

WINSTON GOLD MINING CORP.

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MANAGEMENT PROXY CIRCULAR

as at October 31, 2016 (except as otherwise indicated)

This Management Proxy Circular is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the management of WINSTON GOLD MINING CORP. (the “Corporation”) for use at the annual general and special meeting (the “Meeting”) of its shareholders to be held on December 12, 2016 at the time and place and for the purposes set forth in the accompanying notice of the Meeting.

In this Management Proxy Circular, references to “the Corporation”, “Winston”, “we” and “our” refer to Winston Gold Mining Corp. “Class A Common Shares” means common shares without par value in the capital of the Corporation. “Beneficial Shareholders” means shareholders who do not hold Class A Common Shares in their own name and “intermediaries” refers to brokers, investment firms, clearing houses and similar entities that own securities on behalf of Beneficial Shareholders.

GENERAL PROXY INFORMATION

Solicitation of Proxies

The solicitation of proxies will be primarily by mail, but proxies may be solicited personally or by telephone by directors, officers and regular employees of the Corporation. The Corporation will bear all costs of this solicitation. We have arranged for intermediaries to forward the meeting materials to beneficial owners of the Class A Common Shares held of record by those intermediaries and we may reimburse the intermediaries for their reasonable fees and disbursements in that regard.

Appointment of Proxyholders

The individuals named in the accompanying form of proxy (the “Proxy”) are directors and/or officers of the Corporation. **If you are a shareholder entitled to vote at the Meeting, you have the right to appoint a person or company other than either of the persons designated in the Proxy, who need not be a shareholder, to attend and act for you and on your behalf at the Meeting. You may do so either by inserting the name of that other person in the blank space provided in the Proxy or by completing and delivering another suitable form of proxy.**

Voting by Proxyholder

The persons named in the Proxy will vote or withhold from voting the Class A Common Shares represented thereby in accordance with your instructions on any ballot that may be called for. If you specify a choice with respect to any matter to be acted upon, your Class A Common Shares will be voted accordingly. The Proxy confers discretionary authority on the persons named therein with respect to:

- (a) each matter or group of matters identified therein for which a choice is not specified, other than the appointment of an auditor and the election of directors,
- (b) any amendment to or variation of any matter identified therein, and
- (c) any other matter that properly comes before the Meeting.

In respect of a matter for which a choice is not specified in the Proxy, the persons named in the Proxy will vote the Class A Common Shares represented by the Proxy for the approval of such matter.

Registered Shareholders

Registered shareholders (“Registered Shareholders”) may wish to vote by proxy whether or not they are able to attend the Meeting in person. Registered Shareholders may choose one of the following options to submit their proxy:

- (a) completing, dating and signing the enclosed form of proxy and returning it to the Corporation’s transfer agent, Computershare Investor Services Inc. (“Computershare”), by fax within North America at 1-866-249-7775, outside North America at (416) 263-9524, or by mail to the 8th Floor, 100 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2Y1 or by hand delivery at 2nd Floor, 510 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 3B9;

- (b) use a touch-tone phone to transmit voting choices to a toll free number. Registered Shareholders must follow the instructions of the voice response system and refer to the enclosed proxy form for the toll free number, the holder's account number and the proxy access number; or
- (c) use the internet through the website of the Corporation's transfer agent at www.investorvote.com. Registered Shareholders must follow the instructions that appear on the screen and refer to the enclosed proxy form for the holder's account number and the proxy access number.

In all cases the Registered Shareholder must ensure the proxy is received at least 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and statutory holidays) before the Meeting or the adjournment thereof at which the proxy is to be used.

Beneficial Shareholders

The following information is of significant importance to shareholders who do not hold Class A Common Shares in their own name. Beneficial Shareholders should note that the only proxies that can be recognized and acted upon at the Meeting are those deposited by registered shareholders (those whose names appear on the records of the Corporation as the registered holders of Class A Common Shares) or as set out in the following disclosure.

If Class A Common Shares are listed in an account statement provided to a shareholder by a broker, then in almost all cases those Class A Common Shares will not be registered in the shareholder's name on the records of the Corporation. Such Class A Common Shares will more likely be registered under the names of the shareholder's broker or an agent of that broker (an "intermediary"). In the United States, the vast majority of such Class A Common Shares are registered under the name of Cede & Co. as nominee for The Depository Trust Company (which acts as depository for many U.S. brokerage firms and custodian banks), and in Canada, under the name of CDS & Co. (the registration name for The Canadian Depository for Securities Limited, which acts as nominee for many Canadian brokerage firms).

Intermediaries are required to seek voting instructions from Beneficial Shareholders in advance of meetings of shareholders. Every intermediary has its own mailing procedures and provides its own return instructions to clients.

There are two kinds of Beneficial owners - those who object to their name being made known to the issuers of securities which they own (called "OBOs" for Objecting Beneficial Owners) and those who do not object to the issuers of the securities they own knowing who they are (called "NOBOs" for Non-Objecting Beneficial Owners).

The Corporation is taking advantage of the provisions of National Instrument 54-101 "Communication with Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer" that permit it to directly deliver proxy-related materials to its NOBOs. As a result NOBOs can expect to receive a scannable Voting Instruction Form ("VIF") from our transfer agent, Computershare. These VIFs are to be completed and returned to Computershare in the envelope provided or by facsimile. In addition, Computershare provides both telephone voting and internet voting as described on the VIF itself which contain complete instructions. Computershare will tabulate the results of the VIFs received from NOBOs and will provide appropriate instructions at the Meeting with respect to the shares represented by the VIFs they receive.

These securityholder materials are being sent to both registered and non-registered owners of the securities of the Corporation. If you are a non-registered owner, and the Corporation or its agent has sent these materials directly to you, your name and address and information about your holdings of securities, have been obtained in accordance with applicable securities regulatory requirements from the intermediary holding securities on your behalf.

By choosing to send these materials to you directly, the Corporation (and not the intermediary holding securities on your behalf) has assumed responsibility for (i) delivering these materials to you, and (ii) executing your proper voting instructions. Please return your voting instructions as specified in your request for voting instructions.

Beneficial Shareholders who are OBOs should follow the instructions of their intermediary carefully to ensure that their Class A Common Shares are voted at the Meeting.

The form of proxy supplied to you by your broker will be similar to the proxy provided to registered shareholders by the Corporation. However, its purpose is limited to instructing the intermediary on how to vote your Class A Common Shares on your behalf. Most brokers now delegate responsibility for obtaining instructions from clients to Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc. ("Broadridge") in the United States and in Canada. Broadridge mails a VIF in lieu of a proxy provided by the Corporation. The VIF will name the same persons as the Corporation's Proxy to represent your Class A Common Shares at the Meeting. You have the right to appoint a person (who need not be a Beneficial Shareholder of the Corporation), other than any of the persons designated in the VIF, to represent your Class A Common Shares at the Meeting and that person may be you. To exercise this right, you should insert the name of the desired representative (which may be yourself) in the blank space provided in the VIF. The completed VIF must then be returned to Broadridge by mail or facsimile or given to Broadridge by phone or over the internet, in accordance with Broadridge's instructions. Broadridge then tabulates the results of all instructions received and provides appropriate instructions respecting the voting

of Class A Common Shares to be represented at the Meeting and the appointment of any shareholder's representative. **If you receive a VIF from Broadridge, the VIF must be completed and returned to Broadridge, in accordance with its instructions, well in advance of the Meeting in order to have your Class A Common Shares voted at the Meeting or to have an alternate representative duly appointed to attend the Meeting and to vote your Class A Common Shares at the Meeting.**

Notice to Shareholders in the United States

The solicitation of proxies involve securities of an issuer located in Canada and is being effected in accordance with the corporate laws of the Province of Manitoba, Canada and securities laws of the provinces of Canada. The proxy solicitation rules under the *United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934*, as amended, are not applicable to the Corporation or this solicitation, and this solicitation has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure requirements of the securities laws of the provinces of Canada. Shareholders should be aware that disclosure requirements under the securities laws of the provinces of Canada differ from the disclosure requirements under United States securities laws.

Revocation of Proxies

In addition to revocation in any other manner permitted by law, a registered shareholder who has given a proxy may revoke it by:

- (a) executing a proxy bearing a later date or by executing a valid notice of revocation, either of the foregoing to be executed by the registered shareholder or the registered shareholder's authorized attorney in writing, or, if the shareholder is a corporation, under its corporate seal by an officer or attorney duly authorized, and by delivering the proxy bearing a later date to Computershare or to the address of the Corporation at Suite 201 – 919 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, at any time up to and including the last business day that precedes the day of the Meeting or, if the Meeting is adjourned, the last business day that precedes any reconvening thereof, or to the chairman of the Meeting on the day of the Meeting or any reconvening thereof, or in any other manner provided by law; or
- (b) personally attending the Meeting and voting the registered shareholder's Class A Common Shares.

A revocation of a proxy will not affect a matter on which a vote is taken before the revocation.

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

No director or executive officer of the Corporation, or any person who has held such a position since the beginning of the last completed financial year of the Corporation, nor any nominee for election as a director of the Corporation, nor any associate or affiliate of the foregoing persons, has any substantial or material interest, direct or indirect, by way of beneficial ownership of securities or otherwise, in any matter to be acted on at the Meeting other than the election of directors, the appointment of the auditor and as may be set out herein.

VOTING SECURITIES AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF VOTING SECURITIES

The Corporation was incorporated in the Province of Manitoba on January 31, 2013 under the name of 6649930 Manitoba Ltd. On September 25, 2014, the Corporation changed its name to Winston Gold Mining Corp.

The Class A Common Shares of the Corporation were listed for trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE") under stock symbol "WGC" effective March 23, 2016. The authorized share structure of the Corporation consists of an unlimited number of Class A Common Shares (the "Common Shares"), each carrying the right to one vote. No group of shareholders has the right to elect a specified number directors, nor are there cumulative or similar voting rights attached to the Common Shares.

The Corporation is also authorized to issue four other classes of shares of the Corporation as set out below. A full description of each class of the Corporation's shares is set out in the Corporation's Prospectus dated December 23, 2015 as filed on the Corporation's SEDAR corporate website on December 23, 2015 at www.sedar.com.

Unlimited Class B Common Shares, non voting. As of the date of this Management Proxy Circular, there are nil Class B Common Shares issued and outstanding.

Unlimited Class A Preference Shares, voting, redeemable. As of the date of this Management Proxy Circular, there are nil Class A Preference shares issued and outstanding.

Unlimited Class B Preference Shares, non-voting, redeemable. As of the date of this Management Proxy Circular, there are nil Class B Preference Shares issued and outstanding.

Unlimited Class C Preference Shares, non-voting, redeemable. As of the date of this Management Proxy Circular, there are nil Class C Preference shares issued and outstanding.

The board of directors (the “Board”) of the Corporation has fixed October 31, 2016 as the record date (the “Record Date”) for determination of persons entitled to receive notice of the Meeting. Only shareholders of record at the close of business on the Record Date who either attend the Meeting personally or complete, sign and deliver a form of proxy in the manner and subject to the provisions described above will be entitled to vote or to have their Common Shares voted at the Meeting.

As of October 31, 2016, there were 73,309,345 Common Shares issued and outstanding. Any shareholder of record at the close of business on the Record Date who either personally attends the Meeting or who has completed and delivered a Proxy in the manner and subject to the provisions described above, shall be entitled to vote or to have such shareholder's shares voted at the Meeting, or any adjournment thereof.

Under the Corporation’s Prospectus dated December 23, 2015, the Common Shares that were issued to the below named Insiders of the Corporation, are subject to an escrow agreement dated December 2, 2015, subject to a release schedule which is detailed in the Corporation’s Prospectus. At record date, insiders of the Corporation whose Class A common shares under escrow, are set out below:

0916244 BC Ltd. ⁽¹⁾	750,000 Common Shares
3130291 MB Ltd. ⁽²⁾	150,000 Common Shares
Chatham Bay Ltd. ⁽³⁾	150,000 Common Shares
Murray Nye	933,750 Common Shares
Pan Asia Investments Ltd. ⁽⁴⁾	75,000 Common Shares
Max Polinsky	862,575 Common Shares
Ben Porterfield	750,000 Common Shares

Notes:

- (1) 0916244 BC Ltd. is a private company controlled by Murray Nye and Max Polinsky.
- (2) 3130291 MB Ltd. is a private company controlled by Max Polinsky.
- (3) Chatham Bay Ltd. is a private company controlled by Max Polinsky.
- (4) Pan Asia Investments Ltd. is a private company controlled by Murray Nye.

To the best of the knowledge of the directors and senior officers of the Corporation no person beneficially owns, or control or direct, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the issued and outstanding Common Shares of the Corporation.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements of the Corporation for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015, the report of the auditor thereon and the related management’s discussion and analysis filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com on April 29, 2016, are being mailed out to shareholders with the proxy materials to this Meeting and will be tabled at the Meeting.

VOTES NECESSARY TO PASS RESOLUTIONS

A simple majority of affirmative votes cast at the Meeting is required to pass the resolutions described herein.

If there are more nominees for election as directors or appointment of the Corporation’s auditor than there are vacancies to fill, those nominees receiving the greatest number of votes will be elected or appointed, as the case may be, until all such vacancies have been filled. If the number of nominees for election or appointment is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, all such nominees will be declared elected or appointed by acclamation.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The board of directors of the Corporation (the “Board”) presently consists of four (4) directors. It is proposed that the number of directors for the ensuing year be determined at five (5). Unless the director’s office is vacated earlier in accordance with the provisions of the *Corporations Act* (Manitoba) or the Corporation’s By-Laws. Each director elected at the Meeting will hold office until the conclusion of the next annual general meeting of the Corporation, or if no director is then elected, until a successor is elected.

Shareholders are being asked at the Meeting to determine the number of directors to be elected at five (5).

The following table sets out the names of management's five nominees for election as directors, all major offices and positions with the Corporation and any of its significant affiliates each now holds, each nominee's principal occupation, business or employment (for the five preceding years for new director nominees), the period of time during which each has been a director of the Corporation and the number of Common Shares of the Corporation beneficially owned by each, directly or indirectly, or over which each exercised control or direction, as at October 31, 2016. The information as to shares beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, not being within the knowledge of the Corporation, has been furnished by the respective proposed nominees individually.

Name of Nominee; Current Position with the Corporation and Province and Country of Residence	Occupation, Business or Employment⁽¹⁾	Director Since	Shares Beneficially Owned or Controlled⁽¹⁾
Murray Nye ⁽⁶⁾ CEO and Director Manitoba, Canada	Independent financial consultant specializing in acquisitions and mergers. <i>Refer to Director Biographies below.</i>	September 29, 2014	1,845,000 ⁽²⁾
Max Polinsky President and Director Manitoba, Canada	Consulting Geologist; independent financial consultant specializing in acquisitions and mergers. <i>Refer to Director Biographies below.</i>	January 31, 2013	2,050,100 ⁽³⁾
Darwin Ben Porterfield ⁽⁶⁾ Director Manitoba, Canada	Geologist. <i>Refer to Director Biographies below.</i>	September 29, 2014	1,000,000 ⁽⁴⁾
Allan Fabbro ⁽⁶⁾ Director British Columbia, Canada	Businessman. <i>Refer to Director Biographies below.</i>	October 23, 2015	50,000 ⁽⁵⁾
Stan Stewin Nominee Director Manitoba, Canada	Chartered Accountant. <i>Refer to Nominee Director Biography below.</i>	Nominee Director	Nil

Notes:

- (1) Information as to the number of Common Shares beneficially owned or over which direction is exercised has been provided by the respective individuals named therein.
- (2) 500,000 of these Common Shares are registered under the name 0916244 B.C. Ltd., a private company controlled by Murray Nye and Max Polinsky. 100,000 of these Common Shares are registered under the name Pan Asia Investments Ltd., a private company controlled by Murray Nye. Murray Nye holds 450,000 incentive stock options to purchase 450,000 Common Shares at an exercise price of \$0.20 per share, expiring on August 24, 2021.
- (3) 500,000 of these Common Shares are registered under the name 0916244 B.C. Ltd., a private company owned and controlled by Murray Nye and Max Polinsky. 200,000 of these Common Shares are registered under the name 3130291 Manitoba Ltd., a private company controlled by Max Polinsky. 200,000 of these Common Shares are registered under the name Chatham Bay Ltd., a private company controlled by Max Polinsky. Max Polinsky holds 450,000 incentive stock options to purchase 450,000 Common Shares at an exercise price of \$0.20 per share, expiring on August 24, 2021.
- (4) Ben Porterfield holds 350,000 incentive stock options to purchase 350,000 Common Shares at an exercise price of \$0.20 per share, expiring on August 24, 2021.
- (5) Allan Fabbro holds 350,000 incentive stock options to purchase 350,000 Common Shares at an exercise price of \$0.20 per share, expiring on August 24, 2021.
- (6) Member of the Audit Committee.

