

ATLAS CLOUD ENTERPRISES INC.

**308 East 5th Avenue Vancouver,
British Columbia V5T 1H4
Telephone: (778) 871-0357**

INFORMATION CIRCULAR

(As at May 22, 2018, except as indicated)

This Management Proxy Circular (the “Circular”) is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the management of Atlas Cloud Enterprises Inc. (the “Company”) for use at the annual general and special meeting (the “Meeting”) of its shareholders to be held on June 26, 2018, at the time and place and for the purposes set forth in the accompanying Notice of the Meeting.

In this Circular, references to the “Company” “Atlas Cloud”, “we” and “our” refer to Atlas Cloud Enterprises Inc. “Common Shares” means common shares without par value in the capital of the Company. “Beneficial Shareholders” means shareholders who do not hold 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 Company. The Company will bear all costs of this solicitation. We have arranged for intermediaries to forward the Meeting materials to beneficial owners of the 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 officers and directors of the Company. **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 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 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 Common Shares will be voted accordingly. The Proxy confers discretionary authority on 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 Common Shares represented by the Proxy for the approval of such matter.

Registered Shareholders

Registered shareholders may wish to vote by proxy whether or not they are able to attend the Meeting in person. Registered shareholders electing to submit a Proxy may do so by using one of the following methods:

- (a) by completing, dating and signing the enclosed form of Proxy and returning it to the Company's transfer agent, Computershare Trust Company of Canada ("**Computershare**"), by fax within North America at 1-866-249-7775, outside North America at (416) 263-9524, by mail to the 8th Floor, 100 University Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5J 2Y1, or by hand delivery to the 3rd Floor, 510 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 3B9; or
- (c) by using the internet through the website of the Company's transfer agent at www.investorvote.com. Registered shareholders must follow the instructions that are given by the website and refer to the enclosed Proxy form for the holder's account number and the Proxy access number;

and in all cases ensuring that the Proxy is received at least 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and 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 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 Company as the registered holders of Common Shares) or as set out in the following disclosure.

If Common Shares are listed in an account statement provided to a shareholder by a broker, then in almost all cases those Common Shares will not be registered in the shareholder's name on the records of the Company. Such Common Shares will more likely be registered under the names of the shareholder's broker or an agent of that broker (the "**intermediary**"). In the United States the vast majority of such Common Shares are registered under the name of Cede & Co. as nominee for The Depository Trust Company (which acts as depository for many United States 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 Shareholders - 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).

Beneficial Shareholders who are OBOs should follow the instructions of their intermediary carefully to ensure that their 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 Company. However, its purpose is limited to instructing the intermediary on how to vote your Common Shares on your behalf. Most brokers 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 Company. The VIF will name the same persons as the Company’s Proxy to represent your Common Shares at the Meeting. You have the right to appoint a person (who need not be a Beneficial Shareholder of the Company), other than any of the persons designated in the VIF, to represent your Common Shares at the Meeting and that person may be you. To exercise this right, 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 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 Common Shares voted or to have an alternate representative duly appointed to attend the Meeting and vote your Common Shares at the Meeting.**

Notice to Shareholders in the United States

The solicitation of proxies involves securities of an issuer located in Canada and is being effected in accordance with the corporate laws of the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta), as amended (the “**ABCA**”), 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 Company 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.

The enforcement by shareholders of civil liabilities under United States federal securities laws may be affected adversely by the fact that the Company is incorporated under the ABCA, certain of its directors and its executive officers are residents of Canada and a substantial portion of its assets and the assets of such persons are located outside the United States. Shareholders may not be able to sue a foreign company or its officers or directors in a foreign court for violations of United States federal securities laws. It may be difficult to compel a foreign company and its officers and directors to subject themselves to a judgment by a United States court.

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 registered 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 either Computershare or to the Company's office, located at 308 East 5th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V5T 1H4, 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 chairperson 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 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 Company, nor any person who has held such a position since the beginning of the last completed financial year end of the Company, nor any proposed nominee for election as a director of the Company, 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 and as set out herein.

VOTING SECURITIES AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF VOTING SECURITIES

The Board of Directors of the Company (the "**Board**") has fixed May 22, 2018 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, except to the extent that:

- (a) the shareholder has transferred the ownership of any such Common Shares after the Record Date; and
- (b) the transferee produces a properly endorsed share certificate for or otherwise establishes ownership of any of the transferred Common Shares and makes a demand to Computershare no later than 10 days before the Meeting that the transferee's name be included in the list of shareholders in respect thereof.

The Common Shares of the Company are listed for trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "**CSE**"). The trading of its shares is currently halted pending completion of a fundamental change of business as determined by the CSE. Following the fundamental change of business, the Company's business will include Bitcoin and digital currency mining (the "**Change of Business**"). The Company's expansion to Bitcoin mining is considered a fundamental change pursuant to CSE Policy 8 *Fundamental Changes and Changes of Business* and such expansion must be approved by the CSE and the shareholders of the Company. The Company will seek shareholder approval of the Change of Business by shareholder consent resolutions.

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares and an unlimited number of Preferred Shares. As of May 22, 2018, there were 112,278,256 Common Shares issued and outstanding, each carrying the right to vote. There are no Preferred Shares issued and outstanding. No group of

shareholders has the right to elect a specified number of directors, nor are there cumulative or similar voting rights attached to the Common Shares or the Preferred Shares.

To the knowledge of the directors and executive officers of the Company, no persons beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or exercised control or direction over, Common Shares carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all outstanding Common Shares of the Company as at May 22, 2018:

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended May 31, 2017, and the report of the Company's auditor thereon, will be placed before the Meeting. Additional information may be obtained upon request from the Company, at 308 East 5th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V5T 1H4; telephone: (778) 871-0357. These documents and additional information are also available through the Internet on www.sedar.com.

VOTES NECESSARY TO PASS RESOLUTIONS

A simple majority of affirmative votes cast by shareholders present at the Meeting in person or by proxy is required to pass the ordinary resolutions described herein. Special resolutions require a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by shareholders present at the Meeting in person or by proxy. If there are more nominees for election as directors or appointment of the Company'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.

FIXING THE NUMBER OF DIRECTORS

At the Meeting, it will be proposed that four (4) directors be elected to hold office for the next ensuing year, subject to the provisions of the Company's By-Laws relating to subsequent appointments by the board of directors. Management therefore intends to place before the Meeting for approval, with or without modification, a resolution fixing the number of directors to be elected until the next annual meeting of shareholders, subject to the By-Laws of the Company relating to subsequent appointments by the board of directors, at four (4). **Unless otherwise directed, the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy, if named as proxy, intend to vote the Common Shares represented by any such proxy in favour of an ordinary resolution to fix the number of directors to be elected at four.**

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The term of office of each of the current directors will end at the conclusion of the Meeting. Unless a director's office is earlier vacated in accordance with the provisions of the ABCA, each director elected will hold office until the conclusion of the next annual meeting of the Company or, if no director is then elected, until a successor is elected.

The following disclosure sets out the names of management's four nominees for election as directors, all major offices and positions with the Company and any of its significant affiliates each now holds, each nominee's principal occupation, business or employment, the period of time during which each has been a director of the Company and the number of Common Shares of the Company beneficially owned by each, directly or indirectly, or over which each exercised control or direction, as at May 22, 2018.

