereby all or substantially all of the Company's undertaking and assets become the property of another corporation,

(any such event being herein called a "**Corporate Reorganization**") the Optionee will have an option to purchase (at the times, for the consideration, and subject to the terms and conditions set out in the Plan) and will accept on the exercise of such option, in lieu of the Unissued Option Shares which he would otherwise have been entitled to purchase, the kind and amount of shares or other securities or property that he would have been entitled to receive as a result of the Corporate Reorganization if, on the effective date thereof, he had been the holder of all Unissued Option Shares or if appropriate, as otherwise determined by the Directors.

5.4 Determination of Option Price and Number of Unissued Option Shares

If any questions arise at any time with respect to the Option Price or number of Unissued Option Shares deliverable upon exercise of an Option following a Share Reorganization, Special Distribution or Corporate Reorganization, such questions shall be conclusively determined by the Company's auditor, or, if they decline to so act, any other firm of Chartered Accountants in Vancouver, British Columbia, that the Directors may designate and who will have access to all appropriate records and such determination will be binding upon the Company and all Optionees.

5.5 Regulatory Approval

Any adjustment to the Option Price or the number of Unissued Option Shares purchasable under the Plan pursuant to the operation of any one of subsection 5.1, 5.2 or 5.3 is subject to the approval of the Exchange where required pursuant to their policies, and compliance with the applicable securities rules or regulations of any other governmental authority having jurisdiction.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

6.1 Right to Employment

Neither this Plan nor any of the provisions hereof shall confer upon any Optionee any right with respect to employment or continued employment with the Company or any subsidiary of the Company or interfere in any way with the right of the Company or any subsidiary of the Company to terminate such employment.

6.2 Necessary Approvals

The Plan shall be effective immediately upon the approval of the Board of directors of the Company, where the Company is a non-reporting issuer. If the Company is a reporting issuer whose Shares are listed on any Exchange, then The Plan shall be effective only upon the approval of the shareholders of the Company given by way of an ordinary resolution of the disinterested shareholders of the Company, where required by the policies of the Exchange, and the written acceptance of the Plan by the Exchange. Any Options granted under this Plan before such prior approval shall only be exercised upon the receipt of such approval, where required by the policies of the Exchange. Disinterested shareholder approval (as required by the Exchange) will also be obtained for any reduction in the exercise price of any Option granted under this Plan, if the Optionee is an Insider of the Company at the time of the proposed amendment. The obligation of the Company to sell and deliver Shares in accordance with the Plan is subject to compliance with the policies of the Exchange and applicable securities rules or regulations of any governmental authority having jurisdiction. If any Shares cannot be issued to any Optionee for any reason, including, without limitation, the failure to comply with such policies, rules or regulations, then the obligation of the Company to issue such Shares shall terminate and any Option Price paid by an Optionee to the Company shall be immediately refunded to the Optionee by the Company.

6.3 Administration of the Plan

The Directors shall, without limitation, have full and final authority in their discretion, but subject to the express provisions of the Plan, to interpret the Plan, to prescribe, amend and rescind rules and regulations relating to the Plan and to make all other determinations deemed necessary or advisable in respect of the Plan. Except as set forth in subsection 5.4, the interpretation and construction of any provision of the Plan by the Directors shall be final and conclusive. Administration of the Plan shall be the responsibility of the appropriate officers of the Company and all costs in respect thereof shall be paid by the Company.

6.4 Income Taxes

As a condition of participation in the Plan, any Optionee shall on request authorize the Company in writing to withhold from any remuneration otherwise payable to him or her any amounts required by any taxing authority to be withheld for taxes and contributions of any kind as a consequence of his or her participation in the Plan.

6.5 Amendments to the Plan

The Directors may from time to time, subject to applicable law and to the prior approval, if required, of the Exchange or any other regulatory body having authority over the Company or the Plan, suspend, terminate or discontinue the Plan at any time, or amend or revise the terms of the Plan or of any Option granted under the Plan and the Option Agreement relating thereto, provided that no such amendment, revision, suspension, termination or discontinuance shall in any manner adversely affect any Option previously granted to an Optionee under the Plan without the consent of that Optionee. Any amendments to the Plan or options granted thereunder will be subject to the approval of the shareholders, where such approval is required by the policies of the Exchange.

6.6 Form of Notice

A notice given to the Company shall be in writing, signed by the Optionee and delivered to the head business office of the Company.

6.7 No Representation or Warranty

The Company makes no representation or warranty as to the future market value of any Shares issued in accordance with the provisions of the Plan.

6.8 Compliance with Applicable Law

If any provision of the Plan or any Option Agreement contravenes any law or any order, policy, by-law or regulation of any regulatory body or Exchange having authority over the Company or the Plan, then such provision shall be deemed to be amended to the extent required to bring such provision into compliance therewith.

