



**MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR**

**AND**

**NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL & SPECIAL MEETING  
OF SHAREHOLDERS OF**

**AURION RESOURCES LTD.**

**TO BE HELD ON JULY 31, 2018**

**Dated: June 26, 2018**



**NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL & SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS**  
**to be held on July 31, 2018 at 2:00 pm Newfoundland Time**  
**at W240, 120 Torbay Road, St. John's, NL A1A 2G8**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General & Special Meeting (the "Meeting") of the shareholders of Aurion Resources Ltd. ("**Aurion**" or the "**Corporation**") will be held in the Corporation's boardroom at Suite W240, 120 Torbay Road, St. John's, Newfoundland A1A 2G8 on Tuesday, July 31, 2018 at 2:00 pm local time to consider resolutions for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the comparative financial statements of the Corporation for the financial year ended December 31, 2017, together with the report of the auditor thereon;
2. To set the number of directors at six (6);
3. To elect directors for the ensuing year;
4. To appoint Davidson & Company LLP as auditor of the Corporation for the ensuing year and to authorize the directors to determine the remuneration to be paid to the auditor;
5. To consider and, if thought fit, to pass with or without variation, a special resolution: (i) approving the continuance of the Corporation (the "**Continuance**") from the Province of Alberta under the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) ("**ABCA**") and into the Province of British Columbia under the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) ("**BCBCA**"); (ii) to adopt new constating documents of the Corporation upon the Continuance; and (iii) to repeal the existing by-laws of the Corporation upon completion of the Continuance;
6. To consider and, if thought fit, pass an ordinary resolution approving the adoption of a new stock option plan, as more particularly described in the Information Circular under the heading "Particulars of Matters to be Acted Upon - Adoption of New Stock Option Plan"; and
7. To transact such other business as may properly be put before the meeting;

The accompanying information circular provides additional information relating to the matters to be dealt with at the Meeting and is deemed to form part of this notice.

Shareholders who are unable to attend the Meeting are requested to complete, sign, date and return the enclosed proxy. A proxy will not be valid unless it is deposited by mail or by fax at the office of Computershare Trust Company of Canada, Proxy Department, 100 University Avenue, 9th Floor, Toronto, ON M5J 2Y1 [Fax: Within North America: 1-866-249-7775, Outside North America: (416) 263-9524] not less than 48 hours (excluding Saturdays and holidays) before the time fixed for the Meeting or an adjournment thereof. Only Shareholders of record on June 26, 2018 are entitled to receive notice of and vote at the Meeting.

DATED at St. John's, Newfoundland this 26<sup>th</sup> day of June 2018

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF  
**AURION RESOURCES LTD.**

/s/ "**Michael Basha**"  
President & Director

# MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR

as at June 26, 2018

## MANAGEMENT SOLICITATION OF PROXIES

This information circular (the “**Circular**”) is provided in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the management of **Aurion Resources Ltd.** (the “**Corporation**”) for use at the Annual General & Special Meeting of the shareholders of the Corporation (the “**Meeting**”) to be held on **July 31, 2018**, at the offices of Aurion Resources Ltd., Suite W240 – 120 Torbay Road, St. John’s, Newfoundland A1A 2G8 on Tuesday, July 31, 2018 at 2:00 pm local time and at any adjournments thereof for the purposes set forth in the enclosed Notice of Annual General & Special Meeting (the “**Notice**”).

The solicitation of proxies will be primarily by mail. Proxies may also be solicited personally by directors, officers and regular employees of the Corporation. The cost of solicitation of proxies will be borne by the Corporation.

**You may opt to receive important shareholder information electronically, including Annual General & Special Meeting materials, by visiting [www.investorcentre.com](http://www.investorcentre.com) and follow these steps:**

- **Click on “sign up for e-Delivery”**
- **Select the Corporation from the drop-down list**
- **Enter your Holder Account Number (found on your proxy form) and postal code (or last name if you reside outside of Canada)**
- **Click Submit**

## APPOINTMENT AND REVOCATION OF PROXIES

The persons named in the accompanying form of proxy (the “**Proxy**”) are officers of the Corporation. **A registered shareholder has the right to appoint a person (who need not be a shareholder) other than the persons named as the proxy of the shareholder and may exercise this right either by inserting that person’s name in the blank space provided in the Proxy and striking out the other names or by completing another proper form of proxy.** To be effective, Proxies must be deposited at the office of the Corporation’s registrar and transfer agent, Computershare Trust Company of Canada, 100 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2Y1, not less than 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) before the time of the Meeting or adjournment thereof.

Proxies given by registered shareholders for use at the Meeting may be revoked at any time before their use. In addition to revocation in any other manner permitted by law, a Proxy may be revoked by depositing an instrument in writing signed by the registered shareholder, or by the registered shareholder’s attorney duly authorized in writing, at the registered office of the Corporation, Suite W240, 120 Torbay Road, St. John’s, Newfoundland A1A 2G8 on or before the last business day preceding the day of the Meeting, or any adjournment thereof, or with the chair of the Meeting on the day of the Meeting, or any adjournment thereof.

## BENEFICIAL SHAREHOLDERS

The information set forth in this section is of significant importance to many shareholders, as many shareholders do not hold their Shares (as defined herein) in their own name. Shareholders holding their Shares through banks, trust companies, securities dealers or brokers, trustees or administrators of RRSPs, RRIFs, RESPs and similar plans or other persons (any one of which is herein referred to as an “Intermediary”) or otherwise not in their own name (such shareholders herein referred to as “Beneficial Shareholders”) should note that only proxies deposited by shareholders appearing on the records maintained by the Corporation’s transfer agent as registered shareholders will be recognized and allowed to vote at the Meeting. If a shareholder’s Shares are listed in an account statement provided to the shareholder by a broker, in all likelihood those Shares are not registered in the shareholder’s name and that shareholder is a Beneficial Shareholder. Such Shares are most likely registered in the name of the shareholder’s broker or an agent of that broker. In Canada the vast majority of such Shares are registered under the name of CDS & Co., the registration name for The Canadian Depository for Securities, which acts as nominee for many Canadian brokerage firms. Shares held by brokers (or their agents or nominees) on behalf of a broker’s client can only be voted at the Meeting at the direction of the Beneficial Shareholder. Without specific instructions, brokers and their agents and nominees are prohibited from voting Shares for the broker’s clients. Therefore, each Beneficial Shareholder should ensure that voting instructions are communicated to the appropriate party well in advance of the Meeting.

Regulatory policies require Intermediaries to seek voting instructions from Beneficial Shareholders in advance of shareholder meetings. Beneficial Shareholders have the option of not objecting to their Intermediary disclosing certain ownership information about themselves to the Corporation (such Beneficial Shareholders are designated as non-objecting beneficial owners, or "NOBOs") or objecting to their Intermediary disclosing ownership information about themselves to the Corporation (such Beneficial Shareholders are designated as objecting beneficial owners, or "OBOs").

In accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 54-101 Communication with Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer, the Corporation has elected to send the notice of meeting, this Information Circular and a request for voting instructions (a "VIF"), instead of a proxy (the notice of Meeting, Information Circular and VIF or proxy are collectively referred to as the "Meeting Materials") indirectly through Intermediaries to the NOBOs and OBOs. The management of the Corporation does not intend to pay for Intermediaries to forward the Meeting Materials to OBOs. OBOs will not receive the Meeting Materials unless their Intermediaries assume the cost of delivery.

Meeting Materials sent to Beneficial Shareholders are accompanied by a VIF, instead of a proxy. By returning the VIF in accordance with the instructions noted on it, a Beneficial Shareholder is able to instruct the Intermediary (or other registered shareholder) how to vote the Beneficial Shareholder's Shares on the Beneficial Shareholder's behalf. For this to occur, it is important that the VIF be completed and returned in accordance with the specific instructions noted on the VIF.

The majority of Intermediaries now delegate responsibility for obtaining instructions from Beneficial Shareholders to Broadridge Investor Communication Solutions ("**Broadridge**") in Canada. Broadridge typically prepares a machine-readable VIF, mails these VIFs to Beneficial Shareholders and asks Beneficial Shareholders to return the VIFs to Broadridge, usually by way of mail, the Internet or telephone. Broadridge then tabulates the results of all instructions received and provides appropriate instructions respecting the voting of Shares to be represented at the Meeting by proxies for which Broadridge has solicited voting instructions. A Beneficial Shareholder who receives a Broadridge VIF cannot use that form to vote Shares directly at the Meeting. The VIF must be returned to Broadridge (or instructions respecting the voting of Shares must otherwise be communicated to Broadridge) well in advance of the Meeting in order to have the Shares voted. If you have any questions respecting the voting of Shares held through an Intermediary, please contact that Intermediary for assistance.

The purpose of this procedure is to permit Beneficial Shareholders to direct the voting of the Shares which they beneficially own. A Beneficial Shareholder receiving a VIF cannot use that form to vote Shares directly at the Meeting – Beneficial Shareholders should carefully follow the instructions set out in the VIF including those regarding when and where the VIF is to be delivered. Should a Beneficial Shareholder who receives a VIF wish to attend the Meeting or have someone else attend on their behalf, the Beneficial Shareholder may request a legal proxy as set forth in the VIF, which will grant the Beneficial Shareholder or their nominee the right to attend and vote at the Meeting.

All references to shareholders in this Information Circular and the accompanying instrument of proxy and notice of Meeting are to registered shareholders unless specifically stated otherwise.

### **Voting and Discretion of Proxies**

The common shares (the "**Shares**") of the Corporation represented by the Proxies solicited by management of the Corporation pursuant to this Circular will be voted or withheld from voting in accordance with the directions contained therein. **If no directions are given, the Shares will be voted FOR the fixing of the number of directors at six (6), FOR the election of management's nominees as directors of the Corporation, FOR the appointment of management's nominee as auditors of the Corporation and authorizing the directors to fix their remuneration, FOR the approval of the stock option plan and FOR the continuance into British Columbia. The Proxy confers discretionary authority on the persons named therein in respect of amendments or variations to the matters referred to in the Notice and in respect of other matters that may properly come before the Meeting, or any adjournment thereof.**

As at the date of this Circular, management knows of no such amendments or variations or other matters that may properly come before the Meeting but, if any such amendments, variations or other matters are properly brought before the Meeting, the persons named in the Proxies will vote thereon in accordance with their best judgment.

## INTEREST OF CERTAIN PERSONS IN MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON

Except as disclosed herein, the Corporation is not aware of any material interest, direct or indirect, by way of beneficial ownership of securities or otherwise, of each of the following persons in any matter to be acted upon at the Meeting other than the election of directors or the appointment of auditors:

- (a) each person who has been a director or executive officer of the Corporation at any time since the beginning of the Corporation's last financial year;
  - (b) each proposed nominee for election as a director of the Corporation; and
- each associate or affiliate of any of the foregoing.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2017, together with the auditor's report on those statements and Management Discussion and Analysis, will be presented to the shareholders at the Meeting.