Nominee Position with the Company and Residence	Principal Occupation or Employment and, occupation during the past 5 years	Period as a director of the Company	Common Shares Beneficially Owned or Controlled ⁽¹⁾
Frederick Stearman ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾ British Columbia, Canada <i>COO and Director</i>	COO of the Issuer since April 18, 2018; CEO of the Issuer (2014-2018); Former President of NextLayer Inc. (2012 – 2014).	since July 4, 2014	1,002,000 ⁽⁴⁾
Dr. John Veltheer ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾ British Columbia, Canada <i>Director</i>	CEO of Atom Energy Inc. (TSX-V:AGY.H) (2016 – present); CEO of Lateral Gold Corp. (TSX-V:LTG) (2014-2016); CEO of Orange Minerals Corp., (2010 - 2016).	since July 9, 2014	67,000 ⁽⁵⁾
Sean Bromley ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁶⁾ British Columbia, Canada <i>Director</i>	Director of the Issuer since December 19, 2017; Director of White Gold Corp. (TSX-V:WGO); Director of Pacific Rim Cobalt Corp. (CSE:BOLT); Director and Chief Financial Officer of Loopshare Technology Corp. (CSE:LOOP); Director of Inform Resources Corp. (TSX-V:IRR); Consultant (2015 – present); Investment Advisor (2013 – 2015)	since December 19, 2017	140,000
Yana Popova ⁽³⁾⁽⁷⁾ British Columbia, Canada <i>Chief Financial Officer and Director</i>	Chief Financial Officer of the Issuer; Accountant at Platinum Group Metals (2015-2017) Accountant (2011-2014)	since November 15, 2017	Nil

Notes:

- (1) The information as to Common Shares beneficially owned or controlled is not within the knowledge of the management of the Company and has been furnished by the respective nominees for director.
- (2) Member of the Company’s Audit Committee.
- (3) Member of the Compensation Committee.
- (4) Mr. Stearman also holds 400,000 options to purchase common shares at a price of \$0.25 per common share until September 5, 2024, 500,000 options to purchase common shares at \$1.00 per common share until November 29, 2022.
- (5) Dr. Veltheer also holds 250,000 options to purchase common shares, each option is exercisable at a price of \$1.00 until December 19, 2022.
- (6) Mr. Bromley also holds 250,000 options to purchase common shares, each option is exercisable at a price of \$1.00 until December 13, 2022 and 140,000 warrants to purchase common shares, each warrant is exercisable at a price of \$0.75 until December 13, 2019.
- (7) Ms. Popova holds 500,000 options to purchase common shares, each option is exercisable at a price of \$1.00 until December 13, 2022.

Cease Trade Orders or Bankruptcies

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

To the knowledge of the Company, except for Dr. John Veltheer, no proposed Director:

- (a) is, as at the date of the Information Circular, or has been, within 10 years before the date of the Information Circular, a Director, chief executive officer (“CEO”) or chief financial officer (“CFO”) of any company (including the Company) that:

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

John Veltheer was a director of Echelon Petroleum Corp. (now named Trenchant Capital Corp.) (“**Trenchant**”). In August 2015, the BCSC issued a cease trade order against Trenchant for failure to file its annual audited financial statements and management’s discussion and analysis for the year ended March 31, 2015, and trading in the Trenchant’s shares were halted by the TSX-V. In November 2015, Trenchant’s listing was transferred to the NEX Board of the TSX-V. In January 2016, the BCSC issued a partial revocation order in respect of the cease trade order, pursuant to which Trenchant was permitted to undertake a \$600,000 private placement, in order to enable the Issuer to complete its delinquent filings, as well as a debt settlement. The BCSC revoked the cease trade order on April 25, 2016, when the outstanding filings were completed, and the TSX-V reinstated trading in Trenchant’s shares on the NEX Board on May 3, 2016. Mr. Veltheer resigned as a director of Trenchant on October 27, 2016.

Mr. Veltheer was a director of European Ferro Metals Ltd. (“**EFM**”) until July 14, 2015. On September 11, 2015, EFM received a cease trade order issued by the BCSC for failure to file audited financial statements and management’s discussion and analysis within the prescribed deadline. The financial statements were filed and the cease trade order was subsequently revoked by the BCSC on December 1, 2015.

Conflicts of Interest

Conflicts of interest may arise as a result of the directors, officers and promoters of the Company also holding positions as directors or officers of other companies. Some of the individuals who will be directors and officers of the Company have been and will continue to be engaged in the identification and

evaluation of assets, businesses and companies on their own behalf and on behalf of other companies, and situations may arise where the directors and officers of the Company will be in direct competition with the Company. Conflicts, if any, will be subject to the procedures and remedies provided under Alberta corporate law. Directors who are in a position of conflict will abstain from voting on any matters relating to the conflicting company.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR

The management of the Company intends to nominate MNP LLP, Chartered Accountants, of Vancouver, British Columbia, for re-appointment as the auditors of the Company at a remuneration to be fixed by the Board and to hold such office until the next annual meeting of the Company. **Unless otherwise directed, the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy, if named as proxy, intend to vote the Common Shares represented by any such proxy in favour of a resolution appointing MNP LLP, Chartered Accountants, as auditor for the Company for the next ensuing year.** MNP LLP has served as auditor of the Company since May 10, 2017.

AUDIT COMMITTEE AND RELATIONSHIP WITH AUDITOR

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

The Audit Committee’s Charter

Mandate

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

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

Composition

The Committee shall be comprised of three Directors as determined by the Board of Directors, the majority of whom shall be free from any relationship that, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, would interfere with the exercise of his or her independent judgment as a member of the Committee.

At least one member of the Committee shall have accounting or related financial management expertise. All members of the Committee that are not financially literate will work towards becoming financially literate to obtain a working familiarity with basic finance and accounting practices. For the purposes of

the Company's Charter, the definition of "financially literate" is the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can presumably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.

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

Meetings

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

Responsibilities and Duties

To fulfill its responsibilities and duties, the Committee shall:

Documents/Reports Review

- (a) Review and update this Charter annually.
- (b) Review the Company's financial statements, MD&A and any annual and interim earnings, press releases before the Company publicly discloses this information and any reports or other financial information (including quarterly financial statements), which are submitted to any governmental body, or to the public, including any certification, report, opinion, or review rendered by the external auditors.

External Auditors

- (a) Review annually, the performance of the external auditors who shall be ultimately accountable to the Board of Directors and the Committee as representatives of the shareholders of the Company.
- (b) Obtain annually, a formal written statement of external auditors setting forth all relationships between the external auditors and the Company, consistent with Independence Standards Board Standard 1.
- (c) Review and discuss with the external auditors any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the external auditors.
- (d) Take, or recommend that the full Board of Directors take, appropriate action to oversee the independence of the external auditors.
- (e) Recommend to the Board of Directors the selection and, where applicable, the replacement of the external auditors nominated annually for shareholder approval.
- (f) At each meeting, consult with the external auditors, without the presence of management, about the quality of the Company's accounting principles, internal controls and the completeness and accuracy of the Company's financial statements.

- (g) Review and approve the Company's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditors of the Company.
- (h) Review with management and the external auditors the audit plan for the year-end financial statements and intended template for such statements.
- (i) Review and pre-approve all audit and audit-related services and the fees and other compensation related thereto, and any non-audit services, provided by the Company's external auditors. The pre-approval requirement is waived with respect to the provision of non-audit services if:
 - i. the aggregate amount of all such non-audit services provided to the Company constitutes not more than five percent of the total amount of revenues paid by the Company to its external auditors during the fiscal year in which the non-audit services are provided;
 - ii. such services were not recognized by the Company at the time of the engagement to be non-audit services; and
 - iii. such services are promptly brought to the attention of the Committee by the Company and approved prior to the completion of the audit by the Committee or by one or more members of the Committee who are members of the Board of Directors to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the Committee.

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

Financial Reporting Processes

- (a) In consultation with the external auditors, review with management the integrity of the Company's financial reporting process, both internal and external.
- (b) Consider the external auditors' judgments about the quality and appropriateness of the Company's accounting principles as applied in its financial reporting.
- (c) Consider and approve, if appropriate, changes to the Company's auditing and accounting principles and practices as suggested by the external auditors and management.
- (d) Review significant judgments made by management in the preparation of the financial statements and the view of the external auditors as to appropriateness of such judgments.
- (e) Following completion of the annual audit, review separately with management and the external auditors any significant difficulties encountered during the course of the audit, including any restrictions on the scope of work or access to required information.
- (f) Review any significant disagreement among management and the external auditors in connection with the preparation of the financial statements.
- (g) Review with the external auditors and management the extent to which changes and improvements in financial or accounting practices have been implemented.

- (h) Review any complaints or concerns about any questionable accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters.
- (i) Review certification process.
- (j) Establish a procedure for the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

Risk Management

1. To review, at least annually, and more frequently if necessary, the Company's policies for risk assessment and risk management (the identification, monitoring, and mitigation of risks).
2. To inquire of management and the independent auditor about significant business, political, financial and control risks or exposure to such risk.
3. To request the external auditor's opinion of management's assessment of significant risks facing the Company and how effectively they are being managed or controlled.
4. To assess the effectiveness of the over-all process for identifying principal business risks and report thereon to the Board.