6.9 No Assignment

No Optionee may assign any of his or her rights under the Plan or any option granted thereunder.

6.10 Rights of Optionees

An Optionee shall have no rights whatsoever as a shareholder of the Company in respect of any of the Unissued Option Shares (including, without limitation, voting rights or any right to receive dividends, warrants or rights under any rights offering).

6.11 Conflict

In the event of any conflict between the provisions of this Plan and an Option Agreement, the provisions of this Plan shall govern.

6.12 Governing Law

The Plan and each Option Agreement issued pursuant to the Plan shall be governed by the laws of the province of British Columbia.

6.13 Time of Essence

Time is of the essence of this Plan and of each Option Agreement. No extension of time will be deemed

to be or to operate as a waiver of the essentiality of time.

6.14 Entire Agreement

This Plan and the Option Agreement sets out the entire agreement between the Company and the Optionees relative to the subject matter hereof and supersedes all prior agreements, undertakings and understandings, whether oral or written.

Approved by the Board of Directors on ■, 20■.

Sergei Stetsenko, Director

GREATBANKS RESOURCES LTD.

STOCK OPTION PLAN - OPTION AGREEMENT

[Note: If either (i) the Option Price is less than the Market Price at the time of the grant to any optionee, or (ii) the option is granted to a director, officer, promoter or other insider of the Company, and except if the grant is qualified by prospectus, or issued under a securities take-over bid, rights offering, amalgamation, or other statutory procedure, then insert the following legend:] Without prior written approval of the TSX Venture Exchange and compliance with all applicable securities legislation, the securities represented by this agreement and any securities issued upon exercise thereof may not be sold, transferred, hypothecated or otherwise traded on or through the facilities of the TSX Venture Exchange or otherwise in Canada or to or for the benefit of a Canadian resident until ●● ■ [four months and one day after the date of grant]. Unless permitted under securities legislation, the Optionee must not trade the Option Shares until ■ [four months and one day after the date of grant].

This Option Agreement is entered into between Greatbanks Resources Ltd. (the "Company") and the Optionee named below pursuant to the Company Stock Option Plan (the "Plan"), a copy of which is attached hereto, and confirms that:

1. on ●■, 20■● (the "Grant Date");
2. ●■ (the "Optionee");
3. was granted the option (the "Option") to purchase ●■ common shares (the "Option Shares") of the Company;
4. for the price (the "Option Price") of \$■● per Share;
5. which shall be exercisable as fully Vested from the Grant Date, unless the granting of this Option is to a consultant providing Investor Relations Activities in which case the Option will be vested over a 12 month period from the date of grant in accordance with TSX Policies;
6. terminating on the ●■, 20■● (the "Expiry Date");
7. when exercised, the Company will forthwith calculate all applicable Canadian government withholding taxes of the Optionee, and Canada or Quebec (if applicable) Pension Plan contributions, and the Optionee agrees to remit to the Company such taxes and contributions to the Company, which will be remitted by the Company to Canada Revenue Agency and reflected on any annual statement of remuneration issued by the Company; and
8. by signing this Option Agreement, the Optionee acknowledges and consents to:
 - (a) the disclosure of Personal Information by the Company to the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange") (as defined in Exchange Appendix 6A – see Appendix I hereto) pursuant to the Exchange Form 4G which the Company is required to file in connection with this Option grant; and
 - (b) the collection, use and disclosure of Personal Information by the Exchange for the purposes described in Appendix 6A or as otherwise identified by the Exchange, from time to time;

(Where "Personal Information" means any information about the Optionee, and includes the information

contained in the tables, as applicable, found in Exchange Form 4G),
all on the terms and subject to the conditions set out in the Plan.

By signing this Option Agreement, the Optionee acknowledges that the Optionee has read and understands the Plan and agrees to the terms and conditions of the Plan and this Option Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have executed this Option Agreement as of the ■ day of ■, 20■.

GREATBANKS RESOURCES LTD.

Signature of Optionee Print Name

Address

Per:
Authorized Signatory

APPENDIX “A” AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

Mandate

The primary function of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its financial oversight responsibilities by reviewing the financial reports and other financial information provided by the Corporation to regulatory authorities and shareholders, the Corporation's systems of internal controls regarding finance and accounting, and the Corporation's auditing, accounting and financial reporting processes. Consistent with this function, the Audit Committee will encourage continuous improvement of, and should foster adherence to, the Corporation's policies, procedures and practices at all levels. The Audit Committee's primary duties and responsibilities are to:

- serve as an independent and objective party to monitor the Corporation's financial reporting and internal control systems and review the Corporation's financial statements;
- review and appraise the performance of the Corporation's external auditors; and
- provide an open avenue of communication among the Corporation's auditors, financial and senior management and the Board of Directors.