None of the proposed nominees for election as a director of the Corporation are proposed for election pursuant to any arrangement or understanding between the nominee and any other person, except the directors and senior officers of the Corporation acting solely in such capacity.

A shareholder can vote for all of the above nominees, vote for some of the above nominees and withhold for other of the above nominees, or withhold for all of the above nominees.

Director Biographies

Murray Nye, Chief Executive Officer and a Director. Mr. Nye has been Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, President and Director of Cougar Minerals Corp. since March 29, 2012. Mr. Nye is the founding director and principal of Venbanc Investment Management Group, an investment and merchant bank located in Winnipeg, Manitoba since 1994.

Max Polinsky, President and a Director. Mr. Polinsky is the co-founder, director and principal of Venbanc, Inc. In addition to many years in the merchant bank industry, Mr. Polinsky has extensive operational experience running a national company with offices across Canada. Mr. Polinsky previously served as the CFO of RX Exploration Inc., a company responsible for putting the Drumlummon Mine located in Montana, successfully back into production. Mr. Polinsky graduated with a Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) degree from the University of Manitoba in 1982, majoring in Finance.

Darwin Ben Porterfield, Director. Mr. Porterfield lead a team of geologists at the Drumlummon gold-silver mine and formerly worked as a geologist for Kennecott, focusing on their Terra Gold project in Alaska. Mr. Porterfield has a Masters of Science Degree in Mineral Economics.

Allan Fabbro, Director. Mr. Fabbro has over 30 years of experience in both the finance and mining industries. From 1984 to 1990, Mr. Fabbro headed the retail trading department of Yorkton Securities, followed by six years with Yorkton's Natural Resources Group. After working for 10 years as an investment advisor with Canaccord Capital, specializing in the natural resource sector, Mr. Fabbro left to become lead director of Roxgold Inc.

Nominee Director Biography

Stan Stewin, C.P.A., C.A. Nominee Director. Mr. Stewin is a Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Manitoba (2007 to present) and obtained a Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) – University of Manitoba. Mr. Stewin has over 20 years experience in the agricultural industry. Mr. Stewin is currently Head of Audits at the Canadian Grain Commission located in Winnipeg, Manitoba (from 2007 to present) and is managing a staff of five professionals. Mr. Stewin was previously Head of Country Operation Eastern Region at Agricore United, Winnipeg Manitoba (from 1985 to 2007), an agricultural business with a grain handle in excess of 11 million Metric tons and with Crop Production Sales in excess of \$900 million.

Mr. Stewin has extensive experience in restructuring and re-organizing departments/organizations involving business analysis, developing business plans, leading negotiations and community consultations.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR

Collins Barrow Toronto LLP, Licensed Public Accountants, will be nominated at the Meeting for appointment as auditor of the Corporation. Collins Barrow Toronto LLP were first appointed auditor of the Corporation on September 29, 2014. **The Board recommends that you vote in favour of appointment of Collins Barrow Toronto LLP. Unless otherwise instructed, at the Meeting the proxyholders named in the Corporation's form of Proxy or Voting Instruction Form will vote FOR the appointment of Collins Barrow Toronto LLP.**

AUDIT COMMITTEE

National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees* (“NI 52-110”) of the Canadian Securities Administrators requires the Corporation, as a venture Corporation, to disclose annually in its management proxy circular certain information concerning the constitution of its Audit Committee and its relationship with its independent auditor, as set forth below.

The Audit Committee's Charter

The purpose of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities by reviewing the financial information, which will be provided to the shareholders and the public, the systems of corporate controls, which management and the Board have established, and overseeing the audit process. It has general responsibility to oversee internal controls, accounting and auditing activities and legal compliance of the Corporation. The Audit Committee also is mandated to review and approve all material related party transactions. The Corporation's Audit Committee Charter is set out below:

1. **OVERALL PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES**

The Audit Committee will assist the directors (the “Directors”) of the Corporation in fulfilling their responsibilities under applicable legal and regulatory requirements. To the extent considered appropriate by the Audit Committee or as required by applicable legal or regulatory requirements, the Audit Committee will review the financial reporting process of the Corporation, the system of internal controls and management of the financial risks of the Corporation and the audit process of the financial information of the Corporation. In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Audit Committee should maintain an effective working relationship with the Directors, management of the Corporation and the external auditor of the Corporation as well as monitor the independence of the external auditor.

2. **AUTHORITY**

- (a) The Audit Committee shall have the authority to:
- (i) engage independent counsel and other advisors as the Audit Committee determines necessary to carry out its duties;
 - (ii) set and pay the compensation for any advisors employed by the Audit Committee;
 - (iii) communicate directly with the internal and external auditor of the Audit Corporation and require that the external auditor of the Corporation report directly to the Audit Committee; and
 - (iv) seek any information considered appropriate by the Audit Committee from any employee of the Corporation.
- (b) The Audit Committee shall have unrestricted and unfettered access to all personnel and documents of the Corporation and shall be provided with the resources reasonably necessary to fulfill its responsibilities.

3. **MEMBERSHIP AND ORGANIZATION**

- (a) The Audit Committee will be composed of at least three members. The members of the Audit Committee shall be appointed by the Directors to serve one-year terms and shall be permitted to serve an unlimited number of consecutive terms. The majority of the members of the Audit Committee must be Directors who are independent and financially literate to the extent required by (and subject to the exemptions and other provisions set out in) applicable laws, rules and regulations, and stock exchange requirements (“Applicable Laws”). In this Charter, the terms “independent” and “financially literate” have the meaning ascribed to such terms by Applicable Laws, and include the meanings given to similar terms by Applicable Laws, including in the case of the term “independent” the terms “outside” and “unrelated” to the extent such latter terms are applicable under Applicable Laws.
- (b) The chairman of the Audit Committee will be an independent Director and will be appointed by the Audit Committee from time to time and must have such accounting or related financial management expertise as the Directors may determine in their business judgment.
- (c) The secretary of the Audit Committee will be the chosen by the Audit Committee.
- (d) The Audit Committee may invite such persons to meetings of the Audit Committee as the Audit Committee considers appropriate, except to the extent exclusion of certain persons is required pursuant to this Charter or Applicable Laws.
- (e) The Audit Committee may invite the external auditor of the Corporation to be present at any meeting of the Audit Committee and to comment on any financial statements, or on any of the financial aspects, of the Corporation.
- (f) The Audit Committee will meet as considered appropriate or desirable by the Audit Committee. Any member of the Audit Committee or the external auditor of the Corporation may call a meeting of the Audit Committee at any time upon 48 hours prior written notice.
- (g) All decisions of the Audit Committee shall be by simple majority and the chairman of the Audit Committee shall not have a deciding or casting vote.
- (h) Minutes shall be kept in respect of the proceedings of all meetings of the Audit Committee.
- (i) No business shall be transacted by the Audit Committee except at a meeting of the members thereof at which a majority of the members thereof is present.

- (j) The Audit Committee may transact its business by a resolution in writing signed by all the members of the Audit Committee in lieu of a meeting of the Audit Committee.

4. **ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

To the extent considered appropriate or desirable or required by applicable legal or regulatory requirements, the Audit Committee shall:

- (a) recommend to the Directors
 - (i) the external auditor to be nominated for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report on the annual financial statements of the Corporation or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation, and
 - (ii) the compensation to be paid to the external auditor of the Corporation;
- (b) review the proposed audit scope and approach of the external auditor of the Corporation and ensure no unjustifiable restriction or limitations have been placed on the scope of the proposed audit;
- (c) meet separately and periodically with the management of the Corporation, the external auditor of the Corporation and the internal auditor (or other personnel responsible for the internal audit function of the Corporation) of the Corporation to discuss any matters that the Audit Committee, the external auditor of the Corporation or the internal auditor of the Corporation, respectively, believes should be discussed privately;
- (d) be directly responsible for overseeing the work of the external auditor engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report on the annual financial statements of the Corporation or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Corporation, including the resolution of disagreements between management of the Corporation and the external auditor of the Corporation regarding any financial reporting matter and review the performance of the external auditor of the Corporation;
- (e) review judgmental areas, for example those involving a valuation of the assets and liabilities and other commitments and contingencies of the Corporation;
- (f) review audit issues related to the material associated and affiliated entities of the Corporation that may have a significant impact on the equity investment therein of the Corporation;
- (g) meet with management and the external auditor of the Corporation to review the annual financial statements of the Corporation and the results of the audit thereof;
- (h) review and determine if internal control recommendations made by the external auditor of the Corporation have been implemented by management of the Corporation;
- (i) pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation or any subsidiary entities thereof by the external auditor of the Corporation and, to the extent considered appropriate:
 - (i) adopt specific policies and procedures in accordance with Applicable Laws for the engagement of such non-audit services; and/or
 - (ii) delegate to one or more independent members of the Audit Committee the authority to pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation or any subsidiary entities thereof by the external auditor of the Corporation provided that the other members of the Audit Committee are informed of each such non-audit service;
- (j) consider the qualification and independence of the external auditor of the Corporation, including reviewing the range of services provided by the external auditor of the Corporation in the context of all consulting services obtained by the Corporation;
- (k) consider the fairness of the interim financial statements and financial disclosure of the Corporation and review with management of the Corporation whether,
 - (i) actual financial results for the interim period varied significantly from budgeted or projected results,
 - (ii) generally accepted accounting principles have been consistently applied,

- (iii) there are any actual or proposed changes in accounting or financial reporting practices of the Corporation, and
 - (iv) there are any significant or unusual events or transactions which require disclosure and, if so, consider the adequacy of that disclosure;
- (l) review the financial statements of the Corporation, management's discussion and analysis and any annual and interim earnings press releases of the Corporation before the Corporation publicly discloses such information and discuss these documents with the external auditor and with management of the Corporation, as appropriate;
 - (m) review and be satisfied that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the public disclosure of the Corporation of financial information extracted or derived from the financial statements of the Corporation, other than the public disclosure referred to in paragraph 4(l) above, and periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures;
 - (n) establish procedures for,
 - (i) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, and
 - (ii) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters relating to the Corporation;
 - (o) review and approve the hiring policies of the Corporation regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and any former external auditor of the Corporation;
 - (p) review the areas of greatest financial risk to the Corporation and whether management of the Corporation is managing these risks effectively;
 - (q) review significant accounting and reporting issues, including recent professional and regulatory pronouncements, and consider their impact on the financial statements of the Corporation;
 - (r) review any legal matters which could significantly impact the financial statements of the Corporation as reported on by counsel and meet with counsel to the Corporation whenever deemed appropriate;
 - (s) institute special investigations and, if appropriate, hire special counsel or experts to assist in such special investigations;
 - (t) at least annually, obtain and review a report prepared by the external auditor of the Corporation describing:
 - the firm's quality-control procedures;
 - any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality-control review or peer review of the firm or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities, within the preceding five years, in respect of one or more independent audits carried out by the firm, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues;
 - and (to assess the auditor's independence) all relationships between the independent auditor and the Corporation;
 - (u) review with the external auditor of the Corporation any audit problems or difficulties and management's response to such problems or difficulties;
 - (v) discuss the Corporation's earnings press releases, as well as financial information and earning guidance provided to analysts and rating agencies, if applicable; and
 - (w) review this charter and recommend changes to this charter to the Directors from time to time.

5. **COMMUNICATION WITH THE DIRECTORS**

- (a) The Audit Committee shall produce and provide the Directors with a written summary of all actions taken at each Audit Committee meeting or by written resolution.
- (b) The Audit Committee shall produce and provide the Directors with all reports or other information required to be prepared under Applicable Laws.

Composition of the Audit Committee

The current members of the Corporation's Audit Committee are: Allan Fabbro (Chair), Murray Nye and Ben Porterfield. Allan Fabbro and Ben Porterfield are independent members of the Audit Committee as contemplated by NI 52-110. Murray Nye is not an independent member of the Audit Committee as Mr. Nye is the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation. All Audit Committee members are considered to be financially literate.

Relevant Education and Experience

Each member of the Audit Committee has adequate education and experience that is relevant to their performance as an Audit Committee member and, in particular, the requisite education and experience that have provided the member with:

- an understanding of the accounting principles used by the Corporation to prepare its financial statements, and the ability to assess the general application of those principles in connection with estimates, accruals and reserves;
- experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation's financial statements, or experience actively supervising individuals engaged in such activities; and
- an understanding of internal controls and procedures for financial reporting.

Please refer to the above biographies for information on the education and experience of the Audit Committee members.

Audit Committee Oversight

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

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

The Corporation's auditor, Collins Barrow Toronto LLP, has not provided any material non-audit services.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

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

External Auditor Service Fees

The Audit Committee has reviewed the nature and amount of the non-audited services provided by Collins

Barrow Toronto LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, of Toronto, Ontario, to the Corporation to ensure auditor independence. Fees billed by Collins Barrow Toronto LLP for audit and non-audit services fiscal years ended December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are outlined in the following table.

Nature of Services	Fees Paid to Auditor in Year Ended December 31, 2015	Fees Paid to Auditor in Year Ended December 31, 2014
Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	\$27,000	\$15,000
Audit-Related Fees ⁽²⁾	\$10,855	Nil
Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	\$3,500	\$3,500
All Other Fees ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	Nil
Total	\$41,355	\$18,500

Notes:

- (1) "Audit Fees" include fees necessary to perform the annual audit and quarterly reviews of the Corporation's consolidated financial statements. Audit Fees include fees for review of tax provisions and for accounting consultations on matters reflected in the financial statements. Audit Fees also include audit or other attest services required by legislation or regulation, such as comfort letters, consents, reviews of securities filings and statutory audits.

- (2) "Audit-Related Fees" include services that are traditionally performed by the auditor. These audit-related services include employee benefit audits, due diligence assistance, accounting consultations on proposed transactions, internal control reviews and audit or attest services not required by legislation or regulation.
- (3) "Tax Fees" include fees for all tax services other than those included in "Audit Fees" and "Audit-Related Fees". This category includes fees for tax compliance, tax planning and tax advice. Tax planning and tax advice includes assistance with tax audits and appeals, tax advice related to mergers and acquisitions, and requests for rulings or technical advice from tax authorities.
- (4) "All Other Fees" include all other non-audit services.

Exemption

The Corporation is a "venture issuer" as defined in NI 52-110 and is relying upon the exemption in section 6.1 of NI 52-110 in respect of the composition of its Audit Committee and in respect of its reporting obligations under NI 52-110.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

General

The Board believes that good corporate governance improves corporate performance and benefits all shareholders. This section describes the Corporation's approach to corporate governance and addresses the Corporation's compliance with National Instrument 58-101 *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices* ("NI 58-101"), which requires certain disclosure by the Corporation of its corporate governance practices.

Corporate governance refers to the policies and structure of the board of directors of a company, whose members are elected by and are accountable to the shareholders of such company. Corporate governance encourages establishment of a reasonable degree of independence of the board of directors from executive management and the adoption of policies to ensure the board of directors recognizes the principles of good management. The Board is committed to sound corporate governance practices as such practices are both in the interests of shareholders and help to contribute to effective and efficient decision-making.