Other

Review any related-party transactions.

Composition of the Audit Committee

The following are the members of the Committee:

Member	Independent/Not Independent	Financially Literate/ Not Financially Literate⁽¹⁾
Frederick Stearman	Not Independent	Financially Literate
Dr. John Veltheer	Independent	Financially Literate
Sean Bromley	Independent	Financially Literate

Notes:

(1) "*Election of Directors*" for the relevant experiences of each member.

Audit Committee Oversight

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

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

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

relying upon the exemption in Section 6.1 of NI 52-110 from the requirements of Parts 3 (Composition of the Audit Committee) and 5 (Reporting Obligations).

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Committee has adopted specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services as described above under the heading “External Auditors”

External Auditor Service Fees

The Audit Committee reviewed the nature and amount of the non-audit services provided by MNP to the Company to ensure auditor independence. Fees incurred with MNP for audit and non-audit services in the last two fiscal years for audit fees are outlined in the following table.

Nature of Services	Fees Paid to Auditor in Year Ended May 22, 2017	Fees Paid to Auditor in Year Ended May 22, 2016
Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	\$26,050	\$33,660
Audit-Related Fees ⁽²⁾	Nil	Nil
Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	Nil	\$3,000
All Other Fees ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	Nil
Total	\$26,050	\$36,660

Notes:

- (1) “**Audit Fees**” include fees necessary to perform the annual audit of the Company’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.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

National Policy 58-201 establishes corporate governance guidelines which apply to all public companies. The Company has reviewed its own corporate governance practices in light of these guidelines. In certain cases, the Company’s practices comply with the guidelines, however, the Board considers that some of the guidelines are not suitable for the Company at its current stage of development and therefore these guidelines have not been adopted. National Instrument 58-101 mandates disclosure of corporate governance practices which disclosure is set out below.

Independence of Members of Board

The Company’s Board currently consists of four Directors, two of whom are independent based upon the tests for independence set forth in National Instrument 52-110 (“NI 52-110”). Sean Bromley and Dr. John Veltheer are independent. Fred Stearman and Yana Popova are not independent as they are the COO and the CFO of the Company, respectively.

Management Supervision by Board

The operations of the Company do not support a large Board of Directors and the Board has determined that the current constitution of the Board is appropriate for the Company's current stage of development. Independent supervision of management is accomplished through choosing management who demonstrate a high level of integrity and ability and having strong independent Board members. The independent Directors are, however, able to meet at any time without any members of management including the non-independent Directors being present. Further supervision is performed through the audit committee which is composed of a majority of independent Directors who meet with the Company's auditors without management being in attendance. The independent Directors also have access to the Company's legal counsel and its officers.

Risk Management

The Board of Directors is responsible for adoption of a strategic planning process, identification of principal risks and implementing risk management systems, succession planning and the continuous disclosure requirements of the Company under applicable securities laws and regulations.

The audit committee is responsible for the risk management items set out in the audit committee charter.

Participation of Directors in Other Reporting Issuers

Certain directors are currently serving on boards of the following other reporting companies (or equivalent) as set out below:

Name of Director	Name of Reporting Issuer	Exchange Listed
Sean Bromley	White Gold Corp.	TSXV
	Pacific Rim Cobalt Corp.	CSE
	Inform Resources Corp.	TSXV
	Loopshare Technologies Corp.	TSXV
Dr. John Veltheer	Atom Energy Inc.	TSXV

Orientation and Continuing Education

While the Company does not have formal orientation and training programs, new Board members are provided with:

1. information respecting the functioning of the Board of Directors, committees and copies of the Company's corporate governance policies;
2. access to recent, publicly filed documents of the Company, technical reports and the Company's internal financial information;
3. access to management and technical experts and consultants; and
4. a summary of significant corporate and securities responsibilities.

Board members are encouraged to communicate with management, auditors and technical consultants; to keep themselves current with industry trends and developments and changes in legislation with

management's assistance; and to attend related industry seminars and visit the Company's operations. Board members have full access to the Company's records.

Ethical Business Conduct

The Board views good corporate governance as an integral component to the success of the Company and to meet responsibilities to shareholders. The Board has adopted a Code of Conduct and has instructed its management and employees to abide by the Code.

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.

Compensation of Directors and the CEO

The independent Directors are Sean Bromley and Dr. John Veltheer. These Directors have the responsibility for determining compensation for the Directors and senior management.

To determine compensation payable, the independent Directors review compensation paid for Directors and CEOs of companies of similar size and stage of development in the Bitcoin Mining industry and determine an appropriate compensation reflecting the need to provide incentive and compensation for the time and effort expended by the Directors and senior management while taking into account the financial and other resources of the Company. In setting the compensation the independent Directors annually review the performance of the CEO in light of the Company's objectives and consider other factors that may have impacted the success of the Company in achieving its objectives. As the Company is currently starting up operations, compensation levels have been very nominal.

Board Committees

The Board has an Audit Committee currently in place comprised of two independent board members and one non-independent board members.

Assessments

The Board does not consider that formal assessments would be useful at this stage of the Company's development. The Board conducts informal annual assessments of the Board's effectiveness, the individual Directors and each of its committees.

Nomination and Assessment

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

Expectations of Management

The Board expects management to operate the business of the Company in a manner that enhances shareholder value and is consistent with the highest level of integrity. Management is expected to execute the Company's business plan and to meet performance goals and objectives.

STATEMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Named Executive Officer

In this section "Named Executive Officer" (an "NEO") means the Chief Executive Officer (the "CEO"), the Chief Financial Officer (the "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 Company at the end of the most recently completed financial year.

The NEOs of the Company for the purpose of the following disclosure are:

Fred Stearman	Former Chief Executive Officer and Current Chief Operating Officer
Laurie Sadler	Former Chief Financial Officer

The Directors who are not NEOs of the Company for the purpose of the following disclosure are:

John Veltheer	Director
Nicholas Glass	Former Director
Martin Burian	Former Director

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

The Company is aware of the challenges that it faces in its present stage of development and the financial limitations of being a co-location and back-up/redundancy IT, and Cloud computing business in the current financial markets. During its start-up phase, amounts paid to the CEO and CFO for management services have been nominal. As the Company's level of activity and performance increases these will be considerations in determining future compensation.

Presently, the Company does not have in place any formal objectives, criteria or analysis for determining or assessing the compensation of its executive officers and Directors, nor does it have a compensation committee. As the Company's business and operations continue to grow in size and complexity, it is anticipated that the Company will establish a compensation committee with formal objectives and policies.

The duties and responsibilities of the President and CEO are typical of those of a business entity of the Company's size and in a similar business and include direct reporting responsibility to the Board, overseeing the activities of all other executive and management consultants, representing the Company, providing leadership and responsibility for achieving corporate goals and implementing corporate policies and initiatives.

The compensation of Company officers and Directors is based on an incentive philosophy with the intent that all efforts will be directed toward a common objective of creating shareholder value. The compensation strategy is to attract and retain talent and experience with focused leadership in the

operations, financing, and exploration asset management of the Company with the objective of maximizing the value of the Company. The officers and Board of Directors each have defined skills and experience that are essential to an IT company in the technical industry.

The incentive component of the Company's compensation program is the potential longer term reward provided through the grant of stock options. The Company's Stock Option Plan is intended to attract, retain and motivate officers and Directors of the Company in key positions, and to align the interests of those individuals with those of the Company's shareholders. The Stock Option Plan provides such individuals with an opportunity to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company's value growth through the exercise of stock options. Options are granted at the discretion of the Board of Directors, which considers factors such as how other technical companies grant options and the potential value that each optionee is contributing to the Company. The number of options granted to an individual is based on such considerations. Stock options are granted at an exercise price of not less than the prevailing market price of the Company's common shares at the time of the grant, and for a term of exercise not exceeding ten years.

The stage of the Company's development and the small size of its management team allow frequent communication and constant management decisions in the interest of developing shareholder value as a primary goal.

Elements of Executive Compensation

The Company's executive compensation policy consists of an annual base salary and long term incentives in the form of stock options granted under the Company's Stock Option Plan.