Composition

The Audit Committee shall be comprised of three directors as determined by the Board of Directors, the majority of whom shall be free from any relationship that, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, would reasonably interfere with the exercise of his or her independent judgment as a member of the Audit Committee. At least one member of the Audit Committee shall have accounting or related financial management expertise. All members of the Audit Committee that are not financially literate will work towards becoming financially literate to obtain a working familiarity with basic finance and accounting practices. For the purposes of the Audit Committee's Charter, the definition of “financially literate” is the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can presumably be expected to be raised by the Corporation's financial statements. The members of the Audit Committee shall be elected by the Board of Directors at its first meeting following the annual shareholders' meeting.

Meetings

The Audit Committee shall meet frequently as circumstances dictate. As part of its job to foster open communication, the Audit Committee will meet at least annually with the external auditors.

Responsibilities and Duties

To fulfill its responsibilities and duties, the Audit Committee shall:

Documents/Reports Review

1. Review and update this Charter annually.
2. Review the Corporation's financial statements, MD&A and any annual and interim earnings, press releases before the Corporation publicly discloses this information and any reports or other financial information (including quarterly financial statements), which are submitted to any governmental body, or to the public, including any certification, report, opinion, or review rendered by the external auditors.
3. Confirm that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Corporation's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation's financial statements.

External Auditors

1. Review annually, the performance of the external auditors who shall be ultimately accountable to the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee as representatives of the shareholders of the Corporation.
2. Obtain annually, a formal written statement of the external auditors setting forth all relationships between the external auditors and the Corporation, consistent with the Independence Standards Board Standard 1.
3. Review and discuss with the external auditors any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the external auditors.
4. Take, or recommend that the full Board of Directors, take appropriate action to oversee the independence of the external auditors.
5. Recommend to the Board of Directors the selection and compensation and, where applicable, the replacement of the external auditors nominated annually for shareholder approval.
6. At each meeting, consult with the external auditors, without the presence of management, about the quality of the Corporation's accounting principles, internal controls and the completeness and accuracy of the Corporation's financial statements.
7. Review and approve the Corporation's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditors of the Corporation.
8. Review with management and the external auditors the audit plan for the year-end financial statements and intended template for such statements.
9. Review and pre-approve all audit and audit-related services and the fees and other compensation related thereto, and any non-audit services, provided by the Corporation's external auditors. The pre-approval requirement is waived with respect to the provision of non-audit services if:
 - (a) the aggregate amount of all such non-audit services provided to the Corporation constitutes not more than five percent of the total amount of fees paid by the Corporation to its external auditors during the fiscal year in which the non-audit services are provided;
 - (b) such services were not recognized by the Corporation at the time of the engagement to be non-audit services; and
 - (c) such services are promptly brought to the attention of the Audit Committee by the Corporation and approved prior to the completion of the audit by the Audit Committee or by one or more members of the Audit Committee who are members of the Board of Directors to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the Audit Committee. Provided the pre-approval of the non-audit services is presented to the Audit Committee's first scheduled meeting following such approval, such authority may be delegated by the Audit Committee to one or more independent members of the Audit Committee.

Financial Reporting Processes

1. In consultation with the external auditors, review with management the integrity of the Corporation's financial reporting process, both internal and external.
2. Consider the external auditors' judgments about the quality and appropriateness of the Corporation's accounting principles as applied in its financial reporting.
3. Consider and approve, if appropriate, changes to the Corporation's auditing and accounting principles and practices as suggested by the external auditors and management.

4. Review significant judgments made by management in the preparation of the financial statements and the view of the external auditors as to appropriateness of such judgments.
5. Following completion of the annual audit, review separately with management and the external auditors any significant difficulties encountered during the course of the audit, including any restrictions on the scope of work or access to required information.
6. Review any significant disagreement among management and the external auditors in connection with the preparation of the financial statements.
7. Review with the external auditors and management the extent to which changes and improvements in financial or accounting practices have been implemented.
8. Review any complaints or concerns about any questionable accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters.
9. Review certification process.
10. Establish a procedure for the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

Other

Review any related-party transactions.

**APPENDIX “B”
DISSENT RIGHTS**

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
- (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.

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).

One class of shares

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

Idem

(7) The execution or exercise of a proxy does not constitute a written objection for purposes of subsection (6).

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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).

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).

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).

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.

Idem

(16) Every offer made under subsection (15) for shares of the same class or series shall be on the same terms.

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.

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.

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.

Idem

(20) A dissenting shareholder is not required to give security for costs in an application made under subsection (18) or (19).

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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).