## VOTING SECURITIES, RECORD DATE AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF VOTING SECURITIES

The authorized capital of the Corporation consists of an unlimited number of Shares without par value. As at the date of this Circular, 69,173,708 Shares are issued and outstanding. Each Share of the Corporation carries the right to one vote, and all Shares may be voted at the Meeting.

The record date for the determination of shareholders entitled to receive notice of and vote at the Meeting has been fixed as June 26, 2018. Except as may be otherwise indicated herein and in the Notice, the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast at the Meeting is required for approval of each matter set forth in this Circular.

To the knowledge of the directors and senior officers of the Corporation, the following persons or companies beneficially own, or control or direct, directly or indirectly, Shares carrying 10% or more of the voting rights attached to all outstanding Shares of the Corporation.

Name of Shareholder	Number of Shares	Percentage of Issued & Outstanding
Lotan Holdings Inc.	7,090,800	10.25% <sup>(2)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Based on 69,173,708 Shares issued and outstanding as at the date of this Circular.

## SETTING NUMBER OF DIRECTORS

At the Meeting, Shareholders will be asked to pass an ordinary resolution to set the number of directors of the Corporation for the ensuing year at six. The number of directors will be approved if the affirmative vote of at least a majority of Shares present or represented by proxy at the Meeting and entitled to vote thereat are voted in favour of setting the number of directors at six.

## ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The board of directors ("**Board**") of the Corporation is elected annually and holds office until the next Annual General Meeting of the shareholders or until their successors are elected. The management of the Corporation proposes to nominate the persons listed below (the "**Proposed Nominees**") for election as directors of the Corporation to serve until their successors are elected or appointed. In the absence of instructions to the contrary, proxies given pursuant to the solicitation by the management of the Corporation will be voted for the Proposed Nominees in this Circular.

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 MANAGEMENT TO VOTE THE PROXY FOR THE ELECTION OF ANY OTHER PERSON OR PERSONS AS DIRECTORS.

The following table sets out the names of the Proposed Nominees for election as a director, the province or state and country in which ordinarily resident, the period or periods during which each has served as a director, positions held in the Corporation, their present principal occupations and number of shares of the Corporation or shares of any of its subsidiaries beneficially owned by each, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly as at the date hereof.

Name, Positions with the Corporation, Province/State and Country of Resident	Principal Occupation and, IF NOT at Present an ELECTED Director, Occupation During the Past Five Years	Period From Which Nominee Has Been Director	Number of Shares Beneficially Owned <sup>(3)</sup>
Michael Basha President & CEO Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada	President & CEO of the Corporation since October 2008.	May 15/08	2,541,071
David Lotan <sup>2</sup> Director & Non-Exec. Chair Ontario, Canada	President of Lotan Holdings Inc., a private investment company focused on natural resource opportunities.	April 20/17	7,090,800 <sup>4</sup>
Dennis Clarke <sup>1, 2</sup> Director Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada	Barrister & Solicitor; Partner, Goodland Buckingham.	Nov. 15/12	100,000
Richard Graham <sup>1</sup> , Director British Columbia, Canada	Manager of Corporate Development of Earlston Investment Corp, a private management and investment company.	Apr. 6/06	131,525
David Loveys <sup>1</sup> , Director Newfoundland & Labrador, Canada	President, D.R. Loveys & Associates Inc. VP Finance & CFO of Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc. from 2005 to December 2015.	June 30/10	115,400
Matti Talikka <sup>1,2</sup> , Director Uusimaa, Finland	Director Geometallurgy & Project Evaluation, Outotec Oy	Jan. 15/15	12,000

<sup>(1)</sup> Member of the Audit Committee (the "**Audit Committee**") of the Corporation.

<sup>(2)</sup> Member of the Compensation & Corporate Governance Committee (the "**CGC Committee**") of the Corporation.

<sup>(3)</sup> Shares beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or over which control or direction is exercised, as at June 26, 2018, based upon information furnished to the Corporation by individual Directors. Unless otherwise indicated, such Shares are held directly.

<sup>(4)</sup> All 7,090,800 Shares of the Corporation are owned by Lotan Holdings Inc., a private company wholly owned by Mr. Lotan.

### Advance Notice Policy

Effective June 13, 2013, the Board adopted an advance notice policy (the "**Advance Notice Policy**") for the purpose of providing shareholders, directors and management of the Corporation with a clear framework for nominating directors of the Corporation in connection with any annual or special meeting of shareholders. The shareholders approved the Advance Notice Policy at the annual meeting held on July 23, 2013.

The purpose of the Advance Notice Policy is to (i) ensure that all shareholders receive adequate notice of director nominations and sufficient time and information with respect to all nominees to make appropriate deliberations and register an informed vote; and (ii) facilitate an orderly and efficient process for annual or, where the need arises, special meetings of shareholders of the Corporation. The Advance Notice Policy fixes a deadline by which holders of record of Shares must submit director nominations to the Corporation prior to any annual or special meeting of shareholders and sets forth the information that a shareholder must include in a written notice to the Corporation for any director nominee to be eligible for election at such annual or special meeting of shareholders. A copy of the Advance Notice Policy may be obtained by contacting the Corporation.

### Corporate Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

No proposed director:

- (a) is, as at the date of the Circular, or has been, within 10 years before the date of the Circular, a director, chief executive officer ("**CEO**") or chief financial officer ("**CFO**") of any company (including the Corporation) that:
- (i) was the subject, while the proposed director was acting in the capacity as director, CEO or CFO of such company, of a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; or

- (ii) was subject to a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued after the proposed director ceased to be a director, CEO or CFO but which resulted from an event that occurred while the proposed director was acting in the capacity as director, CEO or CFO of such company; or
- (b) is, as at the date of this Circular, or has been within 10 years before the date of the Circular, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Corporation) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or
- (c) has, within the 10 years before the date of this Circular, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the proposed director; or
- (d) has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or
- (e) has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable securityholder in deciding whether to vote for a proposed director.

## **STATEMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**

### **General**

For the purpose of this Circular:

**"Compensation securities"** includes stock options, convertible securities, exchangeable securities and similar instruments including stock appreciation rights, deferred share units and restricted stock units granted or issued by the Corporation or one of its subsidiaries for services provided or to be provided, directly or indirectly to the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries; and

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

- (a) each individual who served as CEO of the Corporation, or who performed functions similar to a CEO, during any part of the most recently completed financial year,
- (b) each individual who served as CFO of the Corporation, or who performed functions similar to a CFO, during any part of the most recently completed financial year,
- (c) the most highly compensated executive officer of the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries other than individuals identified in paragraphs (a) and (b) at the end of the most recently completed financial year whose total compensation was more than \$150,000, as determined in accordance with subsection 1.3(5) of Form 51-102F6V, for that financial year, and
- (d) each individual who would be an NEO under paragraph (c) but for the fact that the individual was neither an executive officer of the Corporation or its subsidiaries, nor acting in a similar capacity, at the end of that financial year.

## Director and Named Executive Officer Compensation, Excluding Compensation Securities

The following table sets out details of all payments, grants, awards, gifts and benefits paid or awarded to each director and NEO in two most recently completed financial years ended December 31, 2017:

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 (\$)
Michael Basha <sup>1</sup> President, CEO & Director	2017	170,000	220,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	390,000
	2016	133,333	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	133,333
David Loveys <sup>2,3</sup> CFO & Director	2017	22,575	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	22,575
	2016	25,050	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	25,050
David Lotan Non-Exec. Chair & Director	2017	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dennis Clarke Director	2017	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Richard Graham Director	2017	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Matti Talikka Director	2017	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

- (1) Effective January 1, 2018, under the terms of his employment agreement, Mr. Basha receives an annual salary of \$200,000 for his role as CEO.
- (2) Paid to D.R. Loveys & Associates, Inc., a company wholly owned by David Loveys, for his role as CFO.
- (3) Mr. Loveys resigned as Chief Financial Officer on January 19, 2018.

## Stock Options and Other Compensation Securities

The following table sets out all compensation securities granted or issued to each director and NEO by the Corporation or any subsidiary thereof in the financial year ended December 31, 2017 for services provided, to be provided, directly or indirectly, to the Corporation or any subsidiary thereof:

Name and position	Type of compensation security <sup>(1)</sup>	Number of compensation securities, number of underlying securities, and % of class	Date of issue or grant	Issue, conversion or exercise price (\$)	Closing price of security or underlying security on date of grant (\$)	Closing price of security or underlying security at year end (\$)	Expiry date
Michael Basha <sup>2</sup> President, CEO & Director	Stock Options	150,000	Apr. 12/17	1.75	1.73	2.17	Apr. 12/22
David Loveys <sup>3</sup> CFO & Director	Stock Options	75,000	Apr. 12/17	1.75	1.73	2.17	Apr. 12/22
David Lotan <sup>4</sup> Director	Stock Options	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dennis Clarke <sup>5</sup> Director	Stock Options	75,000	Apr. 12/17	1.75	1.73	2.17	Apr. 12/22
Richard Graham <sup>6</sup> Director	Stock Options	75,000	Apr. 12/17	1.75	1.73	2.17	Apr. 12/22
Matti Talikka <sup>7</sup> Director	Stock Options	75,000	Apr. 12/17	1.75	1.73	2.17	Apr. 12/22

- (1) Each stock option entitles the holder to one Share upon exercise or release. For further information, see "Stock Option Plans and Other Incentive Plans" below.
- (2) Michael Basha held a total of 800,000 stock options as at December 31, 2017.

- (3) David Loveys held a total of 540,000 stock options as at December 31, 2017. Mr. Loveys resigned as Chief Financial Officer on January 19, 2018
- (4) David Lotan held nil stock options as at December 31, 2017.
- (5) Dennis Clarke held a total of 325,000 stock options as at December 31, 2017.
- (6) Richard Graham held a total of 325,000 stock options as at December 31, 2017.
- (7) Matti Talikka held a total of 325,000 stock options as at December 31, 2017.

Exercise of Compensation Securities by Directors and NEOs							
Name and position	Type of compensation security	Number of underlying securities exercised	Exercise price per security (\$)	Date of exercise	Closing price per security on date of exercise (\$)	Difference between exercise price & closing price on date of exercise (\$)	Total value on exercise date (\$)
Dennis Clarke, Director	Stock Options	100,000	0.10	Apr. 3/17	1.70	1.60	163,000 <sup>1</sup>
Richard Graham, Director	Stock Options	100,000	0.10	Apr. 3/17	1.70	1.60	163,000 <sup>1</sup>
David Loveys, CFO & Director	Stock Options	100,000 25,000	0.10 0.25	Apr. 3/17 Apr. 3/17	1.70	1.60	163,000 <sup>1</sup> 40,750
Matti Talikka, Director	Stock Options	100,000	0.10	Apr. 3/17	1.70	1.60	163,000 <sup>1</sup>

- (1) Pursuant to a cashless exercise facilitated through Richardson GMP on April 3, 2017, the total value on the exercise on exercise was \$1.63 per Share.