The base salaries paid to officers of the Company are intended to provide fixed levels of pay that reflect each officer's primary duties and responsibilities and the level of skill and experience required to successfully perform their role. The Company intends to pay base salaries to officers that are competitive with those for similar positions in the Cryptocurrency and cloud computing to attract and retain executive talent in the market in which the Company competes for talent.

Compensation Policies and Risk Management

The Board of Directors considers the implications of the risks associated with the Company's compensation policies and practices when determining rewards for its officers. Commencing in 2016, the Board of Directors intends to review at least once annually the risks, if any, associated with the Company'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 Company's Stock Option Plan. This structure ensures that a significant portion of executive compensation (stock 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 short-term compensation at the expense of the Company and the shareholders is extremely limited. Furthermore, the short-term component of executive compensation (base salary) represents a relatively small part of the total compensation. As a result, it is unlikely an officer would take inappropriate or excessive risks at the expense of the Company 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 Company and the current level of the Company's activity, the Board of Directors is able to closely monitor and consider any risks which may be associated with the Company's compensation policies and practices. Risks, if any, may be identified and mitigated through Board meetings during which financial and other information of the Company are reviewed. No risks

have been identified arising from the Company's compensation policies and practices that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Hedging of Economic Risks in the Company's Securities

The Company has not adopted a policy prohibiting Directors or officers from purchasing financial instruments that are designed to hedge or offset a decrease in market value of the Company's securities granted as compensation or held, directly or indirectly, by Directors or officers. However, the Company is not aware of any Directors or officers having entered into this type of transaction.

Option-based Awards

The Company's Stock Option Plan has been and will be used to provide share purchase options which are granted in consideration of the level of responsibility of the executive as well as his or her impact or contribution to the longer-term operating performance of the Company. In determining the number of options to be granted to the executive officers, the Board takes into account the number of options, if any, previously granted to each executive officer, and the exercise price of any outstanding options to ensure that such grants are in accordance with the policies of the CSE, and closely align the interests of the executive officers with the interests of shareholders.

The Board of Directors as a whole has the responsibility to administer the compensation policies related to the executive management of the Company, including option-based awards.

Compensation Governance

Options are granted at the discretion of the Board of Directors, which considers factors such as how other technical companies grant options and the potential value that each optionee is contributing to the Company. The number of options granted to an individual is based on such considerations.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table (presented in accordance with National Instrument Form 51-102F6 ("Statement of Executive Compensation") which came into force on December 31, 2008 (the "Form 51-102F6")) sets forth all annual and long term compensation for services in all capacities to the Company for the most recently completed financial year of the Company ending on May 31, 2017 (to the extent required by Form 51-102F6) in respect of each NEO, as defined above.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Share-based Awards (\$)	Option-based Awards ⁽³⁾ (\$)	Non-equity Incentive Plan Compensations (\$) ⁽⁶⁾		Pension Value (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total Compensation (\$)
					Annual Incentive Plans	Long-term Incentive Plans			
Fred Stearman <i>Former CEO and Current COO</i> ⁽¹⁾	2017	96,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	96,000
	2016	72,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	72,000
	2015	60,000	Nil	66,077	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	120,077
Laurie Sadler ⁽²⁾ <i>Former CFO</i>	2017	33,784	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	33,784
	2016	24,937	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	24,937
	2015	Nil	Nil	16,688	Nil	Nil	N/A	N/A	16,688

Notes:

(1) Mr. Stearman resigned from the position of CEO and was appointed COO on April 18, 2018.

(2) \$33,784 was paid to Timeout Holdings Inc., of which Laurie Sadler is a director in common. Ms. Sadler resigned as CFO and director on November 15, 2017.

(3) The Company used the Black-Scholes pricing model as the methodology to calculate the grant date fair value, and relied on the following the key assumptions and estimates for each calculation under the following assumptions: (i) risk free interest rate of 2.11% (ii) expected dividend yield of 0%; (iii) expected volatility of 130.77%; and (iv) an expected term of ten years. The Black-Scholes pricing model was used to estimate the fair value as it is the most accepted methodology.

Outstanding Share-Based Awards and Option-Based Awards

The Company has never granted any share-based awards. The following table sets out all the option-based and share-based awards outstanding as at May 31, 2017, for each NEO:

Name	Option-based Awards			
	Number of securities underlying unexercised Options (#)	Option exercise price (\$)	Option expiration date	Value of unexercised in-the-money Options (\$) ⁽¹⁾
Fred Stearman ⁽³⁾ <i>Former CEO and Current COO⁽¹⁾</i>	450,000	0.25	September 4, 2024	Nil
Laurie Sadler ⁽⁴⁾ <i>Former CFO</i>	125,000	0.25	September 4, 2024	Nil

Notes:

(1) The Company granted 1,100,000 options to officers and directors on September 4, 2014.

(2) Value of unexercised in-the-money options is calculated based on the difference between the market value of the Company's common shares as at May 31, 2017 (closing price of \$0.09) and the exercise price of the options.

(3) Mr. Stearman resigned as CEO and was appointed to the position of COO on April 18, 2018.

(4) Mr. Sadler resigned as CFO and director on November 15, 2017.

Incentive Plan Awards – Value Vested or Earned During the Year Ending May 31, 2017

Name	Option-based awards – Value vested during the year (\$)	Share-based awards – Value vested during the year (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation – Value earned during the year (\$)
Fred Stearman ⁽¹⁾ <i>Former CEO and Current COO⁽¹⁾</i>	Nil	Nil	Nil
Laurie Sadler ⁽²⁾ <i>Former CFO</i>	Nil	Nil	Nil

Notes:

(1) Mr. Stearman resigned as CEO and was appointed to the position of COO on April 18, 2018.

(2) Mr. Sadler resigned as CFO and director on November 15, 2017.

Outstanding Share-Based Awards and Option-Based Awards

The Company does not have any incentive plans, pursuant to which compensation that depends on achieving certain performance goals or similar conditions within a specified period is awarded, earned, paid or payable to the NEOs.

Pension Plan Benefits

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

Termination and Change of Control Benefits

The Company has no employment contracts with any Named Executive Officer, except as follows.

The Company has a management agreement with Frederick Stearman pursuant to the terms of which the Company pays a monthly management fee in the amount of \$6,000 to Mr. Stearman. The management agreement provides that in the event the Company terminates the management agreement without cause, Frederick Stearman is entitled to a severance payment in the amount of three months' pay, which increases by one months' pay for each additional year of service provided. There are no conditions or obligations which Frederick Stearman has to comply with in order to receive his severance pay. Except as set out above, there are no other obligations to compensate Frederick Stearman on resignation, retirement or any other termination.

Director Compensation

The following table sets forth all amounts of compensation provided to the Directors, who are each not also a Named Executive Officer, for the Company's financial year ended May 31, 2017:

Name	Fees Earned ⁽⁴⁾ (\$)	Share-based Awards (\$)	Option-based Awards (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Pension Value (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
John Veltheer <i>Director</i>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nicholas Glass ⁽¹⁾ <i>Former Director</i>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Martin Burian ⁽²⁾ <i>Former Director</i>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Notes:

(1) Mr. Glass resigned as a director of the Company effective November 30, 2017.

(2) Mr. Burian resigned as a director of the Company effective December 19, 2017.

The Company has no arrangements, standard or otherwise, pursuant to which Directors are compensated by the Company for their services in their capacity as Directors, or for committee participation, involvement in special assignments or for services as a consultant or expert during the most recently completed financial year or subsequently, up to and including the date of this Information Circular.

The Company has a Stock Option Plan for the granting of incentive stock options to the officers, employees, consultants and Directors. The purpose of granting such options is to assist the Company in compensating, attracting, retaining and motivating the Directors of the Company and to closely align the personal interests of such persons to that of the shareholders.