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

APPENDIX "C"
PROPOSED ARTICLES

GREATBANKS RESOURCES LTD.
(the "Company")

(a) ARTICLES

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1. INTERPRETATION

1.1 Definitions

In these articles, unless the context otherwise requires:

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

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, and unless the context requires otherwise, apply to these Articles as if the 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 in these Articles, the definition in the *Business Corporations Act* will prevail in relation to the use of the term in these Articles. If there is a conflict between these Articles and the *Business Corporations Act*, the *Business Corporations Act* will prevail

2. SHARES AND SHARE CERTIFICATES

2.1 Authorized Share Structure

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

2.2 Form of Share Certificate

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

2.3 Shareholder Entitled to 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 and delivery of a share certificate or acknowledgment for a share to one of several joint shareholders or to one of the shareholders’ duly authorized agents will be sufficient for delivery to all.

2.4 Delivery by Mail

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

2.5 Replacement of Worn Out or Defaced Share Certificate or Acknowledgement

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

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

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

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

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

2.7 Splitting Share Certificates

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

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

3.2 Commissions and Discounts

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

3.3 Brokerage

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

3.4 Conditions of Issue

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

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

- (a) past services performed for the Company;
- (b) property;
- (c) money; and

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

3.5 Share Purchase Warrants and Rights

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

4. 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 Form of Instrument of Transfer

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

5.3 Transferor Remains Shareholder

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

5.4 Signing of Instrument of Transfer

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

5.5 Enquiry as to Title Not Required

Neither the Company nor any director, officer or agent of the Company is bound to inquire into 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.

5.6 Transfer Fee

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

6. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

6.1 Legal Personal Representative Recognized on Death

In the 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 director 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 OF SHARES

7.1 Company Authorized to Purchase Shares

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

7.2 Purchase When Insolvent

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

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

7.3 Sale and Voting of Purchased Shares

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

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

8. BORROWING POWERS

The Company, if authorized by the directors, may:

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

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

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

9.2 Special Rights and Restrictions

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act* and in particular those provisions relating to the rights of holders of outstanding shares to vote if their rights are prejudiced or interfered with, the Company may by ordinary resolution

or by directors resolutions:

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

9.3 Change of Name

The Company may by directors' resolution or ordinary resolution authorize an alteration of its Notice of Articles in order to change its name.

9.4 Other Alterations

If the *Business Corporations Act* does not specify the type of resolution and these Articles do not specify another type of resolution, the Company may by directors' 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 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 the directors think fit, call a meeting of shareholders.

10.4 Location of Meeting

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

10.5 Notice of Meeting 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 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, twenty-one days;
- (2) otherwise, ten 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, twenty-one days;
- (2) otherwise ten days.

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 date immediately preceding the first date on which the notice is sent or, if no notice is sent, the beginning of the meeting.

10.8 Failure to Give Notice and Waiver of Notice

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

10.9 Notice of Special Business at Meetings of Shareholders

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

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

10.10 Meetings by Telephone or Other Communications Medium

A shareholder may participate in a meeting of the shareholders in person or by telephone, if all shareholders participating in the meeting, whether in person or by telephone or other communications medium, are able to communicate with each other and if all shareholders who wish to participate in the meeting agree to such participation. A shareholder who participates in a meeting in a manner contemplated by this Article 10.10 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,

11 PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

11.1 Special Business

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

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

11.2 Special Majority

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

11.3 Quorum

Subject to the special rights 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 persons who are, or represent by proxy, shareholders holding, in the aggregate, at least five percent 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 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 ½ 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 11.8(2) was adjourned, a quorum is not present within ½ hour from the time set for the holding of the meeting, the person or persons present and being, or representing by proxy, one or more shareholders entitled to attend and vote at the meeting constitute a quorum.

11.9 Chair

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

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

11.10 Selection of Alternate Chair

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

11.11 Adjournments

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

11.12 Notice of Adjourned Meeting

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

11.13 Decision by Show of Hands or Poll

Every motion put to a vote at a meeting of shareholders will be decided on a show of hand 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 11.19, 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 is not entitled to more than one vote by which a chair of a meeting of shareholders is elected.

11.21 Poll not Available in respect of Election of Chair

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

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 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 or a trustee in bankruptcy for a shareholder who is entitled to vote at the meeting.

12.3 Votes by Joint Holders

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

- (1) any one of the joint shareholders may vote at any meeting of shareholders, 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 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 in the central securities register in respect of the share will be counted.