### Stock Option Plans and Other Incentive Plans

The Corporation's Stock Option Plan dated for reference June 25, 2015 (the "**Current Plan**") is a "rolling" stock option plan, whereby the aggregate number of Shares reserved for issuance, together with any other Shares reserved for issuance under any other plan or agreement of the Corporation, shall not exceed ten (10%) percent of the total number of issued Shares (calculated on a non-diluted basis) at the time an option is granted. The Current Plan provides that the Board may, from time to time, in its discretion, grant to directors, officers, employees, consultants and other personnel of the Corporation and its subsidiaries or affiliates, options to purchase Shares.

The Current Plan has been established to provide incentive to qualified parties to increase their proprietary interest in the Corporation and thereby encourage their continuing association with the Corporation. The Current Plan is administered by the directors of the Corporation. All options expire on a date not later than ten years after the date of grant of such option. There are currently options to purchase 11,590,000 Shares outstanding under the Current Plan and all current outstanding options expire within 5 years of the date of grant.

The Board proposes to implement a new "rolling" stock option, subject to shareholder and regulatory approval, to allow for the purchase of shares issuable in connection with stock options granted under the new stock option plan to equal 10% of the Corporation's issued and outstanding Shares at any given time. For additional information pertaining to the new stock option plan, see the section of this Circular entitled "Particulars of Matters to be Acted Upon - Adoption of New Stock Option Plan".

### Employment, Consulting and Management Agreements

Other than as described below, the Corporation is not party to any formal, written employment, consulting or management agreements with any NEO or director.

On December 1, 2016, the Corporation entered into an Amended and Restated Employment Agreement ("**Employment Agreement**") with Michael Basha whereby the Corporation agreed to retain Mr. Basha as President and Chief Executive Officer. The Employment Agreement provides that the Corporation may terminate the Employment Agreement at any time without just cause by paying Mr. Basha a lump sum fee equivalent to two years' compensation, by awarding Mr. Basha a pro-rated Bonus to reflect service up to the date of termination and by allowing stock options granted to Mr. Basha to continue to vest for a period of two years (the Settlement Amount"). In the event that Mr. Basha is terminated or terminates the agreement within one year of a change of control of the Corporation, he will be entitled to the Settlement Amount. For the purposes of the Employment Agreement, change of control is deemed to have occurred when: (a) a person becomes a "control person" (as defined in the Securities Act (Newfoundland and Labrador), (b) a majority of the Directors elected at any annual or special meeting of shareholders of the Corporation are not individuals nominated by the Corporation's then-incumbent board of directors, (c) the

Corporation sells, transfers, leases or otherwise disposes of all or substantially all of its assets, (d) any person or group of persons acquires the ability, directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of the Corporation. At December 31, 2017, termination of the employment agreement with Mr. Basha without just cause, would result in a liability to the Corporation of \$340,000.

## **Oversight and Description of Director and Named Executive Officer Compensation**

### ***Compensation of Directors***

Compensation of directors is recommended by the Compensation & Corporate Governance Committee (the "CGC Committee") to the board of directors. As of December 31, 2017, non-executive directors did not receive fees. Long term incentives (stock options) are granted from time to time, based on an existing complement of long term incentives, corporate performance and to be competitive with other companies of similar size and scope.

### ***Compensation of Named Executive Officers***

The Corporation's compensation philosophy for Named Executive Officers follows three underlying principles:

- (a) to provide compensation packages that encourage and motivate performance;
- (b) to be competitive with other companies of similar size and scope of operations so as to attract and retain talented executives; and
- (c) to align the interests of its executive officers with the long-term interests of the Corporation and its shareholders through stock related programs.

When determining compensation policies and individual compensation levels for the Corporation's executive officers, the Corporation takes into consideration a variety of factors including management's understanding of the amount of compensation generally paid by similarly situated companies to their executives with similar roles and responsibilities; each executive officer's individual performance during the fiscal year; each executive officer's experience, skills and level of responsibility; the executive's historical compensation and performance within the Corporation; and existing market standards within the mining industry. Management presents its recommendations to the Board of Directors.

### ***Elements of NEO Compensation***

#### **Compensation Mix**

In keeping with the Corporation's philosophy to link executive compensation to corporate performance and to motivate executives to achieve exceptional levels of performance, the Corporation has adopted a model that includes both base salary and "at-risk" compensation comprised of participation in the Corporation's Long-Term Incentive Plan (stock options), as described below.

#### **Base Salary**

Mr. Basha received a base salary of \$133,300 in 2016 and \$170,000 in 2017. This was increased to \$200,000 annually effective January 1, 2018.

Mr. Loveys, the Corporation's Chief Financial Officer from February 1, 2010 to January 19, 2018, was remunerated on the basis of \$75.00 per hour for services rendered.

Directors are also eligible to receive a rate for consulting services when requested by the Corporation to provide services not normally considered to be within the scope of Directors' duties. The Board considers that this is appropriate for the Corporation's current stage of development. Base salaries are reviewed annually to ensure they reflect each respective executive's performance and experience in fulfilling his or her role and to ensure executive retention.

#### **Long Term Incentive Plan (Stock Options)**

Long term incentives are performance-based grants of stock options. The awards are intended to align executive interests with those of shareholders by tying compensation to share performance and to assist in retention through vesting provisions. Grants of stock options are based on:

- (a) the executive's performance;
- (b) the executive's level of responsibility within the Corporation;
- (c) the number and exercise price of options previously issued to the executive; and
- (d) the overall aggregate total compensation package provided to the executive.

The value of any long-term options allocated is determined using the Black-Scholes model.

Management makes recommendations to the CGC Committee and the Board concerning the Corporation's Long-Term Incentive Plan based on the above criteria. Options are typically granted on an annual basis in connection with the review of executives' compensation packages. Options may also be granted to executives upon hire or promotion and as special recognition for extraordinary performance.

The Corporation's Board of Directors considers previous grants of options and the overall number of options that are outstanding relative to the number of outstanding Shares in determining whether to make any new grants of options and the size and terms of any such grants, as well as the level of effort, time, responsibility, ability, experience, and level of commitment of the director, officer, employee, or consultant in determining the level of incentive stock option compensation.

### **Benefits and Perquisites**

The Corporation's NEOs do not receive any benefits or perquisites. For additional details, see "Description of the Long-Term Incentive Plan" below.

### **Material Terms of NEO Agreements**

*Michael Basha, President & Chief Executive Officer*

Mr. Basha was appointed President and CEO under an employment agreement dated December 1, 2016 (the "**Employment Agreement**"), and receives annual compensation of \$200,000, and a bonus to be recommended by the CGC Committee and approved by the Board.

### **Termination and Change of Control Benefits**

The Employment Agreement provides for the following payments if there is termination without cause:

- a) the Executive's full compensation to the termination date, including expenses and any other amounts owing to the Executive;
- b) a cash payment equal to two years' compensation;
- c) two times the average annual bonus earned by the Consultant;
- d) options, whether vested or unvested, will remain exercisable until the earlier of their expiration date or two years from the termination date.

If the Consultant resigns or is terminated within 12 months after a change of control, he will receive, in addition to any other payments he is entitled to, a lump sum cash payment equal to two times his base compensation and two times the average annual bonuses paid for the prior three years. Further, all of the Executive's unvested stock options will be deemed to have vested and all unexercised stock options will remain exercisable until the earlier of ninety days following the date of such termination and the expiry date of such options.

The Chief Executive Officer's compensation includes base compensation, bonuses and long-term equity incentives. The Board approves the Chief Executive Officer's compensation. The Chief Executive Officer currently receives base salary compensation and bonuses. The Board considers that this is appropriate for the Corporation's current stage of development. The Board has taken into consideration the Corporation's understanding of the range of salaries paid to other chief executive officers in the mining industry, as described above under the heading "Compensation Discussion and Analysis". In setting the salary and long-term incentives for the Chief Executive Officer, the Board evaluates the performance of the Chief Executive Officer in light of his impact on the achievement of the Corporation's goals and objectives.

*David Loveys, Chief Financial Officer*

Mr. Loveys was appointed CFO on February 1, 2010 and was paid a fee of \$75 per hour. This agreement had no change of control provisions. Mr. Loveys resigned as CFO on January 19, 2018.

### **Compensation & Corporate Governance Committee**

The Corporation has a CGC Committee consisting of David Lotan, Dennis Clarke and Matti Talikka. Messrs. Clarke and Talikka are "independent directors" as defined under applicable Canadian securities laws.

### **Pension Plan Benefits**

The Corporation does not have a pension plan that provides for payments or benefits to the Named Executive Officers at, following, or in connection with retirement.

## SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN

The following table sets out, as of the end of the most recently completed financial year, all required information with respect to the Corporation's current Plan, being the Corporation's only equity compensation plan in effect:

### Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (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 securityholders	4,825,000	\$0.86	2,092,371
Equity compensation plans not approved by securityholders	Nil	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,825,000</b>	<b>\$0.86</b>	<b>2,092,371</b>

## STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

National Instrument 58-101, *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices*, ("**NI 58-101**") of the Canadian Securities Administrators requires each reporting issuer to disclose its corporate governance practices on an annual basis.

Set out below is a description of the Corporation's approach to corporate governance.

### Board of Directors

NI 58-101 defines "independence" with reference to the definition of independence contained in National Instrument 52-110-Audit Committees ("**NI 52-110**"). A director is independent if he has no direct or indirect material relationship to the Corporation. A "material relationship" is a relationship which could, in the view of the Board, be reasonably expected to interfere with the exercise of the director's independent judgment. Certain types of relationships are by their nature considered to be material relationships and are specified in Section 1.4 of NI 52-110.

As of June 26, 2018, the Board consisted of six (6) directors: Michael Basha, President & CEO, David Lotan, Non-Executive Chair, Dennis Clarke, Richard Graham, David Loveys and Matti Talikka. Of the current Board the following members are independent: Dennis Clarke, Richard Graham and Matti Talikka. The following members are not independent: Michael Basha, David Lotan and David Loveys.

### Other Directorships

The following directors of the Corporation hold directorships in other reporting issuers as set out below:

Name of Director	Name of Other Reporting Issuer
Michael Basha	Rhyolite Resources Ltd.
Richard Graham	Norwick Capital Corp. Quendale Capital Corp. Rhyolite Resources Ltd.
David Loveys	Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc.

### Orientation and Continuing Education

The Corporation does not provide a formal orientation and education program for new directors; however, any new directors will be given the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the Corporation, the current directors and members of management. Directors are also encouraged and given the opportunity for continuing education.

## **Ethical Business Conduct**

The Board has adopted a formal written Code of Business Conduct. The Code of Business Conduct allows the Board to monitor, on an ongoing basis, the activities of management and to ensure that the highest standard of ethical conduct is maintained.

## **Nomination of Directors**

The Board selects new nominees to the Board, although a formal process has not been adopted. The nominees are generally the result of recruitment efforts by the Board members, including both formal and informal discussions among Board members and the President and CEO. The Board monitors, but does not formally assess, the performance of individual Board members or committee members or their contributions.