Incentive Plan Awards - Outstanding Share-Based Awards and Option-Based Awards

The Company has never granted any share-based awards. The following table sets forth the outstanding Option-based awards held by the directors of the Company at the end of the most recently completed financial year ended May 31, 2017, excluding the NEOs as set out above:

Name	Option-based Awards			
	Number of securities underlying unexercised Options (#)	Option exercise price (\$)	Option expiration date	Value of unexercised in-the-money Options (\$) ⁽¹⁾
John Veltheer <i>Director</i>	125,000	0.25	September 5, 2024	Nil

Name	Option-based Awards			
	Number of securities underlying unexercised Options (#)	Option exercise price (\$)	Option expiration date	Value of unexercised in-the-money Options (\$) ⁽¹⁾
Nicholas Glass ⁽²⁾ <i>Former Director</i>	125,000	0.25	September 5, 2024	Nil
Martin Burian ⁽³⁾ <i>Former Director</i>	125,000	0.25	September 5, 2024	Nil

Notes:

- (1) Value of unexercised in-the-money options is calculated based on the difference between the market value of the Company's common shares as at May 31, 2017 (closing price of \$0.09) and the exercise price of the options.
- (2) Mr. Glass resigned as a director of the Company effective November 30, 2017.
- (3) Mr. Burian resigned as a director of the Company effective December 19, 2017.

Incentive Plan Awards- Value Vested or Earned During the Year

The following table sets out the value vested or earned under incentive plans during the fiscal year ended May 31, 2017, for a director, excluding a director who is already set out in disclosure above for an NEO for the Company:

Name	Option-based awards – Value vested during the year (\$)	Share-based awards – Value vested during the year (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation – Value earned during the year (\$)
John Veltheer <i>Director</i>	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nicholas Glass ⁽¹⁾ <i>Former Director</i>	Nil	Nil	Nil
Martin Burian ⁽²⁾ <i>Former Director</i>	Nil	Nil	Nil

Notes:

- (1) Mr. Glass resigned as a director of the Company effective November 30, 2017.
- (2) Mr. Burian resigned as a director of the Company effective December 19, 2017.

The Company does not have any incentive plans, pursuant to which compensation that depends on achieving certain performance goals or similar conditions within a specified period is awarded, earned, paid or payable to the Directors.

SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

The Company's current plan provides that the Board may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with CSE requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees and technical consultants to the Company non-transferable options to purchase Common Shares; provided that the number of Common Shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares as of the date of the Company's initial public offering. Options may be exercisable for a period of up to 10 years from the date of grant. In connection with the foregoing, the number of Common Shares reserved for issuance to any individual director or officer may not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares and the number of Common Shares reserved for issuance to all technical consultants may not exceed 2% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares.

The following table sets out equity compensation plan information as at the end of the financial year ended May 31, 2017:

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan	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))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders - the Existing Plan	1,100,000	0.25	590,873
Equity Compensation plans not approved by securityholders.	Nil	N/A	Nil
Total:	1,100,000	0.25	590,873

INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

As at May 22, 2018, there was no indebtedness outstanding of any current or former Director, executive officer or employee of the Company which is owing to the Company or to another entity which is the subject of a guarantee, support agreement, letter of credit or other similar arrangement or understanding provided by the Company, entered into in connection with a purchase of securities or otherwise.

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

- (i) is or at any time since the beginning of the most recently completed financial year has been, indebted to the Company; or
- (ii) whose indebtedness to another entity is, or at any time since the beginning of the most recently completed financial year has been, the subject of a guarantee, support agreement, letter of credit or other similar arrangement or understanding provided by the Company,

in relation to a securities purchase program or other program.

INTEREST OF INFORMED PERSONS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

An informed person is one who generally speaking is a director or executive officer or a 10% shareholder of the Company. To the knowledge of management of the Company, no informed person or nominee for election as a director of the Company or any associate or affiliate of any informed person or proposed director had any interest in any transaction which has materially affected or would materially affect the Company or any of its subsidiaries during the year ended May 31, 2017, or has any interest in any material transaction in the current year other than as set out herein and in a document previously disclosed to the public.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

No management functions of the Company are performed to any substantial degree by a person other than the Directors or executive officers of the Company. See "Termination and Change of Control Benefits" for disclosure on the existing management contracts between the Company and a certain Director and officer of the Company.

PARTICULARS OF MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON

Appointment of Auditor

The management of the Company intends to nominate MNP LLP, Chartered Accountants, Vancouver, British Columbia, for re-appointment as the auditors of the Company at a remuneration to be fixed by the Board and to hold such office until the next annual meeting of the Company. Unless otherwise directed, the persons named in the enclosed form of proxy, if named as proxy, intend to vote the Common Shares represented by any such proxy in favour of a resolution appointing MNP LLP, Chartered Accountants, as auditor for the Company for the next ensuing year. MNP LLP has served as auditor of the Company since May 10, 2017.

Change of Name

Shareholders of the Company will be asked at the Meeting to pass a special resolution, the text of which is attached hereto as Schedule "A" (the "**Name Change Resolution**"), which would authorize the Company to amend its articles of incorporation to change the name of the Company to "Atlas Blockchain Group Inc.", or such other name as may be determined by the board of directors. The new name of the Company is intended to reflect the proposed business of the Company following the completion of the Company's proposed change of business.

In order to pass the special resolution to amend the Company's resolution in order to change the name of the Company, at least two-thirds of the votes cast at the Meeting must be voted in favour of the Name Change Resolution. If the Name Change Resolution does not receive the requisite shareholder approval, the Company will continue with its present name.

The text of the Name Change Resolution to be submitted to the Shareholders is set out in Schedule "A" attached hereto.

IT IS INTENDED THAT THE COMMON SHARES REPRESENTED BY PROXIES IN FAVOUR OF MANAGEMENT NOMINEES WILL BE VOTED IN FAVOUR OF THE NAME CHANGE RESOLUTION, UNLESS THE SHAREHOLDER HAS OTHERWISE DIRECTED IN THEIR PROXY.

Continuation into British Columbia

The shareholders will be asked to consider, and if deemed advisable to approve the Continuance Resolution authorizing the Board of Directors of Atlas Cloud, in its sole discretion, to apply for Continuance out of the Province of Alberta under the provisions of the ABCA and to continue the Company into the Province of British Columbia under the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the "**BCBCA**").

Reasons for Continuance

For corporate and administrative reasons the Board of Directors of Atlas Cloud is of the view that it would be appropriate to continue the Company as a British Columbia company. The head office of the Company is located in British Columbia. In addition, continuance under the BCBCA will provide the Company with more flexibility as there are no residency requirements for the directors of a company existing under the BCBCA.

Procedure to Effect the Continuance

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

- (a) the Shareholders must approve the Continuance Resolution at the Meeting, authorizing the Company to, among other things, file the Continuance application with the registrar appointed under the BCBCA (the "**BCBCA Registrar**");

- (b) the Registrar of Corporations under the ABCA (the “**ABCA Registrar**”) must approve the proposed Continuance under the BCBCA, such approval being dependent upon the ABCA Registrar being satisfied that the Continuance will not adversely affect creditors or Shareholders of the Company;
- (c) the Company must apply to the BCBCA Registrar for a certificate of continuance under the BCBCA; and
- (d) the Company must file a notice of continuance with the ABCA Registrar, who will then issue a certificate of discontinuance.

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

Effect of the Continuance

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

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

By operation of law, as of the effective date of the Continuance:

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

Certain Corporate Differences Between the ABCA and the BCBCA

In general terms, the BCBCA provides the Company’s shareholders substantively the same rights as are available to the Company’s shareholders under the ABCA, including rights of dissent and appraisal and rights to bring derivative actions and oppression actions, and is consistent with corporate legislation in most other Canadian jurisdictions. However, there are some differences, as outlined below.

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

Charter Documents

Under the BCBCA, the charter documents will consist of a Notice of Articles, which sets forth, among other things, the name of the corporation, the amount and type of authorized capital, and indicates if there are any rights and restrictions attached to the shares, and Articles, which will govern the management of

the Company following the Continuance. The Notice of Articles is filed with the British Columbia Registrar of Companies, and the Articles will be filed only with the Company's registered and records office.

Similarly, under the ABCA, the Company has (i) Articles of Incorporation, which sets forth, among other things, the name of the corporation and the amount and type of authorized capital and indicates if there are any rights and restrictions attached to the shares, and (ii) By-laws, which govern the management of the Company. The Articles of Incorporation are filed with the ABCA Registrar and the By-laws are maintained at the Company's registered and records office.