12.4 Legal Personal Representatives as Joint Shareholders

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

12.5 Representative of a Corporate Shareholder

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

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

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

12.6 Proxy Provisions do not Apply to Public Companies

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

12.7 Appointment of Proxy Holders

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

12.8 Alternate Proxy Holders

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

12.9 When Proxy Holder Need Not be Shareholder

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

shareholder may be appointed as a proxy holder if:

- (1) the person appointing the proxy holder is a corporation or a representative of a corporation appointed under Article 12.5;
- (2) the Company has at the time of the meeting for which the proxy holder is to be appointed only one shareholder entitled to vote at the meeting; or
- (3) the shareholders present in person or by proxy at and entitled to vote at the meeting for which the proxy holder is to be appointed, by a resolution on which the proxy holder is not entitled to vote but in respect of which the proxy holder is to be counted in the quorum, permit the proxy holder to attend and vote at the meeting.

12.10 Deposit of Proxy

A proxy for a meeting of shareholders must:

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

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

12.11 Validity of Proxy Vote

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

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

12.12 Form of Proxy

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

[name of the company]
(the "Company")

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

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

Signed [month, day, year]

Signature of shareholder

Name of shareholder – [printed]

12.13 Revocation of Proxy

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

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

12.14 Revocation of Proxy Must be Signed

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

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

12.15 Production of Evidence of Authority to Vote

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

13 DIRECTORS

13.1 First Directors; Number of Directors

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

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

(b) the number of directors set under Article 14.4;

13.2 Change in Number of Directors

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

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

13.3 Directors' Acts Valid Despite Vacancy

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

13.4 Qualifications of Directors

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

13.5 Remuneration of Directors

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

13.6 Reimbursement of Expenses of Directors

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

13.7 Special Remuneration for Directors

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

13.8 Gratuity, Pension or Allowance on Retirement of Director

Unless otherwise determined by ordinary resolution, the directors on behalf of the Company may pay a gratuity or pension or allowance on retirement to any director who 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 premium 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 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 of the directors 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 reelected 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 Article 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 pursuant to 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 ordinary resolution. In that event, the shareholders may elect, or appoint by ordinary resolution, a director to fill the resulting vacancy. If the shareholders do not elect or appoint a director to fill the resulting vacancy contemporaneously with the removal, then the directors may appoint or the shareholders may elect, or appoint by ordinary resolution, a director to fill that vacancy.

14.11 Removal of Director by Directors

The directors may remove any director before the expiration of his or her term of office if the director is convicted

of an indictable offence, or if the director ceases to be qualified to act as a director of a company and does not promptly resign, and the directors may appoint a director to fill the resulting vacancy.

14.12 Nomination of Directors

Subject only to the *Business Corporations Act*, only persons who are nominated in accordance with the following procedures shall be eligible for election as Directors of the Company. Nominations of persons for election to the Board may be made at any annual meeting of shareholders, or at any special meeting of shareholders (but only if the election of Directors is a matter specified in the notice of meeting given by or at the direction of the person calling such special meeting), (a) by or at the direction of the Board or an authorized officer of the Company, including pursuant to a notice of meeting, (b) by or at the direction or request of one or more shareholders pursuant to a proposal made in accordance with the provisions of the Act or a requisition of the shareholders made in accordance with the provisions of the Act or (c) by any person (a “Nominating Shareholder”) (i) who, at the close of business on the date of the giving of the notice provided for below in this §14.12 of this Article 14 and on the record date for notice of such meeting, is entered in the securities register as a holder of one or more shares carrying the right to vote at such meeting or who beneficially owns shares that are entitled to be voted at such meeting and (ii) who complies with the notice procedures set forth below in this §14.12 of this Article 14:

(A) In addition to any other applicable requirements, for a nomination to be made by a Nominating Shareholder, such person must have given (a) timely notice thereof in proper written form to the secretary of the Company at the principal executive offices of the Company in accordance with this §14.12 of this Article 14 and (b) the representation and agreement with respect to each candidate for nomination as required by, and within the time period specified in, §14.12(D) of this Article 14.

(B) To be timely under §14.12(A) of this Article 14, a Nominating Shareholder’s notice to the secretary of the Company must be made (a) in the case of an annual meeting of shareholders, not less than 30 nor more than 65 days prior to the date of the annual meeting of shareholders; provided, however, that in the event that the annual meeting of shareholders is called for a date that is less than 40 days after the date (the “Notice Date”) on which the first public announcement of the date of the annual meeting was made, notice by the Nominating Shareholder may be made not later than the tenth (10th) day following the Notice Date; and (b) in the case of a special meeting (which is not also an annual meeting) of shareholders called for the purpose of electing Directors (whether or not called for other purposes), not later than the fifteenth (15th) day following the day on which the first public announcement of the date of the special meeting of shareholders was made. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Board may, in its sole discretion, waive any requirement in this paragraph (B).