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

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

1. Board of Directors

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

- (a) the *Corporations Act* (Manitoba) and by-laws;
- (b) the Corporation's articles of incorporation;
- (c) the Board of Directors Charter and the Audit Committee Charter; and
- (d) other applicable laws and company policies.

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

The Board is actively involved in the Corporation's strategic planning process. The Board discusses and reviews all materials relating to the strategic plan with management. The Board is responsible for reviewing and approving the strategic plan. At least one Board meeting each year is devoted to discussing and considering the strategic plan, which takes into account the risks and opportunities of the business. Management must seek the Board's approval for any transaction that would have a significant impact on the strategic plan.

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

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

The Board approves all the Corporation's major communications, including annual and quarterly reports, financing documents and press releases. The Board approves the Corporation's communication policy that covers the accurate and timely communication of all important information. It is reviewed annually. This policy includes procedures for communicating with analysts by conference calls.

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

The Board is responsible for determining whether or not each director is an independent director. Directors who also act as officers of the Corporation are not considered independent. Directors who do not also act as officers of the Corporation, do not work in the day-to-day operations of the Corporation, are not party to any material contracts with the Corporation, or receive any fees from the Corporation except as disclosed in this Management Proxy Circular, are considered independent. Murray Nye and Max Polinsky are not independent directors by virtue of their positions as CEO and President and CFO of the Corporation, respectively. Ben Porterfield and Allan Fabbro are considered independent directors of the Corporation.

Directorships

Each of the director nominees of the Corporation participate as a director for other listed companies as follows:

Name of Director	Name of Reporting Issuer	Market
Allan Fabbro	AlkaLi3 Resources Inc.	NEX
	Doubleview Capital Corp.	TSX-V
	Stem 7 Capital Inc.	NEX,OTCBB
	WPC Resources Inc.	TSX-V
	Midnight Sun Mining Corp.	TSX-V
	Parallel Mining Corp.	TSX-V
Max Polinsky	Digerati Technologies Inc.	OTCBB

Orientation and Continuing Education

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

Ethical Business Conduct

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

Under the applicable corporate legislation, a director is required to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Corporation and to exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances, and to disclose to the Board the nature and extent of any interest of the director in any material contract or material transaction, whether made or proposed, if the director is a party to the contract or transaction, is a director or officer (or an individual acting in a similar capacity) of a party to the

contract or transaction or has a material interest in a party to the contract or transaction. The director must then abstain from voting on the contract or transaction unless the contract or transaction (i) relates primarily to their remuneration as a director, officer, employee or agent of the Corporation or an affiliate of the Corporation, (ii) is for indemnity or insurance for the benefit of the director in connection with the Corporation, or (iii) is with an affiliate of the Corporation. If the director abstains from voting after disclosure of their interest, the directors approve the contract or transaction and the contract or transaction was reasonable and fair to the Corporation at the time it was entered into, the contract or transaction is not invalid and the director is not accountable to the Corporation for any profit realized from the contract or transaction. Otherwise, the director must have acted honestly and in good faith, the contract or transaction must have been reasonable and fair to the Corporation and the contract or transaction be approved by the shareholders by a special resolution after receiving full disclosure of its terms in order for the director to avoid such liability or the contract or transaction being invalid.

Nomination of Directors

The Board has responsibility for identifying potential Board candidates. The Board assesses potential Board candidates to fill perceived needs on the Board for required skills, expertise, independence and other factors. Members of the Board and representatives of the mineral exploration industry are consulted for possible candidates. If a candidate looks promising, the Board will conduct due diligence on the candidate and if the results are satisfactory, the candidate is invited to join the Board.

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

Compensation

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

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

Other Board Committees

The Board has no committees other than the Audit Committee.

Assessments

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

An informal process of assessing the performance of Board committees and individual directors is conducted by way of engagement and dialogue between the individual directors.

STATEMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION – Venture issuers

Named Executive Officer

In this section "Named Executive Officer" (a "NEO") means the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") and each of the three most highly compensated executive officers, other than the CEO and CFO, who were serving as executive officers at the end of the most recently completed financial year and whose total compensation was more than \$150,000 as well as any additional individuals for whom disclosure would have been provided except that the individual was not serving as an executive officer of the Corporation at the end of the most recently completed financial year. For the purposes of determining total compensation, the Corporation is not only required to include actual monetary compensation received by an NEO, but also the fair value of options granted to such person. This value does not necessarily reflect the amount, if any, that an NEO may actually realize on exercise of such options.

Director and Named Executive Officer Compensation

During financial year ended December 31, 2015, Murray Nye, Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Corporation and Max Polinzky, President, Chief Financial Officer and a director of the Corporation, were each an NEO of the Corporation. Also for the purposes of the following disclosure Ben Porterfield and Allan Fabbro, were directors of the Corporation.

Oversight and Description of Director and NEO Compensation

The Corporation does not have a compensation program other than paying consulting fees and incentive bonuses. The compensation of the executive officers is determined by the Board, based in part on recommendations from the Chief Executive Officer. The Board recognizes the need to provide a compensation package that will attract and retain qualified and experienced executives, as well as align the compensation level of each executive to that executive's level of responsibility. The objectives of the Corporation's compensation policies and practices are:

1. to reward individual contributions in light of the Corporation's performance;
2. to be competitive with the companies with whom the Corporation competes for talent;
3. to align the interests of the executives with the interests of the shareholders; and
4. to attract and retain executives who could help the Corporation achieve its objectives.

During the most recent financial year ended December 31, 2015, neither the Chief Executive Officer nor the President was paid a salary.

The basic component of executive compensation has consisted only of a consulting fee component and going forward, the Corporation may include performance-based variable incentive compensation, which may be comprised of cash bonuses or stock option grants. The allocation of value to these different compensation elements will not be based on a formula, but rather will be intended to reflect market practices as well as the Board's discretionary assessment of an executive officer's past contribution and the ability to contribute to future short and long-term business results.

Specifically, the objectives of consulting fees are to recognize market pay, and acknowledge the competencies and skills of individuals. The rate established for each executive officer is intended to reflect each individual's responsibilities, experience, prior performance and other discretionary factors deemed relevant by any compensation committee that may be formed in future. In deciding on the consulting fee portion of the compensation of the executive officers, major consideration is given to the fact that the Corporation is an early stage exploration company and does not generate any material revenue and must rely exclusively on funds raised from equity financings. In the future, the objectives of incentive bonuses in the form of cash payments will be designed to add a variable component of compensation, based on corporate and individual performances for executive officers and employees. The objectives of the stock option will be to reward achievement of long-term financial and operating performance and focus on key activities and achievements critical to the ongoing success of the Corporation. The Corporation has no other forms of compensation, other than payments made from time to time to individuals or companies they control for the provision of consulting services. Such consulting services are paid for by the Corporation, to the best of its ability, at competitive industry rates for work of a similar nature by reputable arm's length service providers. Actual compensation will vary based on the performance of the executives relative to the achievement of goals and the price of the Corporation's securities, as well as the financial condition of the Corporation.

The Board evaluates individual executive performance with the goal of setting compensation at levels that it believes is comparable with executives in other companies of similar size and stage of development operating in the same industry. In connection with setting appropriate levels of compensation, members of the Board base their decisions on their general business and industry knowledge and experience and publicly available information of comparable companies while also taking into account the Corporation's relative performance and strategic goals.

In the course of its deliberations, the Board considered the implications of the risks associated with adopting the compensation practices currently in place. The Board does not believe that its current compensation practices create a material risk that the NEOs or any employee would be encouraged to take inappropriate or excessive risks, particularly since the Corporation currently does not have a stock option plan in place, and no such risks have been detected to date. The Board will continue to include this consideration in its deliberations, and believes that it would detect actions of management and employees of the Corporation that constitute or would lead to inappropriate or excessive risks.

The Corporation does not have a policy that would prohibit the NEOs or directors from purchasing financial instruments that are designed or would have the effect of hedging the value of equity securities granted to, or held by, these individuals.

Base Salary

In the Board's view, paying base salaries which are competitive in the markets in which the Corporation operates is a first step to attracting and retaining talented, qualified and effective executives. Competitive salary information on comparable companies within the industry is compiled from a variety of sources.

Bonus Incentive Compensation

The Corporation's objective is to achieve certain strategic objectives and milestones. The Board will consider executive bonus compensation dependent upon the Corporation meeting those strategic objectives and milestones and will ascertain if sufficient cash resources are available for the grant of bonuses. The Board approves executive bonus compensation dependent upon compensation levels based on recommendations of the Chief Executive Officer. Such recommendations are generally based on information provided by Corporations that are similar in size and scope to the Corporation's operations.

Benefits and Perquisites

The Corporation does not, as of the date of this Management Proxy Circular, offer any benefits or perquisites to its NEOs other than potential grants of incentive share options as otherwise disclosed and discussed herein.

The Corporation believes that encouraging its executives and employees to become shareholders is the best way of aligning their interests with those of its shareholders. Equity participation is accomplished through the Corporation's stock option plan. Share options are granted to executives and employees taking into account a number of factors, including the amount and term of options previously granted, base salary, bonuses and competitive factors. The amounts and terms of options granted are determined by the Board.

The Board has not considered the implications of the risks associated with the Corporation's compensation policies and practices.

The Corporation has not adopted a policy disallowing insiders from purchasing financial instruments designed to hedge or offset any decrease in market value of the Common Shares or options of the Corporation.

Risks Associated with the Corporation's Compensation Practices

The Board has not proceeded to a formal evaluation of the implications of risks associated with the Corporation's compensation policies and practices. At least once annually the Board reviews the then current risks, if any, associated with the Corporation's compensation policies and practices at such time.

Executive compensation is comprised of short-term compensation in the form of a base salary and long-term ownership through the Corporation's stock option plan. This structure ensures that a significant portion of executive compensation (share options) is both long-term and "at risk" and, accordingly, is directly linked to the achievement of business results and the creation of long-term shareholder value. As the benefits of such compensation, if any, are not realized by officers until a significant period of time has passed, the ability of officers to take inappropriate or excessive risks that are beneficial to their compensation at the expense of the Corporation and the shareholders is extremely limited. Furthermore, the short-term component of the executive compensation (base salary) represents a relatively small part of the total compensation. As a result, it is unlikely that an officer would take inappropriate or excessive risks at the expense of the Corporation or the shareholders that would be beneficial to their short-term compensation when their long-term compensation might be put at risk from their actions.

Due to the small size of the Corporation and the current level of the Corporation's activity, the Board is able to closely monitor and consider any risks which may be associated with the Corporation's compensation policies and practices. Risks, if any, may be identified and mitigated through regular meetings of the Board during which financial and other information of the Corporation are reviewed. No risks have been identified arising from the Corporation's compensation policies and practices that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Corporation.

Hedging by Named Executive Officers or Directors

The Corporation has not, to date, adopted a policy restricting its executive officers and directors from purchasing financial instruments, including, for greater certainty, prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars, or units of exchange funds, which are designed to hedge or offset a decrease in market value of equity securities granted as compensation or held, directly or indirectly, by executive officers or directors. As of the date of this Management Proxy Circular, entitlement to grants of incentive share options under the Corporation's share option plan is the only equity security element awarded by the Corporation to its executive officers and directors.

Option-Based Awards

The incentive stock option portion of the compensation is intended to provide the executive officers of the Corporation with a long term incentive in developing the Corporation's business. Options granted under the stock option plan are approved by the Board, and if applicable, its subcommittees, after consideration of the Corporation's overall performance and whether the Corporation has met targets set out by the executive officers in their strategic plan. All previous grants of option-based awards will be taken into account when considering new grants.

Compensation Governance

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

Director and NEO Compensation Excluding Compensation Securities

There was no compensation paid to the Directors and NEOs during the Corporation's completed financial year ended December 31, 2015.

Table of compensation excluding compensation securities							
Name and position	Year	Salary, consulting fee, retainer or commission (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Committee or meeting fees (\$)	Value of perquisites (\$)	Value of all other compensation (\$)	Total Compensation (\$)
Murray Nye, CEO and director	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Max Polinsky, President, CFO and director	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ben Porterfield, director	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Allan Fabbro, director	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Stock Options and Other Compensation Securities

During the Corporation's financial year ended December 31, 2015 there were no compensation securities granted or issued to any of the Directors or NEOs by the Corporation.

Compensation Securities							
Name and position	Type of compensation security	Number of compensation securities, number of underlying securities, and percentage of class	Date of issue or grant (dd/mm/yy)	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 (dd/mm/yy)
Murray Nye, CEO and director	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Max Polinsky, CFO and director	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ben Porterfield, director	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Allan Fabbro, director	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

There were no outstanding stock options at financial year ended December 31, 2015.

Stock option plans and other incentive plans

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The Corporation has a 10% rolling stock option plan in place. The Plan was approved by shareholders at the Corporation's annual general meeting held on October 23, 2015.

The following table sets out equity compensation plan information as at the Corporation's financial year ended December 31, 2015. There were not stock options granted during financial year ended December 31, 2015:

Equity Compensation Plan Information

	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Plan Category	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by securityholders (the Stock Option Plan)	Nil		2,074,710
Equity compensation plans not approved by securityholders	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	Nil		2,074,710

Employment, consulting and management agreements

There are no compensatory plans or arrangements, with respect to any Director or NEO resulting from the resignation, retirement or any other termination of employment of an officer or director or from a change of a director's or a NEO's responsibilities following a change in control.

Pension Plan Benefits

The Corporation has no pension plan arrangements or benefits with respect to any of its NEOs, directors or employees.

INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

No directors, proposed nominees for election as directors, executive officers or their respective associates or affiliates, or other management of the Corporation were indebted to the Corporation as of the end of the two most recently completed financial years or as at the date hereof.

INTEREST OF INFORMED PERSONS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

This Management Proxy Circular, including the disclosure below, briefly describes (and, where practicable, states the approximate amount) of any material interest, direct or indirect, of any informed person of the Corporation, any proposed director of the Corporation, or any associate or affiliate of any informed person or proposed director, in any transaction since the commencement of the Corporation's two most recently completed financial years or in any proposed transaction which has materially affected or would materially affect the Corporation or any of its subsidiaries.

During the Corporation's financial year ended December 31, 2015, the Corporation incurred the following charges with related parties that include officers, directors or companies with common directors of the Corporation:

- 1) Included in exploration and evaluation expenses is \$7,467 [\$5,395 US] (2014 - \$41,499 [\$36,474 US]) of amounts paid or payable to directors of the Corporation (Ben Porterfield, director);
- 2) Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is \$10,373 [\$7,495 US] (December 31, 2014 - 33,357 [\$28,753 US]) due to a director of the Corporation (Ben Porterfield, director- \$7,467 [\$5,395 US]; CEO, Murray Nye - \$692 [\$500 US]; CFO, Max Polinsky - \$2,214 [\$1,600 US]);
- 3) Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is \$74,988 (December 31, 2014 - \$Nil) due to directors of the Corporation (CEO, Murray Nye - \$29,477; CFO, Max Polinsky - \$45,511).

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Corporation received \$77,837 [Ben Porterfield, director - \$39,795 {\$28,753 US}; CEO, Murray Nye - \$17,500; CFO, Max Polinsky - \$20,542] (December 31, 2014 - \$Nil) in director loans.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

Except as set out herein there are no management functions of the Corporation, which are to any substantial degree performed by a person or company other than the directors or executive officers of the Corporation.

PARTICULARS OF MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON

A. Continuation into British Columbia

The Corporation presently exists under the *Corporations Act* (Manitoba) (the “**Manitoba Act**”). Shareholders will be asked at the Meeting to consider and, if thought fit, to pass a special resolution (the “**Continuation Resolution**”) designed to effect the continuation (the “**Continuation**”) of the Corporation into British Columbia, whereafter the Corporation will be subject to the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the “**BC Act**”). In addition to shareholder approval, continuation into another jurisdiction is subject to the approval of the Manitoba Registrar (on being satisfied that the Continuation will not adversely affect creditors or shareholders of the Corporation) and the Canadian Securities Exchange (the “**Exchange**”).