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

Advance Notice Provisions within Articles

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

Amendments to Charter Documents

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

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

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

Sale of Undertaking

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

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

The ABCA requires approval of the holders of the shares of a corporation represented at a duly called meeting by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast upon a special resolution for a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the property (as opposed to the “undertaking”) of the Company, other than in the ordinary course of business of the corporation. Each share of the Company carries the right to vote in respect of a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the property of the Company whether or not it otherwise carries the right to vote. Holders of shares of a class or series can vote only if that class or series is affected by the sale, lease or exchange in a manner different from the shares of another class or series. While the shareholder approval thresholds will be the same under the BCBCA and the ABCA, there are differences in the nature of the sale which requires such approval, i.e., a sale of all or substantially all of the “undertaking” under the BCBCA and of all or substantially all of the “property” under the ABCA.

Rights of Dissent and Appraisal

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

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

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

Oppression Remedies

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

- (a) the affairs of the company are being or have been conducted, or that the powers of the directors are being or have been exercised, in a manner oppressive to one or more of the shareholders, including the applicant; or

- (b) that some act of the company has been done or is threatened, or that some resolution of the shareholders or of the shareholders holding shares of a class or series of shares has been passed or is proposed, that is unfairly prejudicial to one or more of the shareholders, including the applicant.

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

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

Shareholder Derivative Actions

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

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

Requisite Approvals

Under the BCBCA, an ordinary resolution can be passed by a simple majority of votes cast by shareholders voting shares that carry the right to vote at general meetings. The percentage of votes required for a special resolution can be specified in the articles and may be no less than two-thirds and no more than three-quarter of the votes cast.

Under the ABCA, an ordinary resolution must be passed by no less than a majority of the votes cast by shareholders entitled to vote with respect to the resolution and a special resolution must be passed by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by the shareholders entitled to vote with respect to the resolution.

Shareholders' Proposals

A shareholder of a corporation incorporated under the ABCA who is entitled to vote at an annual meeting, or a beneficial owner of shares, may submit notice of a shareholder proposal. To be eligible to make a proposal, a person must:

- (a) be a registered holder or beneficial owner of a prescribed number of shares for a prescribed period. Under the regulations currently in effect, the prescribed number of shares is the number of voting shares (i) that is equal to at least 1% of all issued voting shares of the corporation as of the day on which the registered holder or beneficial owner of the shares submits a proposal, or (ii) whose fair market value as determined as of the close of business on the day before the registered

holder or beneficial owner of the shares submits the proposal is at least \$2,000. Under the regulations currently in effect, the prescribed period is the 6-month period immediately before the day on which the registered holder or beneficial owner of the shares submits the proposal;

- (b) have the prescribed level of support of other registered holders or beneficial owners of shares. Under the regulations currently in effect, the prescribed level of support for the proposal by other registered holders or beneficial owners of shares is at least 5% of the issued voting shares of the corporation;
- (c) provide to the corporation his or her name and address and the names and addresses of those registered holders or beneficial owners of shares who support the proposal; and
- (d) continue to hold or own the prescribed number of shares up to and including the day of the meeting at which the proposal is to be made.

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

Requisition of Meetings

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

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

Directors

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

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

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

Status as a British Columbia Company

Currently, the Company's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares and an unlimited number of Preferred Shares. If the Company's shareholders approve the Continuance, the Company will continue with an authorized capital consisting of an unlimited number of Common Shares and an unlimited number of Preferred Shares.

As an ABCA corporation, the Company's charter documents consist of Articles of Incorporation and By-laws and any amendments thereto to date. On completion of the Continuance, the Company will cease to be governed by the ABCA and will thereafter be deemed to have been formed under the BCBCA. As part

of the Continuance Resolution, the Company's shareholders will be asked to approve the adoption of a Continuance Application/Notice of Articles and Articles, which comply with the requirements of the BCBCA, copies of which are available for review by the Company's shareholders at the Company's registered and records office.

Proposed Continuance Resolution

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

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

The text of the Continuance Resolution to be submitted to the Common Shareholders is set out in Schedule "B" attached hereto.

IT IS INTENDED THAT THE COMMON SHARES REPRESENTED BY PROXIES IN FAVOUR OF MANAGEMENT NOMINEES WILL BE VOTED IN FAVOUR OF THE CONTINUANCE RESOLUTION, UNLESS THE SHAREHOLDER HAS OTHERWISE DIRECTED IN THEIR PROXY.

Copies of the Continuance Application (including the proposed new Notice of Articles) and the proposed new Articles of Atlas Cloud are available for viewing up to the date of the Meeting at Atlas Cloud's head office at 308 East 5th Avenue Vancouver, British Columbia V5T 1H4, Telephone: (778) 871-0357, Attention: Corporate Secretary, and are affixed hereto as Schedule "C" to this Information Circular.

Rights of Dissent

Under Section 189(2) of the ABCA a registered shareholder of the Company is entitled, in addition to any other right such registered shareholder may have, to dissent to the aforementioned Continuance Resolution and be paid the fair value of his, her or its Common Shares, determined as of the close of business on the day before the Continuance Resolution was adopted, if the shareholder objects to the Continuance Resolution and the Company makes it effective.

Under Section 191 of the ABCA, if a registered shareholder (a "**Dissenting Shareholder**") wishes to object to the Continuance, the Dissenting Shareholder may, at or before the date of the Meeting, give the Company a written notice of dissent (a "**Dissent Notice**") with respect to the Continuance Resolution by registered mail to the Company at 308 East 5th Avenue Vancouver, British Columbia V5T 1H4, Telephone: (778) 871-0357, Attention: Corporate Secretary. A Dissenting Shareholder may dissent only with respect to all of the Common Shares held by such holder or on behalf of any one beneficial owner and registered in the Dissenting Shareholder's name. Persons who are beneficial owners of Common Shares registered in the name of a broker, custodian, nominee or other intermediary who wish to dissent should be aware that they may only do so through the registered owner of such Common Shares. A registered shareholder, such as a broker, who holds Common Shares as nominee for beneficial holders, some of whom wish to dissent, must exercise Dissent Rights on behalf of such beneficial owners with respect to the Common Shares held for such beneficial owners. In such case, the demand for dissent should set forth the number of Common Shares covered by it.

An application may be made to the Court by the Company or by a Dissenting Shareholder, after the Continuance Resolution has passed, to fix the fair value of the Dissenting Shareholder's Common Shares. If such an application to the Court is made by either the Company or a Dissenting Shareholder, the Company must, unless the Court otherwise orders, send to each Dissenting Shareholder for which the application was made, a written offer to pay such person an amount considered by the Company to be the

fair value of the Common Shares held by such Dissenting Shareholders. The offer, unless the Court otherwise orders, will be sent at least 10 days before the date on which the application is returnable, if the Company is the applicant, or within 10 days after the Company is served with notice of the application, if a Dissenting Shareholder is the applicant. The offer will be made on the same terms to each Dissenting Shareholder for which the application was made and will be accompanied by a statement showing how the fair value was determined.

In such circumstances, a Dissenting Shareholder may make an agreement with the Company for the purchase of the Common Shares in the amount of the Company's offer (or otherwise) at any time before the Court pronounces an order fixing the fair value of the Common Shares of the Company.

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

The above summary does not purport to provide a comprehensive statement of the procedures to be followed by Dissenting Shareholders who seeks payment of the fair value of their Common Shares. Section 191 of the ABCA, requires strict adherence to the procedures established therein and failure to do so may result in the loss of all rights thereunder. **Accordingly, each Dissenting Shareholder who is considering exercising Dissent Rights should carefully consider and comply with the provisions of that section, the full text of which is set out in Schedule "D" to this Information Circular, and consult their own legal advisor with respect to properly exercising their legal rights to dissent.**

Director Discretion

The Atlas Cloud Board reserves the right not to proceed with the transactions contemplated by the Continuance Resolution. Shareholders should be aware that the Atlas Cloud Board will not proceed with the Continuance if they receive a material number of Dissent Notices. In such a case, Dissenting Shareholders will not be bought out as Atlas Cloud will be abandoning the Continuance.

The Board recommends that shareholders vote in favour of the Continuation.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company is included in the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended May 31, 2017, a copy of which has been filed on www.sedar.com.

Additional information is also available upon request from the Company's CEO at the office of the Company. The Company's telephone number is (604) 628-7597.