## **Other Board Committees**

The Corporation has an Audit Committee (please refer to the "Audit Committee" section) and a Compensation & Corporate Governance Committee.

## **Assessments**

The Board relies on experts such as financial advisors and external legal counsel and forms special committees on an ad hoc basis as necessary. Based on the Corporation's size, its stage of development and the limited number of individuals on the Board, the Board considers an external formal assessment process to be inappropriate at this time. The entire Board is responsible for selecting new directors and assessing current directors. A proposed director's credentials are reviewed in advance of a Board meeting by one or more members of the Board prior to the proposed director's nomination and in camera sessions are available at every Board meeting.

## **AUDIT COMMITTEE AND RELATIONSHIP WITH AUDITORS**

The Audit Committee is a standing committee of the Board, the primary function of which is to assist the Board in fulfilling its financial oversight responsibilities, which will include monitoring the quality and integrity of the Corporation's financial statements and the independence and performance of the Corporation's external auditor, acting as a liaison between the Board and the Corporation's external auditor, reviewing the financial information that will be publicly disclosed and reviewing all audit processes and the systems of internal controls management and the Board have established. NI 52-110 requires the Corporation, as a venture issuer, to disclose annually in its information circular certain information concerning the constitution of its audit committee and its relationship with its independent auditor.

### **The Audit Committee's Charter**

The Board has adopted an Audit Committee Charter, which sets out the Audit Committee's mandate, organization, powers and responsibilities. The full text of the Audit Committee Charter is attached as Schedule "A" to this Circular.

## Composition of the Audit Committee

The following are members of the Audit Committee as at June 26, 2018:

	Independent <sup>(1)</sup>	Financially Literate <sup>(2)</sup>	Relevant Education and Experience
Richard Graham, Chair	Y	Y	Manager for Corporate development of Earlston Investment Corp., a private management and investment company. Extensive experience as a director/officer of numerous publicly traded companies. Audit committee member of other publicly traded companies.
Dennis Clarke	Y	Y	Barrister & Solicitor specializing in corporate law. Partner with Goodland Buckingham.
David Loveys	N <sup>(3)</sup>	Y	CPA/CA, former CFO of the Company. President of D. R. Loveys & Associates Inc. a financial consulting firm. Extensive experience as a director and officer of publicly traded mineral exploration companies.
Matti Talikka	Y	Y	Director Geometallurgy & Project Evaluation, Outotec Oy; previously worked for Dragon Mining Limited (2007 – 2015) and held several roles including General Manager, Exploration.

(1) A member of the Audit Committee is independent if he has no direct or indirect 'material relationship' with the Corporation. A material relationship is a relationship which could, in the view of the Board, reasonably interfere with the exercise of a member's independent judgment. An executive officer of the Corporation, such as the CEO, is deemed to have a material relationship with the Corporation.

(2) A member of the Audit Committee is financially literate if he has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation's financial statements

(3) David Loveys is the former CFO of the Corporation.

## Relevant Education and Experience

Each audit committee member has gained financial literacy through their years of experience serving as directors of several mining and mineral exploration companies as financial industry executives and serving on numerous other audit committees. In these positions, each member would be responsible for receiving financial information relating to their company and obtaining an understanding of the balance sheet, income statement and statement of cash flows and how these statements are integral in assessing the financial position of the Corporation and its operating results. Each member has significant understanding of the mineral exploration business which the Corporation engages in and has an appreciation for the relevant accounting principles for that business.

## Audit Committee Oversight

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

## Reliance on Certain Exemptions

Since the commencement of the Corporation's most recently completed financial year, the Corporation has not relied on the exemptions in Sections 2.4, 6.1.1(4), 6.1.1(5), or 6.1.1(6) or Part 8 of NI 52-110. Section 2.4 (De Minimis Non-audit Services) provides an exemption from the requirement that the Audit Committee must pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided by the auditor, where the total amount of fees related to the non-audit services are not expected to exceed 5% of the total fees payable to the auditor in the financial year in which the non-audit services were provided. Sections 6.1.1(4) (Circumstance Affecting the Business or Operations of the

Venture Issuer), 6.1.1(5) (Events Outside Control of Member) and 6.1.1(6) (Death, Incapacity or Resignation) provide exemptions from the requirement that a majority of the members of the Corporation's Audit Committee must not be executive officers, employees or control persons of the Corporation or of an affiliate of the Corporation. Part 8 (Exemptions) permits a company to apply to a securities regulatory authority or regulator for an exemption from the requirements of NI 52-110 in whole or in part.

### **Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures**

The Committee has adopted specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services as described under the heading "External Auditors Service Fees (By Category)".

### **External Auditor Service Fees (By Category)**

The table below sets out all fees billed by the Corporation's external auditor in each of the last two fiscal years. In the table "Audit Fees" are fees billed by the Corporation's external auditor for services provided in auditing the Corporation's financial statements for the fiscal year. "Audit-Related Fees" are fees not included in Audit Fees that are billed by the auditor for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Corporation's financial statements. "Tax Fees" are fees billed by the Corporation's external auditors for professional services rendered for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. "All Other Fees" are fees billed by the external auditor for products and services not included in the foregoing categories:

<b>Financial Year Ended</b>	<b>Audit Fees</b>	<b>Audit-Related Fees</b>	<b>Tax Fees</b>	<b>All Other Fees</b>
December 31, 2017	\$34,680	Nil	Nil	Nil
December 31, 2016	\$30,100	Nil	\$3,940	Nil

### **INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS AND SENIOR OFFICERS**

As at December 31, 2017 there was no indebtedness outstanding with any current or former Director, executive officer or employee of the Corporation or its subsidiaries which is owing to the Corporation or its subsidiaries, or which is owing to another entity which indebtedness is the subject of a guarantee, support agreement, letter of credit or other similar arrangement or understanding provided by the Corporation or its subsidiaries, entered into in connection with a purchase of securities or otherwise.

No individual who is, or at any time during the most recently completed financial year was, a Director or executive officer of the Corporation, no proposed nominee for election as a Director of the Corporation and no associate of such persons:

- (i) is or at any time since the beginning of the most recently completed financial year has been, indebted to the Corporation or its subsidiaries; or
- (ii) is indebted to another entity, which indebtedness is, or at any time since the beginning of the most recently completed financial year has been, the subject of a guarantee, support agreement, letter of credit or other similar arrangement or understanding provided by the Corporation or its subsidiaries, in relation to a securities purchase program or other program.

### **INTEREST OF INFORMED PERSONS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS**

Other than as stated herein, no informed person, director, executive officer, nominee for director, any person who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, Shares carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all outstanding Shares of the Corporation, nor any associate or affiliate of such persons, has any material interest, direct or indirect, by way of beneficial ownership of securities or otherwise, in any transactions or any proposed transactions which has materially affected or would materially affect the Corporation.

### **APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF AUDITOR**

Management of the Corporation proposes to nominate Davidson & Company LLP, Chartered Accountants, of Vancouver, British Columbia as auditors of the Corporation to hold office until the next Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, at a remuneration to be fixed by the directors.

## MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

There are no management functions of the Corporation or its subsidiaries which are to any substantial degree performed by a person or company other than the directors or executive officers (or private companies controlled by them, either directly or indirectly) of the Corporation.

## PARTICULARS OF OTHER MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON

### Approval of New Stock Option Plan

The Board proposes to implement a new 10% rolling plan (the “**New Plan**”) to replace the Current Plan, subject to shareholder and regulatory approval. The New Plan is consistent with the requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange (the “**Exchange**”) and provides as follows:

- (a) the maximum aggregate number of Shares that can be issued pursuant to the exercise of options granted under the Current Plan, the New Plan or otherwise, is 10% of the Corporation’s current issued and outstanding share capital (on a non-diluted basis);
- (b) stock options granted under the New Plan will have an expiry date not to exceed ten years from the date of grant;
- (c) any stock options granted that expire or terminate for any reason without having been exercised will again be available under the New Plan;
- (d) stock options will vest as required by the Exchange and as may be determined by the administrator of the New Plan, or in the absence of such body, the Board;
- (e) the minimum exercise price of any stock options issued under the New Plan will be determined by the Board at the time of grant, subject to the requirements of the Exchange;
- (f) stock options granted will expire 90 days after an optionee ceases to be involved with the Corporation, or for any options granted to an individual providing investor relations services, 30 days after the optionee ceases to be involved with the Corporation;
- (i) the Corporation cannot grant options to any one consultant in any 12 month period which could, when exercised, result in the issuance of shares exceeding 2% of the issued and outstanding Shares of the Corporation;
- (j) the Corporation cannot grant options in any 12-month period to persons employed or engaged by the Corporation to perform investor relations activities which could, when exercised, result in the issuance of Shares exceeding, in aggregate, 2% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Corporation and options issued to consultants performing investor relations activities must vest in stages over 12 months with no more than 1/4 of the options vested in any three-month period;
- (k) in connection with the exercise of an option, as a condition to such exercise the Corporation may require the optionee to pay to the Corporation an amount as necessary so as to ensure that the Corporation is in compliance with the applicable provisions of any federal, provincial or local laws relating to the withholding of tax or other required deductions relating to the exercise of such Option; and
- (l) if a change of control, as described in the New Plan, occurs, all unvested options shall immediately become vested and may thereon be exercised in whole or in part by the option holder, subject to any required approval by the Exchange.

The above summary is subject to the full text of the New Plan which will be available for review at the Meeting. The New Plan, and any material amendments thereto, must be approved by a majority of the votes cast by shareholders. The New Plan is subject to approval by the Exchange. If the New Plan is approved by shareholders, a total of 6,920,870 Shares will be reserved for issuance pursuant to the exercise of options to be granted pursuant to the New Plan. As of June 26, 2018, there were 6,150,000 options issued and outstanding.

All options to acquire Shares of the Corporation previously issued by the Corporation to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Corporation and currently outstanding shall be deemed to have been granted and issued under the New Plan and otherwise be governed by the terms and conditions of the New Plan, subject to the specific terms and conditions as to exercise price, vesting periods, if any, and expiry dates as are currently applicable to such options.

At the Meeting, shareholders will be asked to pass the following resolution:

“IT IS RESOLVED, as an ordinary resolution that the new 10% rolling stock option plan is hereby approved and confirmed and the directors and officers of the Corporation be authorized and directed to perform such acts and deeds and things and execute all such documents, agreements and other writings as may be required to give effect to the true intent of this resolution and, notwithstanding the foregoing, the directors of the Corporation are hereby authorized, without further approval of or notice to the shareholders of the Corporation, to revoke this ordinary resolution at any time prior to giving effect to the new 10% rolling stock option plan.”

#### Recommendation of the Directors

The Board of Directors of the Corporation has reviewed the proposed resolution and concluded that it is fair and reasonable to the Shareholders and in the best interests of the Corporation.

**The Board of Directors of the Corporation recommends that Shareholders vote in favour of the resolution to approve the new Stock Option Plan of the Corporation.**

Shareholder approval of the New Option Plan is required by the terms of the New Option Plan and the rules of the Exchange.