The BC Act adopts many provisions similar to those contained in corporate legislation elsewhere in Canada, including Manitoba, and will permit the Corporation to take advantage of modernized corporate law procedures and requirements. Management is of the view that the Corporation will also achieve efficiencies and cost savings by having its registered and records office in British Columbia where its head office and management is located.

If the Continuation is approved, shareholders will also be approving:

1. a “Notice of Articles”, which will provide that the Corporation’s authorized capital be comprised of:
 - (a) an unlimited number of Common Shares without par value; and
 - (b) an unlimited number of Preferred Shares without par value, with special rights and restrictions attached; and
2. new articles (the “**Articles**”) under the BC Act, which set rules for its conduct, similar to its existing bylaws under the Manitoba Act, except as described herein.

Upon completion of the Continuation, the Manitoba Act will cease to apply to the Corporation and the Corporation will thereafter be subject to the BC Act, as if the Corporation had been originally incorporated as a British Columbia company. The Continuation will not result in any change in the business of the Corporation or its assets, liabilities, net worth or management or its share capital, with the exception that the Corporation’s Class A unlimited voting common shares will be renamed as “Common Shares”. In addition, the Corporation’s unlimited Class B Common Shares, non voting (the “Class B Shares”), the Corporation’s unlimited Class A Preference Shares, voting, redeemable (the “Class A Preference Shares”), the Corporation’s unlimited Class B Preference Shares, non voting, redeemable (the “Class B Preference Shares”) and the Corporation’s unlimited Class C Preference Shares, non voting, redeemable (the Class C Preference Shares”) and collectively with the Class B Common Shares, the Class A Preference Shares, the Class B Preferences Shares and the Class C Preference Shares (collectively the “**Other Securities**”), will be cancelled and there will be created an unlimited number of non-voting Preferred Shares, which the directors believe will give them greater flexibility to issue Preferred Shares with specific rights and restrictions. For the avoidance or doubt, the Corporation has no other securities issued and outstanding.

The Continuation will give rise to certain material differences in the corporate laws applicable to the Corporation. See the section below titled “Comparison Between BC and Manitoba Corporate Law”. The Continuation is not a reorganization, amalgamation or merger. Shareholders’ shareholdings will not be altered by the Continuation (other than with respect to shareholders dissenting to the Continuation Resolution). See “Rights of Dissent to the Continuation” below for more information.

The proposed Notice of Articles and Articles, which will govern the affairs of the Corporation if the Continuation Resolution is approved by shareholders. The proposed Articles of the Corporation are attached as Schedule B to this Management Proxy Circular. The Corporation believes the major changes between its existing by-laws under the Manitoba Act and its new Articles under the BC Act will be as follows:

- (a) The Corporation will be permitted to eliminate a class or series of shares if none of the shares of the class or series of shares are allotted or issued by way of a directors' resolution.
- (b) The Corporation will be permitted to change its name by way of a directors' resolution.
- (c) The residency requirements for directors are eliminated. This change will allow the Corporation to select the best possible directors with the most expertise, regardless of their residency.
- (d) The Corporation will also have greater flexibility with respect to the time within which it is required to hold an annual shareholder meeting each year.

The proposed Continuation gives rise to a right of dissent under Section 184 of the Manitoba Act (see "Shareholders Rights of Dissent to the Continuation" below). If the right of dissent is exercised by any of the Corporation's shareholders entitled to do so, and the Corporation completes the Continuation, the Corporation would be required to purchase for cash the dissenting shareholders' shares in the capital of the Corporation at the fair value of those shares, as at the close of business on the last business day before the special resolution approving the Continuation is adopted, subject to the Manitoba Act.

Comparison Between BC and Manitoba Corporate Law

The following is only a summary of certain differences between the BC Act, the statute that will govern the corporate affairs of the Corporation assuming shareholder approval of the Continuation, and the Manitoba Act, the statute which currently governs the corporate affairs of the Corporation. Notwithstanding the alteration of shareholders' rights and obligations resulting from the continuation under the BC Act and adoption of the proposed Articles, the Corporation will still be bound by the rules and policies of the Canadian Securities Exchange, the British Columbia Securities Commission and the Manitoba Securities Commission, as well as other applicable securities legislation. Nothing that follows should be construed as legal advice to any particular shareholder, all of whom are advised to consult their own legal advisors respecting all of the implications of the Continuation.

Charter Documents

Under the BC Act, the charter documents consist of a "notice of articles", which sets forth the name of the Corporation and the amount and type of authorized capital and "articles" (collectively, the "**Charter Documents**") which govern the management of the Corporation. The notice of articles is filed with the Registrar of Companies and the articles are filed only with the Corporation's registered and records office.

Under the Manitoba Act, the Corporation has "articles", which set forth the name of the Corporation and the amount and type of authorized capital, the restrictions on share transfers (if any), the number of directors, and any restrictions on business. Under the Manitoba Act, companies also have "by-laws" which govern the management of the Corporation. The articles are filed with the Manitoba Companies Office and the by-laws are filed only with the Corporation's registered and records office.

Amendments to the Charter Documents of the Corporation

The Manitoba Act, which currently governs the Corporation, requires a special resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast on the resolution to make fundamental changes to the Corporation's articles; changes to the Corporation's by-laws requires only an ordinary resolution passed by a simple majority of the votes cast on the resolution.

Generally, under the BC Act, a company must not alter its notice of articles or articles unless it is authorized to do so: (a) by the type of resolution specified in the BC Act; (b) if the BC Act does not specify a type of resolution, then by the type of resolution specified in the company's articles; or (c) if neither the BC Act nor the articles specify the type of resolution, then by special resolution.

Under the BC Act, and unless otherwise provided in a company's articles, a "special resolution" usually refers to a majority of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the votes cast on the resolution and an "ordinary resolution" refers to a simple majority of the votes cast on the resolution.

Sale of Corporation's Undertaking

Under the BC Act, a company may sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of the undertaking of the company only if it does so in the ordinary course of its business or if it has been authorized to do so by a special resolution. The BC Act does not specify whether holders of shares that do not otherwise carry a right to vote may vote on any proposed sale, lease or disposition of all or substantially all of the undertaking of a company.

Under the Manitoba Act, a company may sell, lease or exchange all or substantially all of the property of the company (other than in the ordinary course of business of the company) only if it has been authorized by a special resolution. Each share of the company carries the right to vote in respect of the sale, lease or exchange whether or not such share otherwise carries the right to vote and, where a class or series of shares is affected by the sale, lease or exchange in a manner different from another class or series, the holders of shares of that affected class or series are entitled to vote separately on the transaction.

Rights of Dissent and Appraisal

The BC Act 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 where the company proposes to:

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

The Manitoba Act contains similar dissent rights. In Manitoba, the dissent right is applicable where the Corporation proposes to:

- (a) amend its articles to change the restriction on share transfers, to remove or change any restrictions on the business that the company may carry out, to convert the company from a company with share capital into a company without share capital, or to add or remove an express statement establishing the unlimited liability of the shareholders;
- (b) amalgamate with another company;
- (c) be continued under the laws of another jurisdiction; or
- (d) sell, lease or exchange all or substantially all of its property.

Oppression Remedies

Under the BC Act, a shareholder of a company has the right to apply to 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 some act of the company has been done or is threatened, or
- (b) 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 such order as it sees fit including an order to prohibit any act proposed by the company or an order to vary or set aside any transaction or resolution.

The Manitoba Act contains rights that are substantially broader in that they are available to a larger class of complainants. The right under the Manitoba Act extends to directors, officers or security holders (whether the

security is legally or beneficially owned), former directors, officers or security holders (whether the security is legally or beneficially owned) of a company or any of its affiliates, creditors of the company (in the discretion of the court), or any other person who, in the discretion of a court, is a proper person to seek an oppression remedy. The court can make an order in respect of a company or any of its affiliates, where any act or omission of the company or its affiliates effects a result, or the business or affairs of the company or its affiliates are or have been carried on or conducted in a manner, or the powers of the directors of the company or any of its affiliates are or have been exercised in a manner, that is oppressive or unfairly prejudicial to, or that unfairly disregards the interest of, any security holder, creditor, director or officer. As is the case under the BC Act, on such an application, the court may make such an order as it sees fit, including an order restraining the conduct complained of or an order compensating the complainant.

Shareholder Derivative Actions

Under the BC Act, a shareholder or director of a company may, with judicial leave, bring an action in the name and on behalf of the company to enforce a right, duty or obligation owed to the company that could be enforced by the company itself or to obtain damages for any breach of such right, duty or obligation. There is a similar right of a shareholder or director, with leave of the court, and in the name and on behalf of the company, to defend an action brought against the company. The court will grant leave for an application to commence a derivative action if:

- (a) the complainant has made reasonable efforts to cause the directors of the company to prosecute or defend the legal proceeding;
- (b) notice of the application for leave has been given to the company and to any other person the court may order;
- (c) the complainant is acting in good faith; and
- (d) it appears to the court that it is in the best interests of the company for the legal proceeding to be prosecuted or defended.

The Manitoba Act contains similar provisions for derivative actions but the right to bring a derivative action is available to a broader group - the right under the Manitoba Act extends to directors, officers or security holders (whether the security is legally or beneficially owned), former directors, officers or security holders (whether the security is legally or beneficially owned) of a company or any of its affiliates, creditors of the company, or any other person who, in the discretion of a court, is a proper person to bring a derivative action. Also, the Manitoba Act permits a complainant to commence an action in the name of a subsidiary of the company.

Requisition of Meetings

The BC Act provides that one or more shareholders of a company holding not less than 5% of the issued voting shares of the company may give notice to the directors requiring them to call and hold a general meeting, which meeting must be held within four months.

The Manitoba Act permits the registered or beneficial holders of not less than 5% of the issued voting shares of the company to require the directors to call and hold a meeting of the shareholders of the company for the purposes stated in the requisition. Only the registered holders may vote at this meeting. 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

Under the BC Act, general meetings of shareholders are to be held in British Columbia or may be held at a location outside of British Columbia if:

- (a) the location is provided for in the articles;
- (b) the articles do not restrict the company from approving a location outside of British Columbia, the location is approved by the resolution required by the articles for that purpose (the proposed Articles provide for determination of the location by resolution of the directors), or if no resolution is specified then approved by ordinary resolution before the meeting is held; or
- (c) the location is approved in writing by the Registrar of Companies before the meeting is held.

The Manitoba Act provides that meetings of shareholders may be held outside Manitoba if the corporation's by-laws so provide or if all the shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting so agree.

Directors

The BC Act provides that the Corporation, as a public company, must have a minimum of three directors but does not impose any residency requirements on the directors.

The Manitoba Act requires that for reporting issuer corporations (like the Corporation) there must be a minimum of three directors at least two of whom shall not be officers or employees of the company or its affiliates, and at least one quarter of the directors be resident Canadians.

Shareholders' Pre-emptive Rights

Under the Manitoba Act, shareholders may have pre-emptive rights to purchase shares issued by the company, if it is provided for in a unanimous shareholders agreement or the articles of the company.

The BC Act is silent on shareholders' pre-emptive rights.

Dividends

Under the BC Act, a company may pay dividends to its shareholders by shares or money, unless the company is insolvent or the payment of the dividends would render the company insolvent.

Under the Manitoba Act, a company may not pay dividends if the company is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due, or the realizable value of the company's assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities and stated capital of all classes.

Shareholders Rights of Dissent to the Continuation

The holders of the common shares of the Corporation have the right to dissent to the Continuation pursuant to section 184 of the Manitoba Act, the text of which is set forth in Schedule A to this Management Proxy Circular. In the event that the actions approved by the Continuation Resolution become effective, any shareholder who dissents in accordance with the provisions of section 184 (a "**Dissenting Shareholder**") will be entitled to be paid by the Corporation the fair value of the common shares held by such shareholder determined as at the close of business on the last business day before the Continuation Resolution was adopted.

The procedure for exercising this remedy is set forth in Schedule A and should be reviewed carefully. **Failure to adhere strictly to the requirements of section 184 of the Manitoba Act may result in the loss or unavailability of the noncompliant shareholders' rights under that section.**

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

Advance Notice Provisions

The new Articles contain provisions related to advance notice of director nominations ("**Advance Notice Provisions**"). The Advance Notice Provisions will: (i) facilitate orderly and efficient annual general or, where the need arises, special general, meetings of shareholders; (ii) ensure that all shareholders receive adequate notice of the director nominations and sufficient information with respect to all nominees; and (iii) allow shareholders to register an informed vote with respect to the election of directors. The Advance Notice Provisions are meant to integrate and strengthen the procedures with respect to the nomination of directors by shareholders by incorporating those provisions directly in the constating documents and charter of the Corporation.

Purpose of the Advance Notice Provisions

The purpose of the Advance Notice Provisions is to provide shareholders, directors and management of the Corporation with a procedure for shareholders wishing to nominate a person for election as a director. The Advance Notice Provision fixes a deadline by which shareholders must submit director nominations to the Corporation prior to any annual or special general meeting of shareholders at which directors are to be elected and sets forth the information that a shareholder must include in the notice to the Corporation in order for such person to be eligible to stand for election as a director at such meeting, all of which is intended to provide shareholders with adequate time and disclosure to allow for an informed decision on the election of directors.

Effect of the Advance Notice Provisions

Subject to the BC Act, only persons who are nominated in accordance with the Advance Notice Provisions will be eligible to stand for election as directors of the Corporation. Nominations of persons for election to the Board may be made at any annual general meeting of shareholders, or at any special general meeting of shareholders if one of the purposes for which the special general meeting was called was the election of directors: (a) by or at the direction of the

Board, including pursuant to a notice of meeting; (b) pursuant to a proposal made in accordance with the provisions of the BC Act, or a requisition made in accordance with the provisions of the BC Act; or (c) by any person (a “Nominating Shareholder”): (A) who, at the close of business on the date of the giving of the notice provided for in the Advance Notice Provisions (a “Notice of Nominee”) and who at the close of business on the record date for notice of such meeting, is entered in the securities register as a holder of one or more shares carrying the right to vote at such meeting or who beneficially owns shares that are entitled to be voted at such meeting; and (B) who complies with the notice procedures set forth in the Advance Notice Provisions.

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

To be timely, a Notice of Nominee sent by a Nominating Shareholder must be: (a) in the case of an annual meeting of shareholders, given not less than 30 nor more than 65 days prior to the date of the annual meeting of shareholders; provided, however, that in the event that the annual meeting of shareholders is to be held on a date that is less than 40 days after the date (the “Notice Date”) on which the first public announcement of the date of the annual meeting was made, notice by the Nominating Shareholder may be made not later than the close of business on the tenth (10th) day following the Notice Date; and (b) in the case of a special general meeting (which is not also an annual meeting) of shareholders called for the purpose of electing directors (whether or not called for other purposes), given not later than the close of business on the fifteenth (15th) day following the day on which the first public announcement of the date of the special general meeting of shareholders was made. Unless otherwise directed by the Board, any adjournment, rescheduling or postponement of a meeting of shareholders or the announcement thereof will not result in the commencement of a new time period for the giving of a Nominating Shareholder's notice as described above.