(C) To be in proper written form, a Nominating Shareholder’s notice to the secretary of the Company, under §14.12(A) of this Article 14, must set forth (a) as to each person whom the Nominating Shareholder proposes to nominate for election as a Director (a “Nominee”) (i) the name, age, business address and residence address of the Nominee, (ii) the principal occupation or employment of the Nominee, (iii) the class or series and number of shares in the capital of the Company which are controlled or which are owned beneficially or of record by the Nominee as of the record date for the meeting of shareholders (if such date shall then have been made publicly available and shall have occurred) and as of the date of such notice, (iv) a statement as to whether the Nominee would be “independent” of the Corporation (within the meaning of sections 1.4 and 1.5 of National Instrument 52-110 – Audit Committees of the Canadian Securities Administrators, as such provisions may be amended from time to time) if elected as a Director at such meeting and the reasons and basis for such determination and (v) any other information relating to the Nominee that would be required to be disclosed in a dissident’s proxy circular in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of Directors pursuant to the Act and Applicable Securities Laws; and (b) as to the Nominating Shareholder giving the notice, (i) any information relating to such Nominating Shareholder that would be required to be made in a dissident’s proxy circular in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of Directors pursuant to the Act and Applicable Securities Laws, and (ii) the class or series and number of shares in the capital of the Company which are controlled or which are owned beneficially or of record by the Nominating Shareholder as of the record date for the Meeting of Shareholders (if such date shall then have been made publicly available and shall have occurred) and as of the date of such notice.

(D) To be eligible to be a candidate for election as a Director of the Company and to be duly nominated, a candidate must be nominated in the manner prescribed in this §14.12 of this Article 14 and the candidate for nomination, whether nominated by the Board or otherwise, must have previously delivered to the secretary of the Company at the principal executive offices of the Company, not less than 5 days prior to the date of the Meeting of Shareholders, a written representation and agreement (in form provided by the Company) that such candidate for nomination, if elected as a Director of the Company, will comply with all applicable corporate governance, conflict of interest, confidentiality, share ownership, majority voting and insider trading policies and other policies and guidelines of the Company applicable to Directors and in effect during such person's term in office as a Director (and, if requested by any candidate for nomination, the secretary of the Company shall provide to such candidate for nomination all such policies and guidelines then in effect).

(E) No person shall be eligible for election as a Director of the Company unless nominated in accordance with the provisions of this §14.12 of this Article 14; provided, however, that nothing in this §14.12 of this Article 14 shall be deemed to preclude discussion by a shareholder (as distinct from nominating Directors) at a Meeting of Shareholders of any matter in respect of which it would have been entitled to submit a proposal pursuant to the provisions of the Act. The chair of the meeting shall have the power and duty to determine whether a nomination was made in accordance with the procedures set forth in the foregoing provisions and, if any proposed nomination is not in compliance with such foregoing provisions, to declare that such defective nomination shall be disregarded.

(F) For purposes of this §14.12 of this Article 14:

(a) "Affiliate", when used to indicate a relationship with a person, shall mean a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, such specified person;

(b) "Applicable Securities Laws" means the Securities Act (British Columbia) and the equivalent legislation in the other provinces and in the territories of Canada, as amended from time to time, the rules, regulations and forms made or promulgated under any such statute and the published national instruments, multilateral instruments, policies, bulletins and notices of the securities commissions and similar regulatory authorities of each of the applicable provinces and territories of Canada;

(c) "Associate", when used to indicate a relationship with a specified person, shall mean (i) any corporation or trust of which such person owns beneficially, directly or indirectly, voting securities carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all voting securities of such corporation or trust for the time being outstanding, (ii) any partner of that person, (iii) any trust or estate in which such person has a substantial beneficial interest or as to which such person serves as trustee or in a similar capacity, (iv) a spouse of such specified person, (v) any person of either sex with whom such specified person is living in conjugal relationship outside marriage or (vi) any relative of such specified person or of a person mentioned in clauses (iv) or (v) of this definition if that relative has the same residence as the specified person;

(d) "Derivatives Contract" shall mean a contract between two parties (the "Receiving Party" and the "Counterparty") that is designed to expose the Receiving Party to economic benefits and risks that correspond substantially to the ownership by the Receiving Party of a number of shares in the capital of the Company or securities convertible into such shares specified or referenced in such contract (the number corresponding to such economic benefits and risks, the "Notional Securities"), regardless of whether obligations under such contract are required or permitted to be settled through the delivery of cash, shares in the capital of the Company or securities convertible into such shares or other property, without regard to any short position under the same or any other Derivatives Contract. For the avoidance of doubt, interests in broad-based index options, broad-based index futures and broad-based publicly traded market baskets of stocks approved for trading by the appropriate governmental authority shall not be deemed to be Derivatives Contracts;

(e) “Meeting of Shareholders” shall mean such annual shareholders meeting or special shareholders meeting, whether general or not, at which one or more persons are nominated for election to the Board by a Nominating Shareholder;