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 Circular.

DIRECTORS' APPROVAL

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

DATED this 22nd day of May, 2018

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

"Fred Stearman"

Fred Stearman
COO and Director

SCHEDULE A
FORM OF NAME CHANGE RESOLUTION

NAME CHANGE

BE IT RESOLVED, AS A SPECIAL RESOLUTION, THAT:

1. the articles of Atlas Cloud Enterprises Inc. (the "**Company**") be amended to change the name of the Company to "Atlas Blockchain Group Inc." or such other name as may be determined by the board of directors of the Corporation;
2. any director or officer of the Company be and he or she is hereby authorized and directed, for and on behalf of the Company, to execute and deliver all such documents and to do all such other acts or things as he or she may determine to be necessary or advisable to give effect to this resolution; and
3. the directors of the Company may determine not to proceed with the change of name of the Company without the further approval of the shareholders of the Company at any time.

SCHEDULE B
FORM OF CONTINUANCE RESOLUTION

CONTINUANCE RESOLUTION

BE IT RESOLVED, AS A SPECIAL RESOLUTION, THAT:

1. Atlas Cloud Enterprises Inc.. (“**Atlas Cloud**”) is hereby authorized pursuant to Section 189 of the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) (the “**ABCA**”) to the Registrar of Corporations under the ABCA (the “**ABCA Registrar**”) for authorization to discontinue Atlas Cloud from the ABCA and to apply to the British Columbia Registrar of Companies (the “**BCBCA Registrar**”) under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the “**BCBCA**”) for a Certificate of Continuation continuing Atlas Cloud as if it had been incorporated under the BCBCA.
2. Any one or more of the directors or officers of Atlas Cloud is hereby authorized to do, sign and execute all such further things, deeds, documents or writings necessary or desirable in connection with the application by Atlas Cloud for the authorization by the ABCA Registrar, or any other matter relating to Section 189 of the ABCA.
3. Subject to and conditional upon the authorization of the ABCA Registrar pursuant to Section 189 of the ABCA:
 - (a) any one or more directors or officers of Atlas Cloud are hereby authorized and directed to make an application to the British Columbia Registrar of Companies for a Certificate of Continuation of Atlas Cloud pursuant to Section 302 of the BCBCA and certify that Atlas Cloud is in good standing and that the continuation will not adversely affect the shareholders’ or creditors’ rights;
 - (b) the Form 16, Continuation Application and Notice of Articles of Atlas Cloud under the BCBCA, which have been presented to the shareholders of Atlas Cloud and are attached to the Management Information Circular of Atlas Cloud dated May 22, 2018 as Schedule “C”, are approved and adopted in all respects and all amendments to the existing constating documents of Atlas Cloud that are reflected in the Notice of Articles are hereby approved; and
 - (c) upon continuance, Atlas Cloud will have as its Articles, the form of Articles attached to the Management Information Circular of Atlas Cloud dated May 22, 2018 as Schedule “C”, prepared in accordance with the requirements of the BCBCA including any amendments as determined by counsel to Atlas Cloud to be reasonably necessary, in substitution for the existing By-Laws of Atlas Cloud, which Articles are approved and adopted in all respects and any one director of Atlas Cloud is authorized to sign the Articles as required by the BCBCA.
4. The Board of Directors of Atlas Cloud is hereby authorized to abandon the application to continue without further authorization of the shareholders of Atlas Cloud if, in its discretion, the Board of Directors of Atlas Cloud deems such abandonment to be advisable; and
5. Any one director or officer of Atlas Cloud is authorized and directed on behalf of Atlas Cloud, to take all necessary steps and proceedings, including the execution of any documents required to be filed with the BCBCA Registrar and to execute, deliver and file any and all declarations, agreements, documents and other instruments and do all such other acts and things as may be necessary or desirable to give effect to this special resolution.

SCHEDULE C
CONTINUANCE APPLICATION AND PROPOSED ARTICLES OF ATLAS CLOUD

[See Attached]



Telephone: 1 877 526-1526 www.bcreg.ca

Mailing Address: PO Box 9431 Stn Prov Govt Victoria BC V8W 9V3

Courier Address: 200 - 940 Blanshard Street Victoria BC V8W 3E6

DO NOT MAIL THIS FORM to BC Registry Services unless you are instructed to do so by registry staff. The Regulation under the Business Corporations Act requires the electronic version of this form to be filed on the Internet at www.corporateonline.gov.bc.ca

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIPPA): Personal information provided on this form is collected, used and disclosed under the authority of the FOIPPA and the Business Corporations Act for the purposes of assessment. Questions regarding the collection, use and disclosure of personal information can be directed to the Manager of Registries Operations at 1 877 526-1526, PO Box 9431 Stn Prov Govt, Victoria BC V8W 9V3.

If you are continuing a company into BC and want the BC incorporation number as its name, you will need to file this form on paper. Complete this form and mail to the Corporate Registry, along with a letter from the corporation's home jurisdiction authorizing the continuation in. For information on the content of the authorization letter, see the Corporate Online Help Centre at www.corporateonline.gov.bc.ca for "Continuation Application" and "Authorization for Continuation In."

A NAME OF COMPANY - Choose one of the following:

- The name _____ is the name reserved for the foreign corporation to be continued in. The name reservation number is: _____, OR
The foreign corporation is to be continued in with a name created by adding "B.C. Ltd." after the incorporation number of the company.

B FOREIGN CORPORATION'S CURRENT JURISDICTION

- 1. Corporate number assigned by the foreign corporation's jurisdiction _____
2. Corporation's name in the foreign corporation's jurisdiction _____
3. Foreign corporation's date of incorporation or the most recent date of amalgamation or continuation YYYY / MM / DD
4. Foreign corporation's jurisdiction of incorporation, amalgamation or continuation

C AUTHORIZATION FOR CONTINUATION

Authorization for the continuation from the foreign corporation's jurisdiction is:

- ATTACHED ALREADY FILED

D REGISTRATION AS AN EXTRAPROVINCIAL COMPANY

Is the foreign corporation currently registered in BC as an extraprovincial company?

- YES NO

If YES, enter the BC registration number and name of the extraprovincial company below:

Extraprovincial Registration Number in BC _____

Extraprovincial Company Name in BC _____

(Including assumed name, if any, approved for use in BC) _____

E CERTIFIED CORRECT - I have read this form and found it to be correct.

NAME OF AUTHORIZED SIGNING AUTHORITY FOR THE FOREIGN CORPORATION

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED SIGNING AUTHORITY FOR THE FOREIGN CORPORATION

DATE SIGNED

YYYY / MM / DD

X

NOTICE OF ARTICLES

A NAME OF COMPANY

Set out the name of the company as set out in Item A of the Continuation Application.

B TRANSLATION OF COMPANY NAME

Set out every translation of the company name that the company intends to use outside of Canada.

C DIRECTOR NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

Set out the full name, delivery address and mailing address (if different) of every director of the company. The director may select to provide either (a) the delivery address and, if different, the mailing address for the office at which the individual can usually be served with records between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. on business days or (b) the delivery address and, if different, the mailing address of the individual's residence. The delivery address must not be a post office box. Attach an additional sheet if more space is required.

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

DELIVERY ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

MAILING ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

DELIVERY ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

MAILING ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

DELIVERY ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

MAILING ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

DELIVERY ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

MAILING ADDRESS

PROVINCE/STATE

COUNTRY

POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE

D REGISTERED OFFICE ADDRESSES

DELIVERY ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY'S REGISTERED OFFICE

PROVINCE

POSTAL CODE

BC

MAILING ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY'S REGISTERED OFFICE

PROVINCE

POSTAL CODE

BC**E RECORDS OFFICE ADDRESSES**

DELIVERY ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY'S RECORDS OFFICE

PROVINCE

POSTAL CODE

BC

MAILING ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY'S RECORDS OFFICE

PROVINCE

POSTAL CODE

BC**F AUTHORIZED SHARE STRUCTURE**

Identifying name of class or series of shares	Maximum number of shares of this class or series of shares that the company is authorized to issue, or indicate there is no maximum number.		Kind of shares of this class or series of shares.			Are there special rights or restrictions attached to the shares of this class or series of shares?	
	THERE IS NO MAXIMUM (✓)	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF SHARES AUTHORIZED	WITHOUT PAR VALUE (✓)	WITH A PAR VALUE OF (\$)	Type of currency	YES (✓)	NO (✓)



Telephone: 1 877 526-1526
www.bcreg.ca

Mailing Address: PO Box 9431 Stn Prov Govt
Victoria BC V8W 9V3

Courier Address: 200 - 940 Blanshard Street
Victoria BC V8W 3E6

INSTRUCTIONS:

Please type or print clearly in block letters.