To be in proper written form, a Notice of Nominee sent by a Nominating Shareholder must set forth: (a) as to each person whom the Nominating Shareholder proposes to nominate for election as a director: (A) the name, age, business address and residential address of the person; (B) the principal occupation or employment of the person for at least the five years preceding the date of the Notice of Nominee; (C) the citizenship of such person; (D) the class or series and number of shares of the Corporation which the proposed nominee beneficially owns or over which the proposed nominee exercises direction or control as of the later of the date of such Notice of Nominee or the record date for the meeting of shareholders (if such date shall then have been publicly announced and shall have occurred); and (E) any other information relating to the nominee that would be required to be disclosed in a dissident's information circular in connection with a solicitation of proxies for election of directors pursuant to the BC Act and Applicable Securities Laws (as defined below), regardless of whether the nominee or Nominating Shareholder is required to prepare or file an information circular; and (b) as to the Nominating Shareholder, a description of any contract, arrangement or understanding pursuant to which such Nominating Shareholder has agreed to vote any shares of the Corporation it beneficially owns or exercises control or direction over, and any other information relating to such Nominating Shareholder that would be required to be disclosed in a dissident's information circular in connection with a solicitation of proxies by the Nominating Shareholder for election of directors pursuant to the BC Act and Applicable Securities Laws (as defined below), regardless of whether the nominee or Nominating Shareholder is required to prepare or file an information circular. The Corporation may require the Nominating Shareholder or any proposed nominee to furnish such other information as may reasonably be required by the Corporation to determine the eligibility of such proposed nominee to serve as a director of the Corporation, that would reasonably be expected to be material to the independence or qualifications of such proposed nominee or that may otherwise be necessary in order for shareholders to be able to form a reasoned judgment on whether to vote for, or withhold their vote with respect of such proposed nominee.

The Chairman of any general meeting will have the power and duty to determine whether any nomination made at that meeting was made in accordance the Advance Notice Provisions and, if any proposed nomination is not in compliance with the Advance Notice Provisions, the Chairman may declare that such nomination was not validly made, may be disregarded and not submitted to a vote at such meeting.

For purposes of the Advance Notice Provisions: (a) “public announcement” means disclosure in a press release disseminated by the Corporation through a national news service in Canada, or in a document filed by or on behalf of the Corporation under its profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com; and (b) “Applicable Securities Laws” means the applicable securities laws of each province and territory of Canada governing the calling, holding or conduct of any general meeting of the Corporation and the rules, regulations, forms, instruments, policies and notices of the securities regulatory authority of each such relevant province or territory of Canada and the by-laws, rules and policies of any stock exchange or trading and quotation service on which the shares of the Corporation may be listed or traded.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Advance Notice Provisions, notice given to the Corporation pursuant to the Advance Notice Provisions may only be given by personal delivery or facsimile transmission and shall be deemed to have been given at the time of personal delivery to the Corporate Secretary of the Corporation at the address of the principal executive offices of the Corporation, or if sent by facsimile transmission at the time of confirmed transmission, provided however, that if transmitted after 5:00 p.m. (Vancouver time) then such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the next day that is a business day.

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

The Advance Notice Provisions will be subject to an annual review, and may be updated to reflect changes as required by law or so as to meet prevailing practices and standards from time to time.

Reclassification of Existing Classes of Shares

As set out in this Management Proxy Circular, there exists five classes of shares: 1) Class A Common Shares, 2) Class B Common Shares, 3) Class A Preference Shares, 4) Class B Preference Shares, and 5) Class C Preference Shares (the "Other Securities") as defined above. There are no outstanding shares under the Class B Common Shares, Class A Preference Shares, Class B Preference Shares and Class C Preference Shares.

In order to simplify the different classes of shares, as part of the continuation, the Corporation's unlimited Class A common voting shares will be renamed as (unlimited) Common (voting) Shares, the Corporation's Other Securities will be cancelled and there will be created an unlimited number of non-voting Preferred Shares so that post continuation under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia), the Corporation will have two reclassified types of shares: 1) an unlimited number of voting Common Shares and an unlimited number of non-voting Preferred Shares. The Common Shares will have voting rights (one vote per share) as to management, a proportionate "share" in profits (dividends) and, because they represent ownership, a share in any monies realized from the sale of assets if the corporation is ever wound up or otherwise dissolved. Preferred shares will take priority as to dividends because dividends must be paid preferentially before any dividends are paid on the corporation's common shares. Preferred shares have special, the right to receive dividends, the right to residual value of the Corporation's assets upon the corporation's liquidation). Preferred shares refers to a class of a corporation's shares that includes a liquidation preference required to be paid in priority to any payment on the common shares. The Preferred shares carries no voting rights, has a par value, and tends to pay a fixed distribution rate that is determined at issuance. In the hierarchy of an issuing company's capital structure, preferred shares are senior to common shares but rank behind debt in a claim for distributions and the right to liquidation proceeds in the event of a bankruptcy of the company. For that reason, preferred shares carry additional rights above those granted to common equity holders. The special rights attached to the Preferred Shares of the Corporation are set out under Part 26 of the attached form BC Act Articles set out as Schedule B to this Management Proxy Circular.

The Continuation Resolution

Subject to such changes as may be required by regulatory authorities or as may be recommended by counsel, shareholders will be asked at the meeting to approve the Continuation Resolution, the proposed text of which follows. In order to be effective the Continuation Resolution requires the favourable vote of not less than two-thirds (2/3) of the votes cast on the resolution at the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

"RESOLVED, as a special resolution, that:

1. the Corporation be authorized to prepare a Continuation Application, Notice of Articles and any other required documents respecting the proposed continuation of the Corporation from Manitoba to British Columbia;
2. the Corporation apply to the Companies Office (Manitoba) (the "**Manitoba Registrar**") to permit such continuation in accordance with section 182 of the *Corporations Act* (Manitoba) (the "**Manitoba Act**");
3. the Corporation apply to the Registrar of Companies (British Columbia) (the "**BC Registrar**") to permit such continuation in accordance with section 302 of the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the "**BC Act**");
4. subject to the issuance by the BC Registrar of a Certificate of Continuation and without affecting the validity of the Corporation and the existence of the Corporation by or under its articles and by-laws and any act done thereunder, effective upon issuance of the Certificate of Continuation, the Corporation adopt the Notice of Articles attached to Continuation Application and the Articles in the form approved by the directors of the Corporation pursuant to the BC Act, in substitution for the articles and by-laws of

- the Corporation pursuant to the Manitoba Act, and all amendments reflected therein, are approved and adopted;
5. McMillan LLP is appointed as the Corporation's agent to electronically file the Continuation Application with the BC Registrar and to apply to the Manitoba Registrar for authorization permitting the continuation and to request a certificate of discontinuation under the Manitoba Act;
 7. on the date and time that the Continuation Application is filed with the BC Registrar, the existing articles and by-laws of the Corporation be replaced with the Notice of Articles contained in the Continuation Application and the Articles, all as approved by the directors of the Corporation;
 8. a reclassification of the share structure of the Corporation by eliminating the Corporation's Class shares, renaming the Class A common shares to Common Shares and creating an unlimited number of Preferred Shares with attaching special rights and restrictions on the preferred shares, which new share structure to be reflected in the Notice of Articles to be filed with the BC Registrar;
 9. notwithstanding the passage of this special resolution by the shareholders of the Corporation, the Board of Directors of the Corporation, in their sole discretion and without further notice to or approval of the shareholders of the Corporation, may decide not to proceed with the continuation or otherwise give effect to this special resolution, at any time prior to the continuation becoming effective; and
 10. any one officer or director of the Corporation is authorized, for and on behalf of the Corporation, to execute and deliver such documents and instruments and to take such other actions as such officer or director may determine to be necessary or advisable to implement this resolution and the matters authorized hereby including, without limitation, the execution and filing of the Continuation Application and any forms prescribed by or contemplated under the BC Act."

The Winston Gold Mining Corp. Continuation and the Notice of Articles shall take effect immediately on the date and time the Notice of Continuation and Notice of Articles are deposited for filing in the Corporation's records office. The form of the Articles of the Corporation are attached as Schedule B to this Management Proxy Circular.

Notwithstanding the approval of the Continuation by the shareholders, the directors may abandon the Continuation without further approval from the shareholders. If the Continuation is abandoned, the Corporation's jurisdiction of incorporation will remain under the Manitoba Act and the Continuation will not be completed. Management of Winston Gold Mining Corp. recommends that shareholders vote in favour of the Continuation Resolution as defined herein. **Unless you give other instructions, the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy intend to vote FOR the Continuation Resolution.**

Absent contrary instructions, proxies given pursuant to this solicitation by the management of the Corporation will be voted "FOR" the approval of the Continuance Resolution.

B. Adoption New 10% "rolling" Stock Option Plan

At the Corporation's annual and general special meeting held on October 23, 2015, shareholders approved the adoption of the Corporation's 10% "rolling" stock option plan dated for reference September 29, 2015 (the "2015 Plan"). Under the 2015 Plan, options totalling a maximum of 10% of the Common Shares outstanding from time to time are available for grant. The 2015 Plan is administered by the Board and the term of any options granted under the 2015 Plan.

The materials terms of the Corporation's 2015 Plan are referenced to in the Corporation's Management Proxy Circular to the Corporation's annual general and special meeting held on October 23, 2015 and a copy of which is attached as Schedule "B" to the Corporation's Management Proxy Circular, as SEDAR filed at www.sedar.com on October 2, 2015.

If shareholders approve the Continuance Resolution, the Corporation's jurisdiction will be changed to the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia). Shareholders are being asked to approve by ordinary resolution, the Corporation's new form 10% "rolling" stock option plan dated for reference October 31, 2016 (the "2016 Plan").

The following information is intended to be a brief description of the 2016 Plan and is qualified in its entirety by the full text of the 2016 Plan:

- (a) the Stock Option Plan provides that up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares from time to time may be reserved for issue, less any common shares reserved for issuance under any other share compensation arrangement. The options are non-assignable and may be granted for a term not exceeding ten years.
- (b) the exercise price shall not be lower than the greater of the closing market price of the common shares on (a) the trading day prior to the date of grant of the stock options; and (b) the date of grant of the stock options.

- (c) the terms of an option may not be amended once issued. If an option is cancelled prior to its expiry date, the Corporation shall not grant new options to the same person until 30 days have elapsed from the date of cancellation.
- (d) the maximum number of options which may be granted to any one option holder under the Stock Option Plan within any 12 month period shall be 5% of the outstanding issue on the date of grant (unless the Corporation has obtained disinterested shareholder approval, if required by Regulatory Rules);
- (e) if required by Regulatory Rules, disinterested shareholder approval is required to the grant to Insiders, within a 12 month period, of a number of options which, when added to the number of outstanding incentive stock options granted to Insiders within the previous 12 months, exceed 10% of the issued shares;
- (f) the maximum number of options which may be granted to any one consultant within any 12 month period must not exceed 2% of the outstanding Issue; and
- (g) the maximum number of options which may be granted within any 12 month period to employees or consultants engaged in investor relations activities must not exceed 2% of the outstanding Issue and such options must vest in stages over 12 months with no more than 25% of the options vesting in any three month period.

Shareholders will be asked at the Meeting to ratify and approve the Corporation's Stock Option Plan by ordinary resolution, the text of which is set out below:

“RESOLVED as an ordinary resolution, that:

- (1) if shareholders of Winston Gold Mining Corp. (the “Corporation”) approve the continuance out of the laws of Manitoba into the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia), the 2016 Plan of the Corporation be and the same is hereby ratified, confirmed and approved as the Stock Option Plan of the Corporation;
- (2) the number of Common Shares of the Corporation reserved for issuance under the 2016 Plan shall not exceed 10% of the Corporation's issued and outstanding share capital at the time any stock option is granted and all outstanding options be rolled into the 2016 Plan;
- (3) make such amendments to the 2016 Plan as are necessary or desirable to reflect changes to securities laws applicable to the Corporation;
- (3) if the Corporation becomes listed or quoted on a stock exchange or stock market senior to the Canadian Securities Exchange, it may make such amendments as may be required by the policies of such senior stock exchange or stock market;
- (4) to the extent permitted by law, the Corporation be authorized to abandon all or any part of the 2016 Plan if the Board deems it appropriate and in the best interest of the Corporation to do so;
- (5) if the Continuance is not approved by the shareholders of the Corporation, the existing 2015 Plan of the Corporation under the *Corporations Act* (Manitoba), be and is hereby ratified as the Corporation's Stock Option Plan;
- (6) any one director or officer of the Corporation be and is hereby authorized and directed to do all such things and to execute and deliver, under corporate seal or otherwise, all such deeds, documents, instruments and assurances, including stock exchange and securities commission forms, as may be necessary or desirable to carry out the terms of this resolution.”

An *ordinary resolution* is a resolution passed by the shareholders of the Corporation at a general meeting by a simple majority of the votes cast in person or by proxy.

Pursuant to the Board's authority to govern the implementation and administration of the 2016 Share Option Plan, all previously granted and outstanding stock options shall be governed by the provisions of the 2016 Share Option Plan.

The Board recommends that shareholders vote in favour of the 2016 Plan.

A copy of the 2016 Plan will be available for inspection at the Meeting. A shareholder may also obtain a copy of the Plan by contacting the Corporation at Suite 201 – 919 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3E 0M8 Tel: 204 989-2434.

Unless authority to do so is withheld, proxies given pursuant to this solicitation by the management of the Corporation will be voted “FOR” the approval of the 2016 Plan.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Financial information is provided in the audited financial statements of the Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2015, the report of the auditor thereon and the related management discussion and analysis, of which are filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The report of the auditor and management's discussion and analysis are being mailed to shareholders, together with the Notice of Meeting and this Management Proxy Circular and will be placed before the Meeting.

Additional information relating to the Corporation is filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and is available upon request from the Chief Executive Officer at Suite 201 – 919 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3E 0M8 Tel: 204 989-2434. Copies of documents will be provided free of charge to security holders of the Corporation. The Corporation may require the payment of a reasonable charge from any person or company who is not a securityholder of the Corporation, who requests a copy of any such document.

OTHER MATTERS

The Board is not aware of any other matters which it anticipates will come before the Meeting as of the date of mailing of this Management Proxy Circular.

The contents of this Management Proxy Circular and its distribution to shareholders have been approved by the Board.

DATED at Winnipeg, Manitoba, November 8, 2016.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

“Murray Nye”

Murray Nye
Chief Executive Officer and Director

SCHEDULE A

This is Schedule A to Management Proxy Circular of
WINSTON GOLD MINING CORP.

RIGHTS OF DISSENT

Pursuant to Section 184 of the *Business Corporations Act* (Manitoba)

Right to dissent

184(1) Subject to sections 185 and 234, and any unanimous shareholder agreement, a holder of shares of any class of a corporation may dissent if the corporation is subject to an order under clause 185(10)(d) that affects the holder or if the corporation resolves

- (a) to amend its articles under section 167 or 168 to add, change or remove any provisions restricting or constraining the issue or transfer of shares of that class; or
- (b) to amend its articles under section 167 to add, change or remove any restriction upon the business or businesses that the corporation may carry on; or
- (c) to amalgamate with another corporation, otherwise than under section 178; or
- (d) to be continued under the laws of another jurisdiction under section 182; or
- (e) to sell, lease or exchange all or substantially all its property under subsection 183(3); or
- (f) to amend its articles under subsection 167(2) to convert the corporation from a corporation with share capital into a corporation without share capital; or
- (g) to amend its articles under subsection 167(2) to convert the corporation from a corporation without share capital into a corporation with share capital, where the articles contain a provision that upon dissolution the remaining property is to be distributed among the members as provided in section 277; or
- (h) if it is a corporation without share capital, to amend its articles under section 167 to prevent a distribution to the members on dissolution.

Further right to dissent

184(2) A holder of shares of any class or series of shares entitled to vote under section 170 may dissent if the corporation resolves to amend its articles in a manner described in that section.

Payment for shares

184(3) In addition to any other right he may have, but subject to subsection (26), a shareholder who complies with this section is entitled, when the action approved by the resolution from which he dissents or an order made under subsection 185(10) becomes effective, to be paid by the corporation the fair value of the shares held by him in respect to which he dissents, determined as of the close of business on the day before the resolution was adopted or the order was made.

No partial dissent

184(4) A dissenting shareholder may only claim under this section with respect to all the shares of a class held by him on behalf of any one beneficial owner and registered in the name of the dissenting shareholder.