#### **Continuance**

The Corporation is currently governed by the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) (the “**ABCA**”). At the Meeting, shareholders of the Corporation will be asked to consider and, if deemed advisable, to approve, a special resolution (the “**Continuance Resolution**”) approving the continuance of the Corporation (the “**Continuance**”) from the Province of Alberta governed by the ABCA to the Province of British Columbia governed by the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) (the “**BCBCA**”). To be effective, the Continuance Resolution must be approved by not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the votes cast at the Meeting.

The Continuance, if approved, will change the legal domicile of the Corporation and will affect certain of the rights of shareholders as they currently exist under the ABCA. Accordingly, shareholders should consult their own independent legal advisors regarding implications of the Continuance, especially from a tax perspective, which may be of particular importance to them.

#### **Reasons for the Continuance**

For corporate and administrative reasons the Board is of the view that it would be appropriate to continue the Corporation as a British Columbia company. The Corporation has no material assets in Province of Alberta. In addition, continuance under the BCBCA will provide the Corporation with more flexibility as it grows its business as there are no residency requirements for the directors of a company existing under the BCBCA. In addition, the BCBCA allows directors, if authorized by the Articles, to approve certain corporate changes such as an alteration of the share structure to effect a consolidation or share split or change the name of the Corporation.

#### **Procedure to Effect the Continuance**

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

- (a) the common shareholders must approve the Continuance Resolution at the Meeting, authorizing the Corporation to, among other things, file the Continuance Application with the registrar appointed under the BCBCA (the “**BCBCA Registrar**”);
- (b) the Registrar of Corporations under the ABCA (the “**ABCA Registrar**”) must approve the proposed Continuance into British Columbia, upon being satisfied that the Continuance will not adversely affect creditors or shareholders of the Corporation;
- (c) the Corporation must apply to the BCBCA Registrar for a certificate of continuance under the BCBCA; and
- (d) the Corporation must file a notice of continuance with the ABCA Registrar, who will then issue a certificate of discontinuance.

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

## **Effect of the Continuance**

The Corporation is currently a corporation incorporated under the ABCA. 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 Corporation under the BCBCA and the procedures outlined above will begin as soon as practicable thereafter, as determined by the Board in its sole discretion, in order to give effect to the Continuance. Upon the issuance of a Certificate of Continuance under the BCBCA, the Continuance will become effective (the “**Continuance Effective Date**”) and the Corporation will become subject to the BCBCA as if it had been incorporated under the BCBCA and the Notice of Articles and Articles filed as part of the Continuance will become the constitutional documents of the Corporation. A copy of the proposed Notice of Articles and Articles are available for review by shareholders at the registered and records office of the Corporation and at the Meeting. In addition, a copy of such Notice of Articles and Articles will be mailed, free of charge, to any shareholder who requests a copy, in writing, from the Corporation at the above address.

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

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

Upon the Continuance becoming effective, the Corporation will be authorized to issue an unlimited number of Shares without nominal or par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares with no par value, issuable in series. The terms of the shares following the Continuance will be substantially equivalent to the terms of the Shares immediately prior to the Continuance.

The Continuance will not affect the Corporation’s status as a reporting issuer under the securities legislation of the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, and the Corporation will remain subject to the requirements of such legislation.

## **Certain Corporate Differences Between the ABCA and BCBCA**

In general terms, the BCBCA provides the Corporation’s shareholders substantively the same rights as are available to the Corporation’s shareholders under the ABCA, 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 ABCA that pertain to rights of the Corporation’s shareholders. This summary is not intended to be exhaustive and the Corporation’s shareholders should consult their legal advisers regarding all of the implications of the Continuance. A copy of the BCBCA and a copy of the Corporation’s proposed Notice of Articles and Articles are available for review at the registered and records office of the Corporation.

### *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 Corporation, 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 Corporation following the Continuance. The Notice of Articles is filed with the BCBCA Registrar, and the Articles will be filed only with the Corporation’s registered and records office.

Similarly, under the ABCA, the Corporation has 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 By-laws, which govern the management of the Corporation. The Articles of Incorporation are filed with the ABCA Registrar and the By-laws are filed only with the Corporation’s registered and records 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 Notice of Articles and Articles that will be adopted in connection with the Continuance are contained in Schedule "B" to this Circular.

#### *Alterations of Share Structure and Change of Name*

Under the BCBCA, if specified in the articles, the Board is provided with the flexibility to approve the alteration of the share structure of the Corporation to effect, among other things, the creation of classes of shares, a consolidation of its issued shares or an increase or decrease in the authorized share capital of the Corporation (collectively "**Share Structure Alterations**"). Under the ABCA, in order to effect Share Structure Alterations, a special resolution of the shareholders of the Corporation is required.

Similarly, under the BCBCA, the Board may resolve to change the name of the Corporation. Under the ABCA, in order to effect a change of name of the Corporation, a special resolution of the shareholders of the Corporation is required.

The Articles adopted by the Corporation upon Continuance will permit the board of directors to approve Share Structure Alterations and to approve a change of name of the Corporation without shareholder approval.

#### *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 Corporation, 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 Corporation 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 ABCA 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.

#### *Sale of Undertaking*

Under the BCBCA, a corporation 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 Corporation 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 Corporation, the special resolution will need to be passed by at least two-thirds of the votes cast on the resolution.

The ABCA 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 corporation, other than in the ordinary course of business of the corporation. Each share of a corporation carries the right to vote in respect of a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the property of the corporation whether or not it otherwise carries the right to vote. Holders of shares of a class or series can vote only 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 ABCA, 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 ABCA.

#### *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 ABCA contains a similar dissent remedy, subject to certain qualifications. Regarding (b) and (c) above, under the ABCA, there is no right of dissent in respect of an amalgamation between a corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary, or between wholly-owned subsidiaries of the same corporation. The ABCA also contains a dissent remedy where a corporation resolves to amend its Articles to add, change or remove any provisions restricting or constraining the issue, transfer or ownership 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 ABCA contains rights that are substantially broader in that they are available to a larger class of complainants. Under the ABCA, a shareholder, former shareholder, 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 ABCA, and this right also extends to officers, former shareholders, 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 ABCA 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-quarters of the votes cast.

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

#### *Shareholders' Proposals*

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

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

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

#### *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 ABCA permits the holders of not less than 5% of the issued shares that carry the right to vote at a meeting to require the directors to call and hold a meeting of shareholders of a 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 British Columbia Registrar of Companies 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 ABCA provides that meetings of shareholders may be held at the place outside of Canada provided by the Articles, or all the shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting agree that the meeting is to be held at that place.

#### *Directors*

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

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

Under the ABCA, directors may be removed by ordinary resolution whereas under the BCBCA, directors may be removed by a special resolution or, if the articles of a 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 Corporation's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of Shares without nominal or par value. If the Corporation's shareholders approve the Continuance, the Corporation will continue with an authorized capital consisting of an unlimited number of Shares.

As an ABCA corporation, the Corporation's charter documents consist of Articles of Incorporation and By-laws and any amendments thereto to date. On completion of the Continuance, the Corporation will cease to be governed by the ABCA and will thereafter be deemed to have been formed under the BCBCA. As part of the Continuance Resolution, the Corporation's shareholders will be asked to approve the adoption of Continuance Application/Notice of Articles and Articles, which comply with the requirements of the BCBCA, copies of which are available for review by the Corporation's shareholders at the Corporation's registered and records office.

#### **Dissent Rights with Respect to the Continuance**

In accordance with s. 191(1) of the ABCA, registered shareholders (as defined below) have the right to dissent to the Continuance and require the Corporation to pay the dissenting shareholder a sum representing the fair value of the dissenting shareholder's shares. This summary of s. 191(1) of the ABCA is expressly subject to the provisions of s. 191(1) of the ABCA, the text of which is reproduced in its entirety in Schedule "C" hereto. The Corporation is not required to notify, and will not notify, shareholders of the time periods within which action must be taken in order for shareholders to perfect their dissent rights. It is recommended that shareholders wishing to avail themselves of their dissent rights seek legal advice, as failure to comply strictly with the provisions of s. 191(1) of the ABCA may prejudice any such rights. A "registered shareholder" is a shareholder whose shares are registered in his or her name on the shareholder register maintained by the Corporation or by the registrar and transfer agent of the Corporation, Computershare Trust Company. If a shareholder holds his or her shares through an investment dealer, broker or market intermediary and wishes to invoke his or her dissent rights, then such shareholder should make arrangements to register the shares directly in his or her name, or arrange for the registered shareholder to dissent on behalf of the beneficial shareholder. Any beneficial owner of shares who wishes to register the shares in his or her name is urged to consult with his or her legal or investment advisor, or the registrar and transfer agent of the Corporation at the following address:

Computershare Trust Company  
1500 Robert-Bourassa Blvd, 7th floor  
Montreal, QC H3A 3S8

Fax: 514-982-7580

In the event that the Continuance Resolution is adopted at the Meeting, any shareholder who dissents ("a dissenting shareholder") in respect of the Continuance in compliance with Section 191(1) of the ABCA, shall be entitled to be paid by the Corporation, a sum representing the fair value of the dissenting shareholder's shares. **No right of dissent or appraisal is available to holders of shares with respect to any other matter to be considered at the Meeting, other than the Continuance.**

A dissenting shareholder must deliver to the Corporation prior to the date of the Meeting at its registered office (Suite 810 - 706 7th Avenue SW, Calgary, AB, T2P 0Z1) or to the scrutineer of the Meeting prior to commencement of the Meeting, a written objection ("a dissent notice") to the Continuance Resolution. **A vote against the Continuance does not constitute a dissent notice.** The ABCA does not provide for partial dissent and, accordingly, a dissenting shareholder may only dissent with respect to all of the shares held directly or on behalf of any one beneficial owner whose shares are registered in his or her name.

Under s. 191(1) of the ABCA, after adoption of the Continuance Resolution, the Corporation or a dissenting shareholder who has sent a dissent notice, may make an application by way of an originating notice to the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta (the "Court") to fix the fair value of the shares held by a dissenting shareholder. The fair value is to be determined as of the close of business on the last business day before the date on which the Continuance Resolution was adopted. If an application is made to the Court, the Corporation shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, send to each dissenting shareholder at least ten (10) days before the date on which the application is returnable if the Corporation is the applicant, or within ten (10) days after the Corporation is served with a copy of the originating notice if a dissenting shareholder is the applicant, a written offer to pay an amount considered by the board of directors to be the fair value of the dissenting shareholder's shares. Every such offer is to be made on the same terms to every dissenting shareholder and is to be accompanied by a statement indicating how the fair value of the shares was determined by the board of directors.