(f) “owned beneficially” or “owns beneficially” means, in connection with the ownership of shares in the capital of the Company by a person, (i) any such shares as to which such person or any of such person’s Affiliates or Associates owns at law or in equity, or has the right to acquire or become the owner at law or in equity, where such right is exercisable immediately or after the passage of time and whether or not on condition or the happening of any contingency or the making of any payment, upon the exercise of any conversion right, exchange right or purchase right attaching to any securities, or pursuant to any agreement, arrangement, pledge or understanding whether or not in writing; (ii) any such shares as to which such person or any of such person’s Affiliates or Associates has the right to vote, or the right to direct the voting, where such right is exercisable immediately or after the passage of time and whether or not on condition or the happening of any contingency or the making of any payment, pursuant to any agreement, arrangement, pledge or understanding whether or not in writing; (iii) any such shares which are beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, by a Counterparty (or any of such Counterparty’s Affiliates or Associates) under any Derivatives Contract (without regard to any short or similar position under the same or any other Derivatives Contract) to which such person or any of such person’s Affiliates or Associates is a Receiving Party; provided, however that the number of shares that a person owns beneficially pursuant to this clause (iii) in connection with a particular Derivatives Contract shall not exceed the number of Notional Securities with respect to such Derivatives Contract; provided, further, that the number of securities owned beneficially by each Counterparty (including their respective Affiliates and Associates) under a Derivatives Contract shall for purposes of this clause be deemed to include all securities that are owned beneficially, directly or indirectly, by any other Counterparty (or any of such other Counterparty’s Affiliates or Associates) under any Derivatives Contract to which such first Counterparty (or any of such first Counterparty’s Affiliates or Associates) is a Receiving Party and this proviso shall be applied to successive Counterparties as appropriate; and (iv) any such shares which are owned beneficially within the meaning of this definition by any other person with whom such person is acting jointly or in concert with respect to the Company or any of its securities; and

(g) “public announcement” shall mean disclosure in a press release reported by a national news service in Canada, or in a document publicly filed by the Company or its agents under its profile on the System of Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval at www.sedar.com.

(G) Notice or any delivery given to the secretary of the Company pursuant to this §14.12 of this Article 14 may only be given by personal delivery, facsimile transmission or by email (provided that the secretary of the Company has stipulated an email address for purposes of this notice, at such email address as stipulated from time to time), and shall be deemed to have been given and made only at the time it is served by personal delivery, email (at the address as aforesaid) or sent by facsimile transmission (provided that receipt of confirmation of such transmission has been received) to the secretary at the address of the principal executive offices of the Company; provided that if such delivery or electronic communication is made on a day which is a not a business day or later than 5:00 p.m. (Vancouver time) on a day which is a business day, then such delivery or electronic communication shall be deemed to have been made on the subsequent day that is a business day.

(H) In no event shall any adjournment or postponement of a Meeting of Shareholders or the announcement thereof commence a new time period for the giving of a Nominating Shareholder’s notice as described in §14.12(B) of this Article 14 or the delivery of a representation and agreement as described in §14.12(D) of this Article 14.

15 ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

15.1 Appointment of Alternate Director

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

15.2 Notice of Meetings

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

15.3 Alternate for More than One Director Attending Meetings

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

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

15.4 Consent Resolutions

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

15.5 Alternate Director Not an Agent

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

15.6 Revocation of Appointment of Alternate Director

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

15.7 Ceasing to be an Alternate Director

The appointment of an alternate director ceases when:

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

- (4) the alternate director ceases to be qualified to act as a director; or
- (5) his or her appointor revokes the appointment of the alternate director.

15.8 Remuneration of Expenses of Alternate Director

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

16 POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

16.1 Powers of Management

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

16.2 Appointment of Attorney of Company

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

17 DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST OF DIRECTORS

17.1 Obligation to Account for Profits

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

17.2 Restrictions on Voting by Reason of Interest

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

17.3 Interested Director Counted in Quorum

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

17.4 Disclosure of Conflict of Interest or Property

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

17.5 Director Holding Other Office in the Company

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

17.6 No Disqualification

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

17.7 Professional Services by Director or Officer

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

17.8 Director or Officer in Other Corporations

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

18 PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

18.1 Meetings of Directors

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

18.2 Voting at Meetings

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

18.3 Chair of Meetings

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

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

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

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

18.4 Meetings by Telephone or Other Communications Medium

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

18.5 Calling of Meetings

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

18.6 Notice of Meetings

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

18.7 When Notice not Required

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

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

18.8 Meeting Valid Despite Failure to Give Notice

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

18.9 Waiver of Notice of Meetings

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

18.10 Quorum

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

18.11 Validity of Acts Where Appointment Defective

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

18.12 Consent Resolution in Writing

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

19 EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMITTEES

19.1 Appointment and Powers of Executive Committee

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

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

19.2 Appointment and Powers of Other Committees

The directors may, by resolution:

- (1) appoint one or more committees (other than the executive committee) consisting of the director or directors that they consider appropriate;
- (2) delegate to a committee appointed under paragraph (1) any of the directors' powers, except:
 - (a) the power to fill vacancies in the board of directors;
 - (b) the power to remove a director;

(c) the power to change the membership of, or fill vacancies in, any committee of the directors; and

(d) the power to appoint or remove officers appointed by the directors; and

(3) make any delegation referred to in paragraph (2) subject to the conditions set out in the resolution or any subsequent directors' resolution.

19.3 Obligations of Committees

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

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

19.4 Powers of Board

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

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

19.5 Committee Meetings

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

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

20 OFFICERS

20.1 Directors May Appoint Officers

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

20.2 Functions, Duties and Powers of Officers

The directors may, for each officer:

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

20.3 Qualifications

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

20.4 Remuneration and Terms of Appointment

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

21 INDEMNIFICATION

21.1 Definitions

In this Article 21:

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

21.2 Mandatory Indemnification of Directors and Former Directors

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

21.3 Indemnification of Other Persons

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

21.4 Non-Compliance with *Business Corporations Act*

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

21.5 Company May Purchase Insurance

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

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

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

22 DIVIDENDS

22.1 Payment of Dividends Subject to Special Rights

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

22.2 Declaration of Dividends

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

22.3 No Notice Required

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

22.4 Record Date

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

22.5 Manner of Paying Dividend

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

22.6 Settlement of Difficulties

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

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

22.7 When Dividend Payable

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

22.8 Dividends to be Paid in Accordance with Number of Shares

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

22.9 Receipt by Joint Shareholders

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

22.10 Dividend Bears No Interest

No dividend bears interest against the Company.

22.11 Fractional Dividends

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

22.12 Payment of Dividends

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

22.13 Capitalization of Surplus

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

23 DOCUMENTS, RECORDS AND REPORTS

23.1 Recording of Financial Affairs

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

23.2 Inspection of Accounting Records

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

24 NOTICES

24.1 Method of Giving Notice

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

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

24.2 Deemed Receipt of Mailing

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

24.3 Certificate of Sending

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

24.4 Notice to Joint Shareholders

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

24.5 Notice to Trustees

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

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

25 SEAL

25.1 Who May Attest to Seal

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

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

25.2 Sealing Copies

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

25.3 Mechanical Reproduction of Seal

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

26 PROHIBITIONS

26.1 Definitions

In this Article 26:

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

26.2 Application

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

26.3 Consent Required for Transfer of Shares or Designated Securities

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

Full name and signature of Director

Date of Signing

(Signature of Director)

Sergei Stetsenko
Name of Director



APPENDIX 6A ACKNOWLEDGEMENT – PERSONAL INFORMATION

TSX Venture Exchange Inc. and its affiliates, authorized agents, subsidiaries and divisions, including the TSX Venture Exchange (collectively referred to as “the Exchange”) collect Personal Information in certain Forms that are submitted by the individual and/or by an Issuer or Applicant and use it for the following purposes:

- to conduct background checks,
- to verify the Personal Information that has been provided about each individual,
- to consider the suitability of the individual to act as an officer, director, insider, promoter, investor relations provider or, as applicable, an employee or consultant, of the Issuer or Applicant,
- to consider the eligibility of the Issuer or Applicant to list on the Exchange,
- to provide disclosure to market participants as to the security holdings of directors, officers, other insiders and promoters of the Issuer, or its associates or affiliates,
- to conduct enforcement proceedings, and
- to perform other investigations as required by and to ensure compliance with all applicable rules, policies, rulings and regulations of the Exchange, securities legislation and other legal and regulatory requirements governing the conduct and protection of the public markets in Canada.

As part of this process, the Exchange also collects additional Personal Information from other sources, including but not limited to, securities regulatory authorities in Canada or elsewhere, investigative, law enforcement or self-regulatory organizations, regulations services providers and each of their subsidiaries, affiliates, regulators and authorized agents, to ensure that the purposes set out above can be accomplished.

The Personal Information the Exchange collects may also be disclosed:

- (a) to the agencies and organizations in the preceding paragraph, or as otherwise permitted or required by law, and they may use it in their own investigations for the purposes described above; and
- (b) on the Exchange’s website or through printed materials published by or pursuant to the directions of the Exchange.

The Exchange may from time to time use third parties to process information and/or provide other administrative services. In this regard, the Exchange may

share the information with such third party service providers.