Objection

184(5) A dissenting shareholder shall send to the corporation, at or before any meeting of shareholders at which a resolution referred to in subsection (1) or (2) is to be voted on, a written objection to the resolution, unless the corporation did not give notice to the shareholder of the purpose of the meeting or of his right to dissent.

Notice of resolution

184(6) The corporation shall, within 10 days after the shareholders adopt the resolution, send to each shareholder who has filed the objection referred to in subsection (5) notice that the resolution has been adopted, but the notice is not required to be sent to any shareholder who voted for the resolution or who has withdrawn his objection.

Demand for payment

184(7) A dissenting shareholder shall, within 20 days after he receives a notice under subsection (6) or, if he does not receive the notice, within 20 days after he learns that the resolution has been adopted, send to the corporation a written notice containing

- (a) his name and address;
- (b) the number and class of shares in respect of which he dissents; and
- (c) a demand for payment of the fair value of his shares.

Share certificate

184(8) A dissenting shareholder shall, within 30 days after sending a notice under subsection (7), send the certificates representing the shares in respect of which he dissents to the corporation or its transfer agent.

Forfeiture

184(9) A dissenting shareholder who fails to comply with subsection (8) has no right to make a claim under this section.

Endorsing certificate

184(10) A corporation or its transfer agent shall endorse on any share certificate received under subsection (8) a notice that the holder is a dissenting shareholder under this section and shall forthwith return the share certificates to the dissenting shareholder.

Suspension of rights

184(11) On sending a notice under subsection (7), a dissenting shareholder ceases to have any rights as a shareholder other than the right to be paid the fair value of his shares as determined under this section except where

- (a) the dissenting shareholder withdraws his notice before the corporation makes an offer under subsection (12);
- (b) the corporation fails to make an offer in accordance with subsection (12) and the dissenting shareholder withdraws his notice; or
- (c) the directors revoke a resolution to amend the articles under subsection 167(8) or 168(3), terminate an amalgamation agreement under subsection 177(6) or an application for continuance under subsection 182(6), or abandon a sale, lease or exchange under subsection 183(8);

and in that case his rights as a shareholder are reinstated as of the date he sent the notice referred to in subsection (7).

Offer to pay

184(12) A corporation shall, not later than seven days after the later of the day on which the action approved by the resolution is effective or the day the corporation received the notice referred to in subsection (7), send to each dissenting shareholder who has sent the notice

- (a) a written offer to pay for his shares in an amount considered by the directors of the corporation to be the fair value thereof, accompanied by a statement showing how the fair value was determined; or
- (b) if subsection (26) applies, a notification that it is unable lawfully to pay dissenting shareholders for their shares.

Same terms

184(13) Every offer made under subsection (12) for shares of the same class or series shall be on the same terms.

Payment

184(14) Subject to subsection (26), a corporation shall pay for the shares of a dissenting shareholder within 10 days after an offer made under subsection (12) has been accepted, but that offer lapses if the corporation does not receive an acceptance thereof within 30 days after the offer has been made.

Corporation application to court

184(15) Where a corporation fails to make an offer under subsection (12), or if a dissenting shareholder fails to accept an offer, the corporation may, within 50 days after the action approved by the resolution is effective or within such further period as a court may allow, apply to a court to fix a fair value for the shares of any dissenting shareholder.

Shareholder application to court

184(16) If a corporation fails to apply to a court under subsection (15), a dissenting shareholder may apply to a court for the same purpose within a further period of 20 days or within such further period as a court may allow.

Venue

184(17) An application under subsection (15) or (16) shall be made to a court having jurisdiction in the place where the corporation has its registered office or in the province where the dissenting shareholder resides if the corporation carries on business in that province.

No security for costs

184(18) A dissenting shareholder is not required to give security for costs in an application made under subsection (15) or (16).

Parties

184(19) Upon an application under subsection (15) or (16),

- (a) all dissenting shareholders whose shares have not been purchased by the corporation shall be joined as parties and are bound by the decision of the court; and
- (b) the corporation shall notify each affected dissenting shareholder of the date, place and consequences of the application and of his right to appear and be heard in person or by counsel.

Powers of court

184(20) Upon an application to a court under subsection (15) or (16), the court may determine whether any other person is a dissenting shareholder who should be joined as a party, and the court shall then fix a fair value for the shares of all dissenting shareholders.

Appraisers

184(21) A court may in its discretion appoint one or more appraisers to assist the court to fix a fair value for the shares of the dissenting shareholders.

Final order

184(22) The final order of a court shall be rendered against the corporation in favour of each dissenting shareholder and for the amount of his shares as fixed by the court.

Interest

184(23) A court may in its discretion allow a reasonable rate of interest on the amount payable to each dissenting shareholder from the date the action approved by the resolution is effective until the date of payment.

Notice that subsection (26) applies

184(24) If subsection (26) applies, the corporation shall, within 10 days after the pronouncement of an order under subsection (22), notify each dissenting shareholder that it is unable lawfully to pay dissenting shareholders for their shares.

Effect where subsection (26) applies

184(25) If subsection (26) applies, a dissenting shareholder, by written notice delivered to the corporation within 30 days after receiving a notice under subsection (24) may

- (a) withdraw his notice of dissent, in which case the corporation is deemed to consent to the withdrawal and the shareholder is reinstated to his full rights as a shareholder; or
- (b) retain a status as a claimant against the corporation, to be paid as soon as the corporation is lawfully able to do so or, in a liquidation, to be ranked subordinate to the rights of creditors of the corporation but in priority to its shareholders.

Limitation

184(26) 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.

SCHEDULE B

This is Schedule B to Management Proxy Circular of
WINSTON GOLD MINING CORP.

FORM OF *BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT* (BRITISH COLUMBIA) ARTICLES

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT
(British Columbia)

ARTICLES

of

(the “Company”)

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Incorporation Number: C

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT
(British Columbia)

ARTICLES

of

(the “Company”)

PART 1

INTERPRETATION

Definitions

1.1 In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) “**Act**” means the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) from time to time in force and all amendments thereto and includes all regulations and amendments thereto made pursuant to that Act;
- (b) “**board of directors**”, “**directors**” and “**board**” mean the directors or sole director of the Company for the time being;
- (c) “**Interpretation Act**” means the *Interpretation Act* (British Columbia) from time to time in force and all amendments thereto and includes all regulations and amendments thereto made pursuant to that Act;
- (d) “**legal personal representative**” means the personal or other legal representative of the shareholder;
- (e) “**registered address**” of a shareholder means the shareholder’s address as recorded in the central securities register;
- (f) “**seal**” means the seal of the Company, if any;
- (g) “**share**” means a share in the share structure of the Company; and
- (h) “**special majority**” means the majority of votes described in §11.2 which is required to pass a special resolution.

Act and Interpretation Act Definitions Applicable

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

PART 2

SHARES AND SHARE CERTIFICATES

Authorized Share Structure

2.1 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.

Form of Share Certificate

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

Shareholder Entitled to Certificate or Acknowledgment

2.3 Unless the shares of which the shareholder is the registered owner are uncertificated shares, each shareholder is entitled, without charge, to (a) one share certificate representing the shares of each class or series of shares registered in the shareholder's name or (b) a non-transferable written 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. If a shareholder is the registered owner of uncertificated shares, the Company must send to a holder of an uncertificated share a written notice containing the information required by the Act within a reasonable time after the issue or transfer of such share.

Delivery by Mail

2.4 Any share certificate or non-transferable written acknowledgment of a shareholder's right to obtain a share certificate, or written notice of the issue or transfer of an uncertificated share 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, acknowledgement or written notice is lost in the mail or stolen.

Replacement of Worn Out or Defaced Certificate or Acknowledgement

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

- (a) cancel the share certificate or acknowledgment; and
- (b) issue a replacement share certificate or acknowledgment.

Replacement of Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Certificate or Acknowledgment

2.6 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, if the requirements of the Act are satisfied, as the case may be, if the directors receive:

- (a) proof satisfactory to it of the loss, theft or destruction; and
- (b) any indemnity the directors consider adequate.

Splitting Share Certificates

2.7 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.

Certificate Fee

2.8 There must be paid to the Company, in relation to the issue of any share certificate under §2.5, §2.6 or §2.7, the amount, if any, not exceeding the amount prescribed under the Act, determined by the directors.

Recognition of Trusts

2.9 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 required by law or statute or these Articles 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.

PART 3

ISSUE OF SHARES

Directors Authorized

3.1 Subject to the Act and the rights, if any, of the holders of issued shares of the Company, the Company may allot, issue, 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 consideration (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.

Commissions and Discounts

3.2 The Company may at any time pay a reasonable commission or allow a reasonable discount to any person in consideration of that person's purchase or agreement to purchase shares of the Company from the Company or any other person's procurement or agreement to procure purchasers for shares of the Company.

Brokerage

3.3 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.

Conditions of Issue

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

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

Share Purchase Warrants and Rights

3.5 Subject to the 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.

PART 4

SHARE REGISTERS

Central Securities Register

4.1 As required by and subject to the Act, the Company must maintain in British Columbia a central securities register and may appoint an agent to maintain such register. The directors may appoint one or more agents, including the agent appointed to keep the central securities register, as transfer agent for shares or any class or series of shares and the same or another agent as registrar for shares or such class or series of 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.

PART 5

SHARE TRANSFERS

Registering Transfers

5.1 A transfer of a share must not be registered unless the Company or the transfer agent or registrar for the class or series of shares to be transferred has received:

- (a) except as exempted by the Act, a written instrument of transfer in respect of the share has been received by the Company (which may be a separate document or endorsed on the share certificate for the shares transferred) made by the shareholder or other appropriate person or by an agent who has actual authority to act on behalf of that person;
- (b) if a share certificate has been issued by the Company in respect of the share to be transferred, that share certificate;
- (c) 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; and
- (d) such other evidence, if any, as the Company or the transfer agent or registrar for the class or series of share to be transferred may require to prove the title of the transferor or the transferor's right to transfer the share, that the written instrument of transfer is genuine and the right of the transferee to have the transfer registered.

Form of Instrument of Transfer

5.2 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 or by the transfer agent or registrar for those shares.

Transferor Remains Shareholder

5.3 Except to the extent that the Act otherwise provides, the transferor of a share is deemed to remain the holder of it until the name of the transferee is entered in a securities register of the Company in respect of the transfer.

Signing of Instrument of Transfer

5.4 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, or if the shares are uncertificated shares, then all of the shares registered in the name of the shareholder on the central securities register:

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

Enquiry as to Title Not Required

5.5 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 transferred, of any interest in such shares, of any share certificate representing such shares or of any written acknowledgment of a right to obtain a share certificate for such shares.

Transfer Fee

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

PART 6

TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

Legal Personal Representative Recognized on Death

6.1 In case of the death of a shareholder, the legal personal representative of the shareholder, or in the case of shares registered in the shareholder's name and the name of another person in joint tenancy, 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 of a shareholder, the Company shall receive the documentation required by the Act.

Rights of Legal Personal Representative

6.2 The legal personal representative of a shareholder has the same rights, privileges and obligations that attach to the shares held by the shareholder, including the right to transfer the shares in accordance with these Articles, provided the documents required by the Act and the directors have been deposited with the Company. This §6.2 does not apply in the case of the death of a shareholder with respect to shares registered in the name of the shareholder and the name of another person in joint tenancy.

PART 7

PURCHASE, REDEEM OR OTHERWISE ACQUIRE SHARES

Company Authorized to Purchase, Redeem or Otherwise Acquire Shares

7.1 Subject to §7.2, to the special rights and restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series and to the Act, the Company may, if authorized by the directors, purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire any of its shares at the price and upon the terms determined by the directors.

Purchase When Insolvent

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

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

Sale and Voting of Purchased Shares, Redeemed or Otherwise Acquired Shares

7.3 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:

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

Company Entitled to Purchase or Redeem Share Fractions

7.4 The Company may, without prior notice to the holders, purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire for fair value any and all outstanding share fractions of any class or kind of shares in its authorized share structure as may exist at any time and from time to time. Upon the Company delivering the purchase funds and confirmation of purchase or redemption of the share fractions to the holders' registered or last known address, or if the Company has a transfer agent then to such agent for the benefit of and forwarding to such holders, the Company shall thereupon amend its central securities register to reflect the purchase or redemption of such share fractions and if the Company has a transfer agent, shall direct the transfer agent to amend the central securities register accordingly. Any holder of a share fraction, who upon receipt of the funds and confirmation of purchase or redemption of same, disputes the fair value paid for the fraction, shall have the right to apply to the court to request that it set the price and terms of payment and make consequential orders and give directions the court considers appropriate, as if the Company were the "acquiring person" as contemplated by Division 6, Compulsory Acquisitions, under the Act and the holder were an "offeree" subject to the provisions contained in such Division, *mutatis mutandis*.

PART 8

BORROWING POWERS

- 8.1 The Company, if authorized by the directors, may:
- (a) borrow money in the manner and amount, on the security, from the sources and on the terms and conditions that they consider appropriate;
 - (b) issue bonds, debentures and other debt obligations either outright or as security for any liability or obligation of the Company or any other person and at such discounts or premiums and on such other terms as the directors consider appropriate;
 - (c) guarantee the repayment of money by any other person or the performance of any obligation of any other person; and
 - (d) mortgage, 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.

PART 9

ALTERATIONS

Alteration of Authorized Share Structure

9.1 Subject to §9.2 and the Act, the Company may by ordinary resolution (or a resolution of the directors in the case of §9.1(c) or §9.1(f)):

- (a) create one or more classes or series of shares or, if none of the shares of a class or series of shares are allotted or issued, eliminate that class or series of shares;
- (b) increase, reduce or eliminate the maximum number of shares that the Company is authorized to issue out of any class or series of shares or establish a maximum number of shares that the Company is authorized to issue out of any class or series of shares for which no maximum is established;
- (c) subdivide or consolidate all or any of its unissued, or fully paid issued, shares;
- (d) if the Company is authorized to issue shares of a class of shares with par value:
 - (i) decrease the par value of those shares; or
 - (ii) if none of the shares of that class of shares are allotted or issued, increase the par value of those shares;
- (e) change all or any of its unissued, or fully paid issued, shares with par value into shares without par value or any of its unissued shares without par value into shares with par value;
- (f) alter the identifying name of any of its shares; or
- (g) otherwise alter its shares or authorized share structure when required or permitted to do so by the Act where it does not specify by a special resolution;

and, if applicable, alter its Notice of Articles and Articles accordingly.

Special Rights and Restrictions

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

- (a) 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
- (b) 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,

and alter its Notice of Articles and Articles accordingly.

Change of Name

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

Other Alterations

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

PART 10

MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

Annual General Meetings

10.1 Unless an annual general meeting is deferred or waived in accordance with the 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.

Resolution Instead of Annual General Meeting

10.2 If all the shareholders who are entitled to vote at an annual general meeting consent in writing by a unanimous resolution to all of the business that is required to be transacted at that annual general meeting, the annual general meeting is deemed to have been held on the date of the unanimous resolution. The shareholders must, in any unanimous resolution passed under this §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.

Calling of Meetings of Shareholders

10.3 The directors may, at any time, call a meeting of shareholders.

Notice for Meetings of Shareholders

10.4 The Company must send notice of the date, time and location of any meeting of shareholders (including, without limitation, any notice specifying the intention to propose a resolution as an exceptional resolution, a special resolution or a special separate resolution, and any notice to consider approving an amalgamation into a foreign jurisdiction, an arrangement or the adoption of an amalgamation agreement, and any notice of a general meeting, class meeting or series meeting), 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:

- (a) if the Company is a public company, 21 days;
- (b) otherwise, 10 days.

Record Date for Notice

10.5 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 Act, by more than four months. The record date must not precede the date on which the meeting is held by fewer than:

- (a) if the Company is a public company, 21 days;
- (b) otherwise, 10 days.

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

Record Date for Voting

10.6 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 Act, by more than four months. If no record date is set, the record date is 5 p.m. on the day immediately preceding the first date on which the notice is sent or, if no notice is sent, the beginning of the meeting.