Upon the occurrence of the earliest of: (i) the effective date of the Continuation Resolution; (ii) an agreement between a dissenting shareholder and the Corporation as to the payment to be made for the dissenting shareholder's shares; or (iii) a pronouncement of the Court fixing the fair value of the dissenting shareholders' shares, a dissenting shareholder ceases to have any rights as a shareholder, other than the right to be paid the fair value for his or her shares in the amount agreed to between the Corporation and the dissenting shareholder, or in the amount fixed by the Court, as the case may be. Until one of these events occurs, a dissenting shareholder may withdraw his or her dissent notice or the Corporation may rescind the Continuation Resolution and in either event, the dissent and appraisal proceedings in respect of such dissenting shareholder shall be discontinued. Section 191(20) of the ABCA provides that, notwithstanding the obligations of a corporation to pay a dissenting shareholder the fair value of the dissenting shareholder's shares, a corporation shall not make a payment to a dissenting shareholder if there are reasonable grounds for believing that the corporation is, or would after such payment, be unable to pay its liabilities as they become due, or the realizable value of the corporation's assets would by reason of such payment, be less than the aggregate of its liabilities. The Board may elect not to proceed with the transactions contemplated in the Continuation Resolution if any notices of dissent are received.

### **Approval of the Continuation**

At the Meeting, the Corporation intends to seek shareholder approval for the Continuation of the Corporation into the Province of British Columbia. If the Continuation is approved by the shareholders of the Corporation, then the Corporation intends to implement the procedure outlined above, as determined by the Board in its sole discretion, in order to give effect to the Continuation.

The Continuation 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.

Shareholders will be asked at the meeting to consider and, if thought fit, approve the Continuation Resolution transferring the Corporation's jurisdiction of incorporation from Province of Alberta to the Province of British Columbia, as follows:

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

1. The Corporation is hereby authorized to apply to the Registrar of Corporations under the ABCA (the "**ABCA Registrar**") for authorization pursuant to Section 189 of the ABCA to discontinue from the ABCA and to apply to the British Columbia Registrar of Companies under the BCBCA for a Certificate of Continuation continuing the Corporation as if it had been incorporated under the BCBCA.
2. Any one or more of the directors or officers of the Corporation 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 Registrar, or any other matter relating to Section 189 of the ABCA.
3. Subject to and conditional upon the authorization of the ABCA Registrar pursuant to Section 189 of the ABCA:
  - (a) any one or more directors or officers of the Corporation are hereby authorized and directed to make an application to the British Columbia Registrar of Companies for a Certificate of Continuation of the Corporation pursuant to Section 302 of the BCBCA and certify that the Corporation is in good standing and that the continuation will not adversely affect the shareholders' or creditors' rights;
  - (b) upon continuance, the Corporation will have as its Articles, the form of Articles attached hereto as Schedule "B", prepared in accordance with the requirements of the BCBCA including any amendments as determined by counsel to the Corporation to be reasonably necessary, in substitution for the existing By-Laws of the Corporation, which Articles are approved in all respects and any one director of the Corporation is authorized to sign the Articles as required by the BCBCA; and
  - (c) the Continuation Application and Notice of Articles of the Corporation under the BCBCA, which have been presented to the shareholders of the Corporation and are attached hereto as Schedule "B" are approved in all respects and all amendments to the existing constituting documents of the Corporation that are reflected in the Notice of Articles are hereby approved.

4. The Board is hereby authorized to abandon the application to continue without further authorization of the shareholders of the Corporation if, in its discretion, the Board deems such abandonment to be advisable; and
5. Any one director or officer of the Corporation is authorized and directed on behalf of the Corporation, to take all necessary steps and proceedings, including the execution of any documents required to be filed with the British Columbia Registrar of Companies 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.”

**Unless the shareholder has specifically instructed in the enclosed form of proxy that the Shares represented by such proxy are to be voted against the Continuance Resolution, the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy will vote FOR the Continuance Resolution.**

**In order to be effected, the Continuance Resolution must be approved by two-thirds (2/3) of the votes cast at the Meeting in person or by proxy.**

#### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Additional information concerning the Corporation can be found on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and on the Corporation's website at [www.aurionresources.com](http://www.aurionresources.com).

Financial information relating to the Corporation is provided in the Corporation's audited financial statements and the management discussion and analysis ("MD&A") for the year ended December 31, 2017. Shareholders may download the financial statements and MD&A from SEDAR ([www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com)) or contact the Corporation directly to request copies of the financial statements and MD&A by: (i) mail at #W240, 120 Torbay Road, St. John's, Newfoundland A1A#W240, 120 Torbay Road, St. John's, Newfoundland A1A 2G8; or (ii) fax to 709-364-3086, or e-mail ([lhodge@aurionresources.ca](mailto:lhodge@aurionresources.ca)). Additional financial information concerning the Corporation may be obtained by any shareholder free of charge through the Corporation's website at [www.aurionresources.com](http://www.aurionresources.com) or by contacting the Corporation at 709-699-8300.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia this 26<sup>th</sup> day of June 2018.

#### **BY ORDER OF THE BOARD**

*/s/ "Michael Basha"*  
President, CEO & Director

**Schedule "A"**  
**to the Information Circular of Aurion Resources Ltd.**

**AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER**

**A. Composition and Process**

1. The audit committee of the Corporation (the "Audit Committee") shall be composed of a minimum of three members of the board of directors of the Corporation (the "Board of Directors"), a majority of whom are independent. An independent director, as defined in National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees* ("NI 52-110") is a director who has no direct or indirect material relationship which could, in the view of the Corporation's Board of Directors, be reasonably expected to interfere with the exercise of a members' independent judgment or as otherwise determined to be independent in accordance with NI 52-110.
2. Members shall serve one-year terms and may serve consecutive terms, which are encouraged to ensure continuity of experience.
3. The chairperson of the Audit Committee (the "Chairperson") shall be appointed by the Board of Directors for a one-year term and may serve any number of consecutive terms.
4. Members of the Audit Committee must be financially literate which is defined as the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity comparable to the accounting issues presented in the Corporation's financial statements.
5. The Chairperson shall, in consultation with management, establish the agenda for the meetings to ensure that properly prepared agenda materials are circulated to the members with sufficient time for study prior to the meeting. The Audit Committee may employ a list of prepared questions and considerations as a portion of its review and assessment process.
6. The Audit Committee shall meet at least four times per year and may call special meetings as required. A quorum at meetings of the Audit Committee shall be its Chairperson and one of its other members or the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee may hold its meetings, and members of the Audit Committee may attend meetings, by telephone conference if this is deemed appropriate.
7. The minutes of the Audit Committee meetings shall accurately record the decisions reached and shall be distributed to Audit Committee members with copies to the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, and the Chief Financial Officer.
8. The Audit Committee reviews, prior to their presentation to the Board of Directors and their release, all material financial information required by securities legislation and policies.
9. The Audit Committee enquires about potential claims, assessments and other contingent liabilities.
10. The Audit Committee periodically reviews with management, depreciation and amortization policies, loss provisions and other accounting policies for appropriateness and consistency.
11. The Charter of the Audit Committee shall be reviewed by the Board of Directors on an annual basis.

**B. Authority**

12. The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors pursuant to provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) and the bylaws of the Corporation.
13. Primary responsibility for the Corporation's financial reporting, accounting systems and internal controls is vested in senior management and is overseen by the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee is a standing committee of the Board of Directors established to assist it in fulfilling its responsibilities in this regard. The Audit Committee shall have responsibility for overseeing management reporting on internal controls. While it is management's responsibility to design and implement an effective system of internal control, it is the responsibility of the Audit Committee to ensure that management has done so.
14. In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Audit Committee shall have unrestricted access to the Corporation's personnel and documents and will be provided with the resources necessary to carry out its responsibilities.
15. The Audit Committee shall have direct communication channels with the external auditor to discuss and review specific issues, as appropriate.

16. The Audit Committee shall have the authority to engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determined necessary to carry out its duties.
17. The Audit Committee shall establish the compensation to be paid to any advisor employed by the Audit Committee and such compensation shall be paid by the Corporation as directed by the Audit Committee.

### **C. Relationship with External Auditor**

18. An external auditor must report directly to the Audit Committee
19. The Audit Committee is directly responsible for overseeing the work of the external auditor including the resolution of disagreement between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting.
20. The Audit Committee shall implement structures and procedures to ensure that it meets with the external auditor on at least an annual basis in the absence of management.

### **D. Accounting Systems, Internal Controls and Procedures**

21. The Audit Committee shall obtain reasonable assurance from discussions with and/or reports from management, and reports from external auditors that accounting systems are reliable and that the prescribed internal controls are operating effectively for the Corporation and its subsidiaries and affiliates.
22. The Audit Committee shall review to ensure to its satisfaction that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Corporation's disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation's financial statements and will periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures.
23. The Audit Committee shall direct the external auditor's examinations to particular areas.
24. The Audit Committee shall review control weaknesses identified by the external auditor, together with management's response.
25. The Audit Committee shall review with the external auditor its view of the qualifications and performance of the key financial and accounting executives.
26. In order to preserve the independence of the external auditor the Audit Committee will:
  - (a) Recommend to the Board of Directors the external auditor to be nominated; and
  - (b) Recommend to the Board of Directors the compensation of the external auditor's engagement.
27. The Audit Committee shall review and pre-approve any engagements for non-audit services to be provided by the external auditor or its affiliates together with estimated fees, and consider the impact on the independence of the external auditor.
28. The Audit Committee shall review with management and with the external auditor any proposed changes in major accounting policies, the presentation and impact of significant risks and uncertainties, and key estimated and judgments of management that may be material to financial reporting.
29. The Audit Committee shall review and approve the Corporation's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employee of the present and most recent former external auditor of the Corporation.
30. The Audit Committee shall establish procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters and the confidential anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.
31. The Audit Committee shall on an annual basis, prior to public disclosure of its annual financial statements, ensure that the external auditor has entered into a participation agreement and has not had its participant status terminated, or if its participant status was terminated, has been reinstated in accordance with the Canadian Public Accountability Board ("CPAB") bylaws and is in compliance with any restriction or sanction imposed by CPAB.

### **E. Statutory and Regulatory Responsibilities**

32. The Audit Committee shall review the annual audited financial statements and related management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A"), including any letter to shareholders and related press releases, and

recommend their approval to the Board of Directors, after discussing matters such as the selection of accounting policies (and changes thereto), major accounting judgments, accruals and estimated with management and the external auditor.

33. The Audit Committee shall review the quarterly interim financial statements and related MD&A including any letter to shareholders and related press releases and approve them on behalf of the Board of Directors.
34. The Audit Committee shall review any documents containing financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation's financial statements prior to the public disclosure of the information.

#### **F. Reporting**

35. The Audit Committee shall report, through the Chairperson of the Audit Committee, to the Board of Directors following each meeting on the major discussions and decisions made by the Audit Committee.
36. The Audit Committee shall report annually to the Board of Directors on the Audit Committee's responsibilities and how it has discharged them.
37. The Audit Committee shall review the Audit Committee's Charter annually and recommend the approval of any proposed amendments to the Board of Directors.

**Schedule "B"**  
**to the Information Circular of**  
**Aurion Resources Ltd. (June 26, 2018)**

**ARTICLES OF CONTINUANCE**

**AURION RESOURCES LTD.**  
(the “Company”)

The Company has as its articles the following articles.