The Province of British Columbia has entered into a partnership with the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) to use the national Business Number (BN) as a convenient way for corporations to identify themselves when communicating with federal and provincial governments.

The Corporate Registry, under the authority of the Business Number Act, is therefore collecting the BN from both corporations applying for registration in British Columbia and corporations currently registered in British Columbia. This will allow corporations to use their BN as an identifier the next time they communicate with the Corporate Registry.

You will already have a BN if you have been incorporated federally or if you are incorporated in another Canadian jurisdiction.

You may have also received a BN from CRA if you:

- collect GST/HST;
have employees;
import or export goods to or from Canada;
operate a taxi or limo service;
are registered with WorkSafeBC, and/or;
are registered to do business in another Canadian jurisdiction

Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act (FOIPPA): Personal information provided on this form is collected, used and disclosed under the authority of the FOIPPA and the Business Number Act for the purposes of assessment. Questions regarding the collection, use and disclosure of personal information can be directed to the Manager of Registries Operations at 1 877 526-1526, PO Box 9431 Stn Prov Govt, Victoria BC V8W 9V3.

COMPLETE ITEM A OR B

A BUSINESS NUMBER

Your Business Number (e.g., GST/HST account) would be displayed as a 15 character identifier, for example: 82123 5679 RT 0001. The first nine numbers uniquely identify your business - it's those numbers we need.

Please enter the first 9 digits here:

[Empty input box for first 9 digits of Business Number]

B DIRECTOR NAME

If you do not have a Business Number please enter the name of a director of your corporation (as per CRA requirements) so that we can request one for you. The director's name is confidential information and is collected under the authority of the Business Number Act.

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

Number:

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT
(British Columbia)

ARTICLES

of

ATLAS CLOUD ENTERPRISES INC.
(the “Company”)

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Number:

BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT
(British Columbia)

ARTICLES

of

ATLAS CLOUD ENTERPRISES INC.
(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 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

PROHIBITIONS

Definitions

26.1 In this PART 26:

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

Application

26.2 §26.3 does not apply to the Company if and for so long as it is a public company, a private company which is no longer eligible to use the private issuer exemption under the *Securities Act* (British Columbia), or a pre-existing reporting company which has the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions as part of its Articles or a company to which the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions apply.

Consent Required for Transfer of Shares or Designated Securities

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

PART 27

SPECIAL RIGHTS AND RESTRICTIONS COMMON SHARES

Attachment of Special Rights and Restrictions

27.1 There are attached to the Common shares, the special rights and restrictions set forth in this Part.

Voting Rights

27.2 The holders of Common shares will be entitled to receive notice of, attend and vote at any general meeting of the Company and to cast one vote for each Common share held on the applicable record date in respect of any matter put to vote at such a meeting, except meetings at which only holders of a specified class of shares are entitled to vote.

Liquidation Entitlement

27.3 Subject to the special rights or restrictions attached to the shares of any other class of shares of the Company, to share equally, in the remaining property of the Company on liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company.

Dividend

27.4 Subject to the special rights or restrictions attached to the Preferred shares, the Common shares shall be entitled to receive dividends if, as, and when declared by the Directors of the Company.

PART 28

SPECIAL RIGHTS AND RESTRICTIONS PREFERRED SHARES

Attachment of Special Rights and Restrictions

28.1 There are attached to the Preferred shares the special rights and restrictions set forth in this Part.

Issuable in Series

28.2 The Preferred shares may from time to time be issued in one or more series and subject to the following provisions, the directors may fix from time to time before such issue the number of shares which is to comprise each series and the designation, special rights and restrictions attached to each series of Preferred shares including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the rate or amount of dividends or the method of calculating dividends, the dates of payment thereof, the redemption, purchase and/or conversion prices and terms and conditions of redemption, purchase and/or conversion, and any sinking fund or other provisions.

28.3 The Preferred shares of each series shall, with respect to the payment of dividends and the distribution of assets or return of capital in the event of liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary, or any other return of capital or distribution of the assets of the Company among its shareholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs, rank on a parity with the Preferred shares of every other series and be entitled to preference over the Common shares and over any other shares of the Company ranking junior to the Preferred shares. The Preferred shares of any series may also be given such other preferences, not inconsistent with these articles, over the Common shares and any other shares of the Corporation ranking junior to such Preferred shares as may be fixed in accordance with §28.2.

28.4 If any cumulative dividends or amounts payable on the return of capital in respect of a series of Preferred shares are not paid in full, all series of Preferred shares shall participate rateably in respect of accumulative dividends and return of capital.

28.5 Unless the directors otherwise determine when designating a series, the holder of each share of a series of Preferred shares shall not, except as otherwise specifically provided in the Act, be entitled to receive notice of or vote at any meeting of the shareholders.

Full name and signature of director	Date of signing
_____	_____, 2018

SCHEDULE D
DISSENT RIGHTS UNDER SECTION 191 OF THE ABCA

Shareholder's right to dissent

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

(a) amend its articles under section 173 or 174 to add, change or remove any provisions restricting or constraining the issue or transfer of shares of that class,

(b) amend its articles under section 173 to add, change or remove any restrictions on the business or businesses that the corporation may carry on,

(b.1) amend its articles under section 173 to add or remove an express statement establishing the unlimited liability of shareholders as set out in section 15.2(1),

(c) amalgamate with another corporation, otherwise than under section 184 or 187,

(d) be continued under the laws of another jurisdiction under section 189, or

(e) sell, lease or exchange all or substantially all its property under section 190.

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

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

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

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

(a) at or before any meeting of shareholders at which the resolution is to be voted on, or

(b) if the corporation did not send notice to the shareholder of the purpose of the meeting or of the shareholder's right to dissent, within a reasonable time after the shareholder learns that the resolution was adopted and of the shareholder's right to dissent.

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

(a) by the corporation, or

(b) by a shareholder if the shareholder has sent an objection to the corporation under subsection (5),

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

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

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

(a) at least 10 days before the date on which the application is returnable, if the corporation is the applicant, or

(b) within 10 days after the corporation is served with a copy of the application, if a shareholder is the applicant.

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

(a) be made on the same terms, and

(b) contain or be accompanied with a statement showing how the fair value was determined.

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

(11) A dissenting shareholder

(a) is not required to give security for costs in respect of an application under subsection (6), and

(b) except in special circumstances must not be required to pay the costs of the application or appraisal.

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

(a) joining as parties all dissenting shareholders whose shares have not been purchased by the corporation and for the representation of dissenting shareholders who, in the opinion of the Court, are in need of representation,

(b) the trial of issues and interlocutory matters, including pleadings and questioning under Part 5 of the Alberta Rules of Court,

(c) the payment to the shareholder of all or part of the sum offered by the corporation for the shares,

- (d) the deposit of the share certificates with the Court or with the corporation or its transfer agent,
- (e) the appointment and payment of independent appraisers, and the procedures to be followed by them,
- (f) the service of documents, and
- (g) the burden of proof on the parties.

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

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

(14) On

- (a) the action approved by the resolution from which the shareholder dissents becoming effective,
- (b) the making of an agreement under subsection (10) between the corporation and the dissenting shareholder as to the payment to be made by the corporation for the shareholder's shares, whether by the acceptance of the corporation's offer under subsection (7) or otherwise, or
- (c) the pronouncement of an order under subsection (13),

whichever first occurs, the shareholder ceases to have any rights as a shareholder other than the right to be paid the fair value of the shareholder's shares in the amount agreed to between the corporation and the shareholder or in the amount of the judgment, as the case may be.

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

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

- (a) the shareholder may withdraw the shareholder's dissent, or
- (b) the corporation may rescind the resolution,

and in either event proceedings under this section shall be discontinued.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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