Failure to Give Notice and Waiver of Notice

10.7 The accidental omission to send notice of any meeting of shareholders to, or the non-receipt of any notice by, any of the persons entitled to notice does not invalidate any proceedings at that meeting. Any person entitled to notice of a meeting of shareholders may, in writing or otherwise, waive that entitlement or may agree to reduce the period of that notice. Attendance of a person at a meeting of shareholders is a waiver of entitlement to notice of the meeting unless that person attends the meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the grounds that the meeting is not lawfully called.

Notice of Special Business at Meetings of Shareholders

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

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

- (ii) during statutory business hours on any one or more specified days before the day set for the holding of the meeting.

Place of Meetings

10.9 In addition to any location in British Columbia, any general meeting may be held in any location outside British Columbia approved by a resolution of the directors.

PART 11

PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

Special Business

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

- (a) at a meeting of shareholders that is not an annual general meeting, all business is special business except business relating to the conduct of or voting at the meeting;
- (b) at an annual general meeting, all business is special business except for the following:
 - (i) business relating to the conduct of or voting at the meeting;
 - (ii) consideration of any financial statements of the Company presented to the meeting;
 - (iii) consideration of any reports of the directors or auditor;
 - (iv) the setting or changing of the number of directors;
 - (v) the election or appointment of directors;
 - (vi) the appointment of an auditor;
 - (vii) the setting of the remuneration of an auditor;
 - (viii) business arising out of a report of the directors not requiring the passing of a special resolution or an exceptional resolution;
 - (ix) any other business which, under these Articles or the Act, may be transacted at a meeting of shareholders without prior notice of the business being given to the shareholders.

Special Majority

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

Quorum

11.3 Subject to the special rights and restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares, and to §11.4, the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of shareholders is at least one person who is, or who represents by proxy, one or more shareholders who, in the aggregate, hold at least five percent of the issued shares entitled to be voted at the meeting.

One Shareholder May Constitute Quorum

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

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

Persons Entitled to Attend Meeting

11.5 In addition to those persons who are entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders, the only other persons entitled to be present at the meeting are 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, any persons invited to be present at the meeting by the directors or by the chair of the meeting and any persons entitled or required under the Act or these Articles to be present at the meeting; but if any of those persons does attend the meeting, 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.

Requirement of Quorum

11.6 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.

Lack of Quorum

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

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

Lack of Quorum at Succeeding Meeting

11.8 If, at the meeting to which the meeting referred to in §11.7(b) 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 shall be deemed to constitute a quorum.

Chair

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

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

Selection of Alternate Chair

11.10 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 may choose either one of their number or the solicitor of the Company to be chair of the meeting. If all of the directors present decline to take the chair or fail to so choose or if no director is present or the solicitor of the Company declines to take the chair, 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.

Adjournments

11.11 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.

Notice of Adjourned Meeting

11.12 It is not necessary to give any notice of an adjourned meeting of shareholders 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.

Decisions by Show of Hands or Poll

11.13 Subject to the 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 any shareholder entitled to vote who is present in person or by proxy.

Declaration of Result

11.14 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 §11.13, conclusive evidence without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

Motion Need Not be Seconded

11.15 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.

Casting Vote

11.16 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.

Manner of Taking Poll

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

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

Demand for Poll on Adjournment

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

Chair Must Resolve Dispute

11.19 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.

Casting of Votes

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

No Demand for Poll on Election of Chair

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

Demand for Poll Not to Prevent Continuance of Meeting

11.22 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.

Retention of Ballots and Proxies

11.23 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.

PART 12

VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS

Number of Votes by Shareholder or by Shares

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

- (a) 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
- (b) 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.

Votes of Persons in Representative Capacity

12.2 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.

Votes by Joint Holders

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

- (a) any one of the joint shareholders may vote at any meeting of shareholders, personally or by proxy, in respect of the share as if that joint shareholder were solely entitled to it; or
- (b) if more than one of the joint shareholders is present at any meeting of shareholders, 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.

Legal Personal Representatives as Joint Shareholders

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

Representative of a Corporate Shareholder

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

- (a) for that purpose, the instrument appointing a representative must be received:
 - (i) 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 any adjourned meeting; or
 - (ii) at the meeting or any adjourned meeting, by the chair of the meeting or adjourned meeting or by a person designated by the chair of the meeting or adjourned meeting;
- (b) if a representative is appointed under this §12.5:

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

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

Proxy Provisions Do Not Apply to All Companies

12.6 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, then §12.7 to §12.15 are not mandatory, however the directors of the Company are authorized to apply all or part of such sections or to adopt alternative procedures for proxy form, deposit and revocation procedures to the extent that the directors deem necessary in order to comply with securities laws applicable to the Company.

Appointment of Proxy Holders

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

Alternate Proxy Holders

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

Proxy Holder Need Not Be Shareholder

12.9 A proxy holder need not be a shareholder of the Company.

Deposit of Proxy

12.10 A proxy for a meeting of shareholders must:

- (a) be received at the registered office of the Company or at any other place specified, in the notice calling the meeting, for the receipt of proxies, at least the number of business days specified in the notice, or if no number of days is specified, two business days before the day set for the holding of the meeting or any adjourned meeting; or

(b) unless the notice provides otherwise, be received, at the meeting or any adjourned meeting, by the chair of the meeting or adjourned meeting or by a person designated by the chair of the meeting or adjourned meeting.

A proxy may be sent to the Company by written instrument, fax or any other method of transmitting legibly recorded messages, including through Internet or telephone voting or by email, if permitted by the notice calling the meeting or the information circular for the meeting.

Validity of Proxy Vote

12.11 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:

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

Form of Proxy

12.12 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 undersigned): _____

Signed [month, day, year]

[Signature of shareholder]

[Name of shareholder—printed]

Revocation of Proxy

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

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

Revocation of Proxy Must Be Signed

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

- (a) if the shareholder for whom the proxy holder is appointed is an individual, the instrument must be signed by the shareholder or the shareholder's legal personal representative or trustee in bankruptcy;
- (b) if the shareholder for whom the proxy holder is appointed is a corporation, the instrument must be signed by the corporation or by a representative appointed for the corporation under §12.5.

Production of Evidence of Authority to Vote

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

PART 13

DIRECTORS

First Directors; Number of Directors

13.1 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 Act. The number of directors, excluding additional directors appointed under §14.8, is set at:

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

- (ii) the number of directors in office pursuant to §14.4;
- (c) if the Company is not a public company, the most recently set of:
 - (i) the number of directors set by a resolution of the directors (whether or not previous notice of the resolution was given); and
 - (ii) the number of directors in office pursuant to §14.4.

Change in Number of Directors

13.2 If the number of directors is set under §13.1(b)(i) or §13.1(c)(i):

- (a) the shareholders may elect or appoint the directors needed to fill any vacancies in the board of directors up to that number; or
- (b) if the shareholders do not elect or appoint the directors needed to fill any vacancies in the board of directors up to that number then the directors, subject to §14.8, may appoint directors to fill those vacancies.

Directors' Acts Valid Despite Vacancy

13.3 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.

Qualifications of Directors

13.4 A director is not required to hold a share as qualification for his or her office but must be qualified as required by the Act to become, act or continue to act as a director.

Remuneration of Directors

13.5 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.

Reimbursement of Expenses of Directors

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

Special Remuneration for Directors

13.7 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, he or she may be paid remuneration fixed by the directors, or at the option of the directors, fixed by ordinary resolution, and such remuneration will be in addition to any other remuneration that he or she may be entitled to receive.

Gratuity, Pension or Allowance on Retirement of Director

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

PART 14

ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

Election at Annual General Meeting

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

- (a) 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
- (b) all the directors cease to hold office immediately before the election or appointment of directors under §(a), but are eligible for re-election or re-appointment.

Consent to be a Director

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

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

Failure to Elect or Appoint Directors

14.3 If:

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

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

- (c) when his or her successor is elected or appointed; and
- (d) when he or she otherwise ceases to hold office under the Act or these Articles.

Places of Retiring Directors Not Filled

14.4 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 but their term of office shall expire when 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.

Directors May Fill Casual Vacancies

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

Remaining Directors Power to Act

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

Shareholders May Fill Vacancies

14.7 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.

Additional Directors

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

- (a) one-third of the number of first directors, if, at the time of the appointments, one or more of the first directors have not yet completed their first term of office; or

- (b) in any other case, one-third of the number of the current directors who were elected or appointed as directors other than under this §14.8.

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

Ceasing to be a Director

14.9 A director ceases to be a director when:

- (a) the term of office of the director expires;
- (b) the director dies;
- (c) the director resigns as a director by notice in writing provided to the Company or a lawyer for the Company; or
- (d) the director is removed from office pursuant to §14.10 or §14.11.

Removal of Director by Shareholders

14.10 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.

Removal of Director by Directors

14.11 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.

Nomination of Directors

14.12

- (a) Subject only to the Act, only persons who are nominated in accordance with the following procedures shall be eligible for election as directors of the Company. Nominations of persons for election to the board may be made at any annual meeting of shareholders, or at any special meeting of shareholders (but only if the election of directors is a matter specified in the notice of meeting given by or at the direction of the person calling such special meeting):
 - (i) by or at the direction of the board or an authorized officer of the Company, including pursuant to a notice of meeting;

- (ii) by or at the direction or request of one or more shareholders pursuant to a proposal made in accordance with the provisions of the Act or a requisition of the shareholders made in accordance with the provisions of the Act; or
- (iii) by any person (a “**Nominating Shareholder**”) (A) who, at the close of business on the date of the giving of the notice provided for below in this §14.12 and on the record date for notice of such meeting, is entered in the securities register as a holder of one or more shares carrying the right to vote at such meeting or who beneficially owns shares that are entitled to be voted at such meeting and (B) who complies with the notice procedures set forth below in this §14.12.

(b) In addition to any other applicable requirements, for a nomination to be made by a Nominating Shareholder, such person must be give

- (i) timely notice thereof in proper written form to the Corporate Secretary of the Company at the principal executive offices of the Company in accordance with this §14.12; and
- (ii) the representation and agreement with respect to each candidate for nomination as required by, and within the time period specified in §14.12(d).

(c) To be timely under §14.12(b)(i), a Nominating Shareholder’s notice to the Corporate Secretary of the Company must be made:

- (i) in the case of an annual meeting of shareholders, not less than 30 nor more than 65 days prior to the date of the annual meeting of shareholders; provided, however, that in the event that the annual meeting of shareholders is called for a date that is less than 40 days after the date (the “**Notice Date**”) on which the first public announcement of the date of the annual meeting was made, notice by the Nominating Shareholder may be made not later than the tenth (10th) day following the Notice Date; and
- (ii) in the case of a special meeting (which is not also an annual meeting) of shareholders called for the purpose of electing directors (whether or not called for other purposes), not later than the fifteenth (15th) day following the day on which the first public announcement of the date of the special meeting of shareholders was made.
- (iii) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the board may, in its sole discretion, waive any requirement in this §14.12(c).

(d) To be in proper written form, a Nominating Shareholder’s notice to the Corporate Secretary of the Company, under §14.12(b)(i) must set forth:

- (i) as to each person whom the Nominating Shareholder proposes to nominate for election as a director (A) the name, age, business address and residence address of the person, (B) the principal occupation or employment of the person, (C) the class or series and number of shares in the capital of the Company which are controlled or which are owned beneficially or of record by the person as of the record date for the Meeting of Shareholders (if such date shall then have been made publicly available and shall have occurred) and as of the date of such notice, (D) a statement as to whether such person would be “independent” of the Company (within the meaning of sections 1.4 and 1.5 of National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees* of the Canadian Securities Administrators, as such provisions may be amended from time to time) if elected as a director at such meeting and the reasons and basis for such determination and (E) any other information relating to the person that would be required to be disclosed in a dissident’s proxy circular in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to the Act and Applicable Securities Laws; and
 - (ii) as to the Nominating Shareholder giving the notice, (A) any information relating to such Nominating Shareholder that would be required to be made in a dissident’s proxy circular in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to the Act and Applicable Securities Laws, and (B) the class or series and number of shares in the capital of the Company which are controlled or which are owned beneficially or of record by the Nominating Shareholder as of the record date for the Meeting of Shareholders (if such date shall then have been made publicly available and shall have occurred) and as of the date of such notice.
- (e) To be eligible to be a candidate for election as a director of the Company and to be duly nominated, a candidate must be nominated in the manner prescribed in this §14.12 and the candidate for nomination, whether nominated by the board or otherwise, must have previously delivered to the Corporate Secretary of the Company at the principal executive offices of the Company, not less than 5 days prior to the date of the Meeting of Shareholders, a written representation and agreement (in form provided by the Company) that such candidate for nomination, if elected as a director of the Company, will comply with all applicable corporate governance, conflict of interest, confidentiality, share ownership, majority voting and insider trading policies and other policies and guidelines of the Company applicable to directors and in effect during such person’s term in office as a director (and, if requested by any candidate for nomination, the Corporate Secretary of the Company shall provide to such candidate for nomination all such policies and guidelines then in effect).
- (f) No person shall be eligible for election as a director of the Company unless nominated in accordance with the provisions of this §14.12; provided, however, that nothing in this §14.12 shall be deemed to preclude discussion by a shareholder (as distinct from nominating directors) at a meeting of shareholders of any matter in respect

of which it would have been entitled to submit a proposal pursuant to the provisions of the Act. The chair of the meeting shall have the power and duty to determine whether a nomination was made in accordance with the procedures set forth in the foregoing provisions and, if any proposed nomination is not in compliance with such foregoing provisions, to declare that such defective nomination shall be disregarded.

(g) For purposes of this §14.12:

- (i) **“Affiliate”**, when used to indicate a relationship with a person, shall mean a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, such specified person;
- (ii) **“Applicable Securities Laws”** means the *Securities Act* (British Columbia) and the equivalent legislation in the other provinces and in the territories of Canada, as amended from time to time, the rules, regulations and forms made or promulgated under any such statute and the published national instruments, multilateral instruments, policies, bulletins and notices of the securities commissions and similar regulatory authorities of each of the applicable provinces and territories of Canada;
- (iii) **“Associate”**, when used to indicate a relationship with a specified person, shall mean (A) any corporation or trust of which such person owns beneficially, directly or indirectly, voting securities carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all voting securities of such corporation or trust for the time being outstanding, (B) any partner of that person, (C) any trust or estate in which such person has a substantial beneficial interest or as to which such person serves as trustee or in a similar capacity, (D) a spouse of such specified person, (E) any person of either sex with whom such specified person is living in conjugal relationship outside marriage or (F) any relative of such specified person or of a person mentioned in clauses (D) or (E) of this definition if that relative has the same residence as the specified person;
- (iv) **“Derivatives Contract”** shall mean a contract between two parties (the “Receiving Party” and the “Counterparty”) that is designed to expose the Receiving Party to economic benefits and risks that correspond substantially to the ownership by the Receiving Party of a number of shares in the capital of the Company or securities convertible into such shares specified or referenced in such contract (the number corresponding to such economic benefits and risks, the “Notional Securities”), regardless of whether obligations under such contract are required or permitted to be settled through the delivery of cash, shares in the capital of the Company or securities convertible into such shares or other property, without regard to any short position under the same or any other Derivatives Contract. For the avoidance of doubt, interests in broad-based index options, broad-based index futures and broad-based publicly traded market baskets of

stocks approved for trading by the appropriate governmental authority shall not be deemed to be Derivatives Contracts;

- (v) **“Meeting of Shareholders”** shall mean such annual shareholders meeting or special shareholders meeting, whether general or not, at which one or more persons are nominated for election to the board by a Nominating Shareholder;
- (vi) **“owned beneficially”** or **“owns beneficially”** means, in connection with the ownership of shares in the capital of the Company by a person, (A) any such shares as to which such person or any of such person’s Affiliates or Associates owns at law or in equity, or has the right to acquire or become the owner at law or in equity, where such right is exercisable immediately or after the passage of time and whether or not on condition or the happening of any contingency or the making of any payment, upon the exercise of any conversion right, exchange right or purchase right attaching to any securities, or pursuant to any agreement, arrangement, pledge or understanding whether or not in writing; (B) any such shares as to which such person or any of such person’s Affiliates or Associates has the right to vote, or the right to direct the voting, where such right is exercisable immediately or after the passage of time and whether or not on condition or the happening of any contingency or the making of any payment, pursuant to any agreement, arrangement, pledge or understanding whether or not in writing; (C) any such shares which are beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, by a Counterparty (or any of such Counterparty’s Affiliates or Associates) under any Derivatives Contract (without regard to any short or similar position under the same or any other Derivatives Contract) to which such person or any of such person’s Affiliates or Associates is a Receiving Party; provided, however that the number of shares that a person owns beneficially pursuant to this clause (C) in connection with a particular Derivatives Contract shall not exceed the number of Notional Securities with respect to such Derivatives Contract; provided, further, that the number of securities owned beneficially by each Counterparty (including their respective Affiliates and Associates) under a Derivatives Contract shall for purposes of this clause be deemed to include all securities that are owned beneficially, directly or indirectly, by any other Counterparty (or any of such other Counterparty’s Affiliates or Associates) under any Derivatives Contract to which such first Counterparty (or any of such first Counterparty’s Affiliates or Associates) is a Receiving Party and this proviso shall be applied to successive Counterparties as appropriate; and (D) any such shares which are owned beneficially within the meaning of this definition by any other person with whom such person is acting jointly or in concert with respect to the Company or any of its securities; and
- (vii) **“public announcement”** shall mean disclosure in a press release reported by a national news service in Canada, or in a document publicly filed by

the Company or its agents under its profile on the System of Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval at www.sedar.com.