Full name and signature of each incorporator	Date of signing
<b>AURION RESOURCES LTD.</b>  Per: <u>/s/ “David Lotan</u> <i>David Lotan, Director</i>	June 11, 2018

*Corporate Access Number: 2012343642*

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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) as amended from time to time and includes all regulations as amended from time to time made pursuant to that Act;
- (3) “legal personal representative” means the personal or other legal representative of the shareholder;
- (4) “registered address” of a shareholder means the shareholder’s address as recorded in the central securities register;
- (5) “seal” means the seal of the Company, if any.

### **1.2 *Business Corporations Act and Interpretation Act* Definitions Applicable**

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

## **2. SHARES AND SHARE CERTIFICATES**

### **2.1 Authorized Share Structure**

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

### **2.2 Form of Share Certificate**

Each share certificate issued by the Company must comply with, and be signed as required by, the *Business Corporations Act*. The directors may, by resolution, provide that; (a) the shares of any or all of the classes and series of the Company’s shares must be uncertificated shares; or (b) any specified shares must be uncertificated shares. Within reasonable time after the issue or transfer of a share that is an uncertificated share, the Company must send to the shareholder a written notice in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act*.

### **2.3 Shareholder Entitled to Certificate or Acknowledgment**

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

### **2.4 Delivery by Mail**

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

### **2.5 Replacement of Worn Out or Defaced Certificate or Acknowledgement**

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

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

### **2.6 Replacement of Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Certificate or Acknowledgment**

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

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

### **2.7 Splitting Share Certificates**

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

share certificate so surrendered, the Company must cancel the surrendered share certificate and issue replacement share certificates in accordance with that request.

## **2.8 Certificate Fee**

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

## **2.9 Recognition of Trusts**

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

## **3. ISSUE OF SHARES**

### **3.1 Directors Authorized**

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

### **3.2 Commissions and Discounts**

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

### **3.3 Brokerage**

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

### **3.4 Conditions of Issue**

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

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

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

### **3.5 Share Purchase Warrants and Rights**

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

## **4. SHARE REGISTERS**

### **4.1 Central Securities Register**

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

### **4.2 Closing Register**

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

## **5. SHARE TRANSFERS**

### **5.1 Registering Transfers**

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

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

## **5.2 Form of Instrument of Transfer**

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

## **5.3 Transferor Remains Shareholder**

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

## **5.4 Signing of Instrument of Transfer**

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

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

## **5.5 Enquiry as to Title Not Required**

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

## **5.6 Transfer Fee**

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

# **6. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES**

## **6.1 Legal Personal Representative Recognized on Death**

In case of the death of a shareholder, the legal personal representative, or if the shareholder was a joint holder, the surviving joint holder, will be the only person recognized by the Company as having any title to the shareholder's interest in the shares. Before recognizing a person as a legal

personal representative, the directors may require proof of appointment by a court of competent jurisdiction, a grant of letters probate, letters of administration or such other evidence or documents as the directors consider appropriate.

## **6.2 Rights of Legal Personal Representative**

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

## **7. PURCHASE OF SHARES**

### **7.1 Company Authorized to Purchase Shares**

Subject to Article 7.2, the special rights and restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series and the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may, if authorized by the directors, purchase 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 they consider appropriate;

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

## **9. ALTERATIONS**

### **9.1 Alteration of Authorized Share Structure**

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

- (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*, the Company may by special resolution:

- (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 consent resolution of the directors or by special resolution authorize an alteration of its Notice of Articles in order to change its name or adopt or change any translation of that name.

### **9.4 Other Alterations**

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

## **10. MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS**

### **10.1 Annual General Meetings**

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

### **10.2 Resolution Instead of Annual General Meeting**

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

### **10.3 Calling of Meetings of Shareholders**

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

### **10.4 Notice for Meetings of Shareholders**

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

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

#### **10.5 Record Date for Notice**

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

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

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

#### **10.6 Record Date for Voting**

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

#### **10.7 Failure to Give Notice and Waiver of Notice**

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

#### **10.8 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.

## **10.9 Location of Annual General Meeting**

The Company may by resolution of the directors choose a location outside of British Columbia for the purpose of the meeting.

## **11. PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS**

### **11.1 Special Business**

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

- (1) at a meeting of shareholders that is not an annual general meeting, all business is special business except business relating to the conduct of or voting at the meeting;
- (2) at an annual general meeting, all business is special business except for the following:
  - (a) business relating to the conduct of or voting at the meeting;
  - (b) consideration of any financial statements of the Company presented to the meeting;
  - (c) consideration of any reports of the directors or auditor;
  - (d) the setting or changing of the number of directors;
  - (e) the election or appointment of directors;
  - (f) the appointment of an auditor;
  - (g) business arising out of a report of the directors not requiring the passing of a special resolution or an exceptional resolution;
  - (h) 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 shareholders

entitled to vote at the meeting whether in person or by proxy who hold, in the aggregate, at least 5% of the issued shares entitled to be voted at the meeting.

#### **11.4 One Shareholder May Constitute Quorum**

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

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

#### **11.5 Other Persons May Attend**

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

#### **11.6 Requirement of Quorum**

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

#### **11.7 Lack of Quorum**

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

- (1) in the case of a general meeting requisitioned by shareholders, the meeting is dissolved, and
- (2) in the case of any other meeting of shareholders, the meeting stands adjourned to the same day in the next week at the same time and place.

#### **11.8 Lack of Quorum at Succeeding Meeting**

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

#### **11.9 Chair**

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

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

#### **11.10 Selection of Alternate Chair**

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

#### **11.11 Adjournments**

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

#### **11.12 Notice of Adjourned Meeting**

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

#### **11.13 Decisions by Show of Hands or Poll**

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

#### **11.14 Declaration of Result**

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

### **11.15 Motion Need Not be Seconded**

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

### **11.16 Casting Vote**

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

### **11.17 Manner of Taking Poll**

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

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

### **11.18 Demand for Poll on Adjournment**

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

### **11.19 Chair Must Resolve Dispute**

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

### **11.20 Casting of Votes**

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

### **11.21 Demand for Poll**

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

### **11.22 Demand for Poll Not to Prevent Continuance of Meeting**

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

### **11.23 Retention of Ballots and Proxies**

The Company must, for at least three months after a meeting of shareholders, keep each ballot cast on a poll and each proxy voted at the meeting, and, during that period, make them available for inspection during normal business hours by any shareholder or proxyholder entitled to vote at the meeting. At the end of such three month period, the Company may destroy such ballots and proxies.

## **12. VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS**

### **12.1 Number of Votes by Shareholder or by Shares**

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

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

### **12.2 Votes of Persons in Representative Capacity**

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

### **12.3 Votes by Joint Holders**

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

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

#### **12.4 Legal Personal Representatives as Joint Shareholders**

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

#### **12.5 Representative of a Corporate Shareholder**

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

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

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

#### **12.6 Proxy Provisions Do Not Apply to All Companies**

If and for so long as the Company is a public company or a pre-existing reporting company which has the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions as part of its Articles or to which the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions apply, Articles 12.7 to 12.14 apply only insofar as they are not inconsistent with any securities legislation in any province or territory of Canada or in the federal jurisdiction of the United States or in any states of the United States that is applicable to the Company and insofar as they are not inconsistent with the regulations and rules made and promulgated under that legislation and all administrative policy statements, blanket orders and rulings, notices and other administrative directions issued by securities commission or similar authorities appointed under that legislation.

## **12.7 Appointment of Proxy Holders**

Every shareholder of the Company, including a corporation that is a shareholder but not a subsidiary of the Company, entitled to vote at a meeting of 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 alternate proxy holders who need not be shareholders to act in the place of an absent proxy holder.

## **12.9 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.

## **12.10 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.

## **12.11 Form of Proxy**

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

*[name of company]*

(the "Company")

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

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

Signed *[month, day, year]*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*[Signature of shareholder]*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*[Name of shareholder - printed]*

### **12.12 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.

### **12.13 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.

### **12.14 Production of Evidence of Authority to Vote**

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

## **13. DIRECTORS**

### **13.1 First Directors; Number of Directors**

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

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

### **13.2 Change in Number of Directors**

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

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

### **13.3 Directors' Acts Valid Despite Vacancy**

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

### **13.4 Qualifications of Directors**

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

### **13.5 Remuneration of Directors**

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

### **13.6 Reimbursement of Expenses of Directors**

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

### **13.7 Special Remuneration for Directors**

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

### **13.8 Gratuity, Pension or Allowance on Retirement of Director**

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

## **14. ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS**

### **14.1 Election at Annual General Meeting**

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

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

### **14.2 Consent to be a Director**

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

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

### **14.3 Failure to Elect or Appoint Directors**

If:

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

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

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

### **14.4 Places of Retiring Directors Not Filled**

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

### **14.5 Directors May Fill Casual Vacancies**

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

### **14.6 Remaining Directors Power to Act**

The directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy in the board of directors but, if the Company has fewer directors in office than the number set pursuant to these Articles as the quorum of

directors, the directors may only act for the purposes of appointing directors up to that number, summoning a meeting of shareholders for the purpose of filling any vacancies on the board of directors, or, subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, for any other purpose.

#### **14.7 Shareholders May Fill Vacancies**

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

#### **14.8 Additional Directors**

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

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

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

#### **14.9 Ceasing to be a Director**

A director ceases to be a director when:

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

#### **14.10 Removal of Director by Shareholders**

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

#### **14.11 Removal of Director by Directors**

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

### **15. ALTERNATE DIRECTORS**

#### **15.1 Appointment of Alternate Director**

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

#### **15.2 Notice of Meetings**

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

#### **15.3 Alternate for More Than One Director Attending Meetings**

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

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

#### **15.4 Consent Resolutions**

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

#### **15.5 Alternate Director Not an Agent**

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

#### **15.6 Revocation of Appointment of Alternate Director**

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

#### **15.7 Ceasing to be an Alternate Director**

The appointment of an alternate director ceases when:

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

#### **15.8 Remuneration and Expenses of Alternate Director**

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

### **16. POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS**

#### **16.1 Powers of Management**

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

#### **16.2 Appointment of Attorney of Company**

The directors may from time to time, by power of attorney or other instrument, under seal if so required by law, appoint any person to be the attorney of the Company for such purposes, and

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

### **16.3 Remuneration of the auditor**

The directors may set the remuneration of the auditor without the prior approval of the shareholders.

## **17. DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST OF DIRECTORS**

### **17.1 Obligation to Account for Profits**

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

### **17.2 Restrictions on Voting by Reason of Interest**

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

### **17.3 Interested Director Counted in Quorum**

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

### **17.4 Disclosure of Conflict of Interest or Property**

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

## **17.5 Director Holding Other Office in the Company**

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

## **17.6 No Disqualification**

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

## **17.7 Professional Services by Director or Officer**

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

## **17.8 Director or Officer in Other Corporations**

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

## **18. PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS**

### **18.1 Meetings of Directors**

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

### **18.2 Voting at Meetings**

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

### **18.3 Chair of Meetings**

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

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

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

#### **18.4 Meetings by Telephone or Other Communications Medium**

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

#### **18.5 Calling of Meetings**

A director may, and the 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 Resolutions in Writing**

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

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

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

*Act* and all the requirements of these Articles relating to meetings of the directors or of a committee of the directors.