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

(i) In no event shall any adjournment or postponement of a Meeting of Shareholders or the announcement thereof commence a new time period for the giving of a Nominating Shareholder's notice as described in §14.12(c) or the delivery of a representation and agreement as described in §14.12(e).

PART 15

ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

Appointment of Alternate Director

15.1 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.

Notice of Meetings

15.2 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.

Alternate for More than One Director Attending Meetings

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

- (a) 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;
- (b) 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;
- (c) 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 directors, once more in that capacity; and
- (d) 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.

Consent Resolutions

15.4 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.

Alternate Director an Agent

15.5 Every alternate director is deemed to be the agent of his or her appointor.

Revocation or Amendment of Appointment of Alternate Director

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

Ceasing to be an Alternate Director

15.7 The appointment of an alternate director ceases when:

- (a) his or her appointor ceases to be a director and is not promptly re-elected or re-appointed;
- (b) the alternate director dies;
- (c) the alternate director resigns as an alternate director by notice in writing provided to the Company or a lawyer for the Company;
- (d) the alternate director ceases to be qualified to act as a director; or
- (e) the term of his appointment expires, or his or her appointor revokes the appointment of the alternate directors.

Remuneration and Expenses of Alternate Director

15.8 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.

PART 16

POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

Powers of Management

16.1 The directors must, subject to the 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 Act or by these Articles, required to be exercised by the shareholders of the Company. Notwithstanding the generality of the foregoing, the directors may set the remuneration of the auditor of the Company.

Appointment of Attorney of Company

16.2 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.

Remuneration of an Auditor

16.3 The directors may from time to time set the remuneration of an auditor.

PART 17

INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Obligation to Account for Profits

17.1 A director or senior officer who holds a disclosable interest (as that term is used in the 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 Act.

Restrictions on Voting by Reason of Interest

17.2 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.

Interested Director Counted in Quorum

17.3 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.

Disclosure of Conflict of Interest or Property

17.4 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 Act.

Director Holding Other Office in the Company

17.5 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.

No Disqualification

17.6 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.

Professional Services by Director or Officer

17.7 Subject to the 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.

Director or Officer in Other Corporations

17.8 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 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.

PART 18

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

Meetings of Directors

18.1 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.

Voting at Meetings

18.2 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 has a second or casting vote.

Chair of Meetings

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

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

Meetings by Telephone or Other Communications Medium

18.4 A director may participate in a meeting of the directors or of any committee of the directors:

- (a) in person; or
- (b) by telephone or by other communications medium 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 who participates in a meeting in a manner contemplated by this §18.4 is deemed for all purposes of the Act and these Articles to be present at the meeting and to have agreed to participate in that manner.

Calling of Meetings

18.5 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.

Notice of Meetings

18.6 Other than for meetings held at regular intervals as determined by the directors pursuant to §18.1, 48 hours' notice of each meeting of the directors, specifying the place, day and time of that meeting must be given to each of the directors by any method set out in §24.1 or orally or by telephone.

When Notice Not Required

- 18.7 It is not necessary to give notice of a meeting of the directors to a director if:
- (a) the meeting is to be held immediately following a meeting of shareholders at which that director was elected or appointed, or is the meeting of the directors at which that director is appointed; or
 - (b) the director has waived notice of the meeting.

Meeting Valid Despite Failure to Give Notice

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

Waiver of Notice of Meetings

18.9 Any director may send to the Company a document signed by him or her waiving notice of any past, present or future meeting or meetings of the directors and may at any time withdraw that waiver with respect to meetings held after that withdrawal. After sending a waiver with respect to all future meetings and until that waiver is withdrawn, no notice of any meeting of the directors need be given to that director and all meetings of the directors so held are

deemed not to be improperly called or constituted by reason of notice not having been given to such director. Attendance of a director or alternate director at a meeting of the directors is a waiver of notice of the meeting unless that director or alternate director attends the meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the grounds that the meeting is not lawfully called.

Quorum

18.10 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 a majority of the 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.

Validity of Acts Where Appointment Defective

18.11 Subject to the 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.

Consent Resolutions in Writing

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

- (a) in all cases, if each of the directors entitled to vote on the resolution consents to it in writing; or
- (b) in the case of a resolution to approve a contract or transaction in respect of which a director has disclosed that he or she has or may have a disclosable interest, if each of the other directors who have not made such a disclosure consents in writing to the resolution.

A consent in writing under this Article 18 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 §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 Act and all the requirements of these Articles relating to meetings of the directors or of a committee of the directors.

PART 19

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMITTEES

Appointment and Powers of Executive Committee

19.1 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:

- (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) such other powers, if any, as may be set out in the resolution or any subsequent directors' resolution.

Appointment and Powers of Other Committees

19.2 The directors may, by resolution:

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

Obligations of Committees

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

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

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

Powers of Board

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

- (a) 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;
- (b) terminate the appointment of, or change the membership of, the committee; and
- (c) fill vacancies in the committee.

Committee Meetings

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

- (a) the committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper;
- (b) the committee may elect a chair of its meetings but, if no chair of a meeting is elected, or if at a meeting the chair of the meeting is not present within 15 minutes after the time set for holding the meeting, the directors present who are members of the committee may choose one of their number to chair the meeting;
- (c) a majority of the members of the committee constitutes a quorum of the committee; and
- (d) 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.

PART 20

OFFICERS

Directors May Appoint Officers

20.1 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.

Functions, Duties and Powers of Officers

20.2 The directors may, for each officer:

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

Qualifications

20.3 No person may be appointed as an officer unless that person is qualified in accordance with the 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.

Remuneration and Terms of Appointment

20.4 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.

PART 21

INDEMNIFICATION

Definitions

21.1 In this Part 21:

- (a) “**eligible party**”, in relation to a company, means an individual who:
 - (i) is or was a director, alternate director or officer of the Company;
 - (ii) is or was a director, alternate director or officer of another corporation
 - (A) at a time when the corporation is or was an affiliate of the Company, or
 - (B) at the request of the Company; or
 - (iii) at the request of the Company, is or was, or 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;

and includes, except in the definition of “eligible proceeding”, and §163(1)(c) and (d) and §165 of the Act, the heirs and personal or other legal representatives of that individual;

- (b) “**eligible penalty**” means a judgment, penalty or fine awarded or imposed in, or an amount paid in settlement of, an eligible proceeding;
- (c) “**eligible proceeding**” means a proceeding in which an eligible party or any of the heirs and personal or other legal representatives of the eligible party, by reason of the eligible party being or having been a director or officer of, or holding or having held a position equivalent to that of a director or officer of, the Company or an associated corporation
- (i) is or may be joined as a party; or
- (ii) is or may be liable for or in respect of a judgment, penalty or fine in, or expenses related to, the proceeding;
- (d) “**expenses**” has the meaning set out in the Act and includes costs, charges and expenses, including legal and other fees, but does not include judgments, penalties, fines or amounts paid in settlement of a proceeding; and
- (e) “**proceeding**” includes any legal proceeding or investigative action, whether current, threatened, pending or completed.

Mandatory Indemnification of Eligible Parties

21.2 Subject to the Act, the Company must indemnify each eligible party and the heirs and legal personal representatives of each eligible party 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 eligible party is deemed to have contracted with the Company on the terms of the indemnity contained in this §21.2.

Indemnification of Other Persons

21.3 Subject to any restrictions in the Act, the Company may agree to indemnify and may indemnify any person (including an eligible party) against eligible penalties and pay expenses incurred in connection with the performance of services by that person for the Company.

Authority to Advance Expenses

21.4 The Company may advance expenses to an eligible party to the extent permitted by and in accordance with the Act.

Non-Compliance with Act

21.5 Subject to the Act, the failure of an eligible party of the Company to comply with the Act or these Articles or, if applicable, any former *Companies Act* or former Articles does not, of itself, invalidate any indemnity to which he or she is entitled under this Part 21.

Company May Purchase Insurance

21.6 The Company may purchase and maintain insurance for the benefit of any eligible party person (or his or her heirs or legal personal representatives of any eligible party) against any liability incurred by any eligible party.

PART 22

DIVIDENDS

Payment of Dividends Subject to Special Rights

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

Declaration of Dividends

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

No Notice Required

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

Record Date

22.4 The directors must 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.

Manner of Paying Dividend

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

Settlement of Difficulties

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

- (a) set the value for distribution of specific assets;
- (b) determine that money in substitution for all or any part of the specific assets to which any shareholders are entitled may be paid to any shareholders on the basis of the value so fixed in order to adjust the rights of all parties; and

- (c) vest any such specific assets in trustees for the persons entitled to the dividend.

When Dividend Payable

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

Dividends to be Paid in Accordance with Number of Shares

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

Receipt by Joint Shareholders

- 22.9 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.

Dividend Bears No Interest

- 22.10 No dividend bears interest against the Company.

Fractional Dividends

- 22.11 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.

Payment of Dividends

- 22.12 Any dividend or other distribution payable in money 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 registered address of the shareholder, or in the case of joint shareholders, to the registered 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.

Capitalization of Retained Earnings or Surplus

- 22.13 Notwithstanding anything contained in these Articles, the directors may from time to time capitalize any retained earnings or 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 retained earnings or surplus so capitalized or any part thereof.

PART 23

ACCOUNTING RECORDS AND AUDITORS

Recording of Financial Affairs

23.1 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 Act.

Inspection of Accounting Records

23.2 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.

Remuneration of Auditor

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

PART 24

NOTICES

Method of Giving Notice

24.1 Unless the Act or these Articles provide otherwise, a notice, statement, report or other record required or permitted by the Act or these Articles to be sent by or to a person may be sent by:

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

the delivery address provided by the recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;

(iii) in any other case, the delivery address of the intended recipient;

(c) sending the record by fax to the fax number provided by the intended recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;

(d) sending the record by email to the email address provided by the intended recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;

(e) physical delivery to the intended recipient.

Deemed Receipt of Mailing

24.2 A notice, statement, report or other record that is:

(a) mailed to a person by ordinary mail to the applicable address for that person referred to in §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;

(b) faxed to a person to the fax number provided by that person referred to in §24.1 is deemed to be received by the person to whom it was faxed on the day it was faxed; and

(c) emailed to a person to the e-mail address provided by that person referred to in §24.1 is deemed to be received by the person to whom it was e-mailed on the day that it was emailed.

Certificate of Sending

24.3 A certificate signed by the secretary, if any, or other officer of the Company or of any other corporation acting in that capacity on behalf of the Company stating that a notice, statement, report or other record was sent in accordance with §24.1 is conclusive evidence of that fact.

Notice to Joint Shareholders

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

Notice to Legal Personal Representatives and Trustees

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

(a) mailing the record, addressed to them:

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

Undelivered Notices

24.6 If on two consecutive occasions, a notice, statement, report or other record is sent to a shareholder pursuant to §24.1 and on each of those occasions any such record is returned because the shareholder cannot be located, the Company shall not be required to send any further records to the shareholder until the shareholder informs the Company in writing of his or her new address.

PART 25

SEAL

Who May Attest Seal

25.1 Except as provided in §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:

- (a) any two directors;
- (b) any officer, together with any director;
- (c) if the Company only has one director, that director; or
- (d) any one or more directors or officers or persons as may be determined by the directors.

Sealing Copies

25.2 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 §25.1, the impression of the seal may be attested by the signature of any director or officer or the signature of any other person as may be determined by the directors.

Mechanical Reproduction of Seal

25.3 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 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 such persons as are authorized under §25.1 to attest the Company's seal 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.

PART 26

SPECIAL RIGHTS AND RESTRICTIONS PREFERRED SHARES

Special Rights and Restrictions Applicable to Class and Each Series

26.1 The Preferred shares of the Company as a class shall have attached thereto the special rights and restrictions specified in this Article.

26.2 The Preferred shares may include one or more series of shares, and, subject to the Act, the directors may, by resolution,

- (a) determine the maximum number of shares of any of those series of shares that the Company is authorized to issue, determine that there is no maximum number or, if none of the shares of that series is issued, alter any determination so made, and authorize the alteration of the notice of articles accordingly;
- (b) alter the articles, and authorize the alteration of the notice of articles, to create an identifying name by which the shares of any of those series of shares may be identified or, if none of the shares of that series is issued, to alter any such identifying name so created;
- (c) alter the articles, and authorize the alteration of the notice of articles accordingly, to attach special rights or restrictions to the shares of any of those series of shares, including, but without in any way limiting or restricting the generality of the foregoing, the rate or amount of dividends, whether cumulative, non-cumulative or partially cumulative, the dates, places and currencies of payment thereof, the consideration for, and the terms and conditions of, any purchase or redemption thereof, including redemption after a fixed term or at a premium, conversion or exchange rights, the terms and conditions of any share purchase plan or sinking fund, the restrictions respecting payment of dividends on, or the repayment of capital in respect of, any other shares of the Company and voting rights and restrictions but no special right or restriction so created, defined or attached shall contravene the provisions of §26.3 and §26.4 of this Article, or, if none of the shares of that series is issued, to alter any such special rights or restrictions.

26.3 Holders of Preferred shares shall be entitled, on the distribution of assets of the Company on the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary, or on any other distribution of assets of the Company among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up its affairs, to receive, before any distribution shall be made to holders of Common shares or any other shares of the Company ranking junior to the Preferred shares with respect to repayment of capital on any such event, the amount required to be paid in accordance with the special rights and restrictions attached to the series of shares held by them, together with the fixed premium (if any) thereon, an amount equal to all accrued and unpaid cumulative dividends (if any and if preferential) thereon, which for such purpose shall be calculated as if such dividends were accruing on a day-to-day basis up to the date of such distribution, whether or not earned or declared, and all declared and unpaid non-cumulative dividends (if any and if preferential) thereon. After payment to holders of Preferred shares of the amounts so payable to them, they shall not, as such, be entitled to share in any further distribution of the property or assets of the Company except as specifically provided in the special rights and restrictions attached to any particular series.

26.4 Holders of Preferred shares shall not be entitled, as such, to receive notice of, and/or to attend and/or vote at, any general meeting of shareholders of the Company.

ENACTED by the Shareholders as of the ____ day _____, 2016.

Signature of Officer: _____

Name of Officer: _____

Position of Officer: _____

- END OF ARTICLES -