## **19. EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMITTEES**

### **19.1 Appointment and Powers of Executive Committee**

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

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

### **19.2 Appointment and Powers of Other Committees**

The directors may, by resolution:

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

### **19.3 Obligations of Committees**

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

- (1) conform to any rules that may from time to time be imposed on it by the directors; and

- (2) report every act or thing done in exercise of those powers at such times as the directors may require.

#### **19.4 Powers of Board**

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

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

#### **19.5 Committee Meetings**

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

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

### **20. OFFICERS**

#### **20.1 Directors May Appoint Officers**

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

#### **20.2 Functions, Duties and Powers of Officers**

The directors may, for each officer:

- (1) determine the functions and duties of the officer;

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

### **20.3 Qualifications**

No officer may be appointed unless that officer is qualified in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act*. One person may hold more than one position as an officer of the Company. Any person appointed as the chair of the board or as 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 thinks fit and are subject to termination at the pleasure of the directors, and an officer may in addition to such remuneration be entitled to receive, after he or she ceases to hold such office or leaves the employment of the Company, a pension or gratuity.

## **21. INDEMNIFICATION**

### **21.1 Definitions**

In this Article 21:

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

### **21.2 Mandatory Indemnification of Directors and Former Directors**

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company must indemnify a director, former director or alternate director of the Company and his or her heirs and legal personal representatives against all eligible penalties to which such person is or may be liable, and the

Company must, after the final disposition of an eligible proceeding, pay the expenses actually and reasonably incurred by such person in respect of that proceeding. Each director and alternate director is deemed to have contracted with the Company on the terms of the indemnity contained in this Article 21.2.

### **21.3 Indemnification of Other Persons**

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

### **21.4 Non-Compliance with Business Corporations Act**

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

### **21.5 Company May Purchase Insurance**

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

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

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

## **22. DIVIDENDS**

### **22.1 Payment of Dividends Subject to Special Rights**

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

### **22.2 Declaration of Dividends**

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

### **22.3 No Notice Required**

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

### **22.4 Record Date**

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

### **22.5 Manner of Paying Dividend**

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

### **22.6 Settlement of Difficulties**

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

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

### **22.7 When Dividend Payable**

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

### **22.8 Dividends to be Paid in Accordance with Number of Shares**

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

### **22.9 Receipt by Joint Shareholders**

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

### **22.10 Dividend Bears No Interest**

No dividend bears interest against the Company.

## **22.11 Fractional Dividends**

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

## **22.12 Payment of Dividends**

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

## **22.13 Capitalization of Surplus**

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

## **23. DOCUMENTS, RECORDS AND REPORTS**

### **23.1 Recording of Financial Affairs**

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

### **23.2 Inspection of Accounting Records**

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

## **24. NOTICES**

### **24.1 Method of Giving Notice**

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

- (1) mail addressed to the person at the applicable address for that person as follows:
  - (a) for a record mailed to a shareholder, the shareholder's registered address;

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

#### **24.2 Deemed Receipt of Mailing**

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

#### **24.3 Certificate of Sending**

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

#### **24.4 Notice to Joint Shareholders**

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

## **24.5 Notice to Trustees**

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

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

## **25. SEAL**

### **25.1 Who May Attest Seal**

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

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

### **25.2 Sealing Copies**

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

### **25.3 Mechanical Reproduction of Seal**

The directors may authorize the seal to be impressed by third parties on share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities of the Company as they may determine appropriate from time to time. To enable the seal to be impressed on any share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities of the Company, whether in definitive or interim form, on which facsimiles of any of the signatures of the directors or officers of the Company are, in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles, printed or otherwise mechanically reproduced, there may be delivered to the person employed to engrave, lithograph or print such definitive or interim share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities one or more unmounted dies

reproducing the seal and the chair of the board or any senior officer together with the secretary, treasurer, secretary-treasurer, an assistant secretary, an assistant treasurer or an assistant secretary-treasurer may in writing authorize such person to cause the seal to be impressed on such definitive or interim share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities by the use of such dies. Share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities to which the seal has been so impressed are for all purposes deemed to be under and to bear the seal impressed on them.

## **26. PROHIBITIONS**

### **26.1 Definitions**

In this Article 26:

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

### **26.2 Application**

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

### **26.3 Consent Required for Transfer of Shares or Designated Securities**

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

**Schedule "C"**  
**to the Information Circular of**  
**Aurion Resources Ltd. (June 26, 2018)**

**ABCA DISSENT RIGHTS**  
**SECTION 191(1) OF THE *BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT* (ALBERTA)**

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

- a) amend its articles under section 173 or 174 to add, change or remove any provisions restricting or constraining the issue or transfer of shares of that class;
  - b) amend its articles under section 173 to add, change or remove any restrictions on the business or businesses that the corporation may carry on;
    - b.1) amend its articles under section 173 to add or remove an express statement establishing the unlimited liability of shareholders as set out in section 15.2(1),
  - c) amalgamate with another corporation, otherwise than under section 184 or 187;
  - d) be continued under the laws of another jurisdiction under section 189; or
  - e) sell, lease or exchange all or substantially all its property under section 190.
- 2) A holder of shares of any class or series of shares entitled to vote under section 176, other than section 176(1)(a), may dissent if the corporation resolves to amend its articles in a manner described in that section.
  - 3) In addition to any other right he may have, but subject to subsection (20), a shareholder entitled to dissent under this section and who complies with this section is entitled to be paid by the corporation the fair value of the shares held by him in respect of which he dissents, determined as of the close of business on the last business day before the day on which the resolution from which he dissents was adopted.
  - 4) A dissenting shareholder may only claim under this section with respect to all the shares of a class held by him or on behalf of any one beneficial owner and registered in the name of the dissenting shareholder.
  - 5) A dissenting shareholder shall send to the corporation a written objection to a resolution referred to in subsection (1) or (2):
    - a. at or before any meeting of shareholders at which the resolution is to be voted on; or
    - b. if the corporation did not send notice to the shareholder of the purpose of the Meeting or of his right to dissent, within a reasonable time after he learns that the resolution was adopted and of his right to dissent.
  - 6) An application may be made to the Court by originating notice after the adoption of a resolution referred to in subsection (1) or (2):
    - a. by the corporation; or
    - b. by a shareholder if he has sent an objection to the Corporation under subsection (5),  
 to fix the fair value in accordance with subsection (3) of the shares of a shareholder who dissents under this section, or to fix the time at which a shareholder of an unlimited liability corporation who dissents under this section ceases to become liable for any new liability, act or default of the unlimited liability corporation.
  - 7) If an application is made under subsection (6), the corporation shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, send to each dissenting shareholder a written offer to pay him an amount considered by the directors to be the fair value of the shares.
  - 8) Unless the Court otherwise orders, an offer referred to in subsection (7) shall be sent to each dissenting shareholder:
    - a. at least 10 days before the date on which the application is returnable, if the corporation is the applicant; or
    - b. within 10 days after the corporation is served with a copy of the originating notice, if a shareholder is the applicant.

- 9) Every offer made under subsection (7) shall:
  - a. be made on the same terms; and
  - b. contain or be accompanied by a statement showing how the fair value was determined.
- 10) A dissenting shareholder may make an agreement with the corporation for the purchase of his shares by the corporation, in the amount of the corporation's offer under subsection (7) or otherwise, at any time before the Court pronounces an order fixing the fair value of the shares.
- 11) A dissenting shareholder:
  - a. is not required to give security for costs in respect of an application under subsection (6); and
  - b. except in special circumstances shall not be required to pay the costs of the application or appraisal.
- 12) In connection with an application under subsection (6), the Court may give directions for:
  - a. joining as parties all dissenting shareholders whose shares have not been purchased by the corporation and for the representation of dissenting shareholders who, in the opinion of the Court, are in need of representation;
  - b. the trial of issues and interlocutory matters, including pleadings and examinations for discovery;
  - c. the payment to the shareholder of all or part of the sum offered by the corporation for the shares;
  - d. the deposit of the share certificates with the Court or with the corporation or its transfer agent;
  - e. the appointment and payment of independent appraisers, and the procedures to be followed by them;
  - f. the service of documents; and
  - g. the burden of proof on the parties.
- 13) On an application under subsection (6), the Court shall make an order:
  - a. fixing the fair value of the shares in accordance with subsection (3) of all dissenting shareholders who are parties to the application;
  - b. giving judgment in that amount against the corporation and in favour of each of those dissenting shareholders;
  - c. fixing the time within which the corporation must pay that amount to a shareholder; and
  - d. fixing the time at which a dissenting shareholder of an unlimited liability corporation ceases to become liable for any new liability, act or default of the unlimited liability corporation.
- 14) On:
  - a. the action approved by the resolution from which the shareholder dissents becoming effective;
  - b. the making of an agreement under subsection (10) between the corporation and the dissenting shareholder as to the payment to be made by the corporation for his shares, whether by the acceptance of the corporation's offer under subsection (7) or otherwise; or (c) the pronouncement of an order under subsection (13), whichever first occurs, the shareholder ceases to have any rights as a shareholder other than the right to be paid the fair value of his shares in the amount agreed to between the corporation and the shareholder or in the amount of the judgment, as the case may be.
- 15) Subsection (14)(a) does not apply to a shareholder referred to in subsection (5)(b).
- 16) Until one of the events mentioned in subsection (14) occurs:
  - a. the shareholder may withdraw his dissent; or
  - b. the corporation may rescind the resolution, and in either event proceedings under this section shall be discontinued,
- 17) The Court may in its discretion allow a reasonable rate of interest on the amount payable to each dissenting shareholder, from the date on which the shareholder ceases to have any rights as a shareholder by reason of subsection (14) until the date of payment.
- 18) If subsection (20) applies, the corporation shall, within 10 days after:

- a. the pronouncement of an order under subsection (13); or
  - b. the making of an agreement between the shareholder and the corporation as to the payment to be made for his shares, notify each dissenting shareholder that it is unable lawfully to pay dissenting shareholders for their shares.
- 19) Notwithstanding that a judgment has been given in favour of a dissenting shareholder under subsection (13)(b), if subsection (20) applies, the dissenting shareholder, by written notice delivered to the corporation within 30 days after receiving the notice under subsection (18), may withdraw his notice of objection, in which case the corporation is deemed to consent to the withdrawal and the shareholder is reinstated to his full rights as a shareholder, failing which he retains a status as a claimant against the corporation, to be paid as soon as the corporation is lawfully able to do so or, in a liquidation, to be ranked subordinate to the rights of creditors of the corporation but in priority to its shareholders.
- 20) A corporation shall not make a payment to a dissenting shareholder under this section if there are reasonable grounds for believing that (a) the corporation is or would after the payment be unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or (b) the realizable value of the corporation's assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities.