



**GETCHELL GOLD CORP.**  
133 Richmond Street West, Suite 310  
Toronto, Ontario  
Canada, M5H 2L3

**MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR  
AS AT AUGUST 3, 2021**

**This management information circular (“Information Circular”) is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by management of Getchell Gold Corp. (the “Company”) for use at the annual general meeting (the “Meeting”) of the shareholders of the Company (“Shareholders”) to be held on September 17, 2021 and any adjournment or postponement thereof, for the purposes set forth in the attached Notice of Annual General and Special Meeting. Except where otherwise indicated, the information contained herein is stated as of August 3, 2021. Unless otherwise stated, all amounts herein are in Canadian Dollars.**

In this Information Circular, references to the “Company” and “we” refer to Getchell Gold Corp. “Common Shares” means common shares without par value in the capital of the Company. “Registered Shareholders” means Shareholders whose names appear on the records of the Company as the registered holders of Common Shares. “Non-Registered Shareholders” means Shareholders who do not hold Common Shares in their own name. “Intermediaries” refers to brokers, investment firms, clearing houses and similar entities that own securities on behalf of Non-Registered Shareholders.

**INTRODUCTION**

In order to comply with recommendations imposed by the federal and provincial governments related to the COVID-19 pandemic, and to mitigate risks to the health and safety of our communities, Shareholders, and other stakeholders, unless we advise otherwise by way of news release, the Meeting will be held in virtual-only format. Registered shareholders and validly appointed proxyholders may attend the Meeting by telephone at: **1-833-333-2588** (toll-free in Canada and the United States). All callers will be prompted to enter the following participant PIN upon entering the teleconference: **6595**.

**Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and issues related to the verification of Shareholder identity, in person voting will not be permitted at the Meeting.** If you are a Registered Shareholder and wish to have your vote counted, you will be required to complete, date, sign and return, in the envelope provided for that purpose, the accompanying form of proxy (“Proxy”) for use at the Meeting or any adjournment thereof (or vote in one of the other manners described below under the heading “Appointment and Revocation of Proxies”).

If you are a Non-Registered Shareholder and have received this Notice of Meeting and accompanying materials through an Intermediary, please complete and return the voting instructions form (“VIF”) provided to you in accordance with the instructions provided therein.

**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 to send Meeting materials directly to Registered Shareholders, as well as Non-Registered Shareholders who have consented to their ownership information being disclosed by the Intermediary holding the Common Shares on their behalf (non-objecting beneficial owners). We have not arranged for Intermediaries to forward the Meeting materials to Non-Registered Shareholders who have objected to their ownership information being disclosed by the Intermediary holding the Common Shares on their behalf (objecting beneficial owners). As a result, objecting beneficial owners will not receive the Information Circular and associated Meeting materials unless their Intermediary assumes the costs of delivery.

## NOTICE AND ACCESS PROCESS

The Company has decided to use the notice and access model (“**Notice and Access**”) provided for under amendments to National Instrument 54-101 for the delivery of the Information Circular, audited financial statements and Management’s Discussion and Analysis for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 (the “**Circular and Financials**”) to Shareholders for the Meeting. The Company has adopted this alternative means of delivery in order to further its commitment to environmental sustainability and to reduce its printing and mailing costs.

Under Notice and Access, instead of receiving printed copies of the Circular and Financials, Shareholders receive a Notice with information on the Meeting date, location and purpose, as well as information on how they may access the Circular and Financials electronically.

Shareholders with existing instructions on their account to receive printed materials will receive a printed copy of the Circular and Financials with the Notice.

### **Appointment and Revocation of Proxies**

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

**Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and issues related to the verification of Shareholder identity via teleconference, in person voting will not be permitted at the Meeting.** If you are a Registered Shareholder you may wish to vote by proxy whether or not you are able to attend the Meeting by teleconference. Registered Shareholders electing to submit a Proxy may do so by completing, dating and signing the enclosed form of Proxy and returning it to the Company’s transfer agent, Capital Transfer Agency (“**CTA**”), in accordance with the instructions on the Proxy.

In all cases you should ensure that the Proxy is received at least 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) before the Meeting or the adjournment or postponement thereof at which the Proxy is to be used.

Every Proxy may be revoked by an instrument in writing:

- (i) executed by the Shareholder or by his/her attorney authorized in writing or, where the Shareholder is a company, by a duly authorized officer or attorney of the company; and
- (ii) delivered either to the registered office of the Company at any time up to and including the last business day preceding the day of the Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof, at which the Proxy is to be used, or to the chairman of the Meeting on the day of the Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof,

or in any other manner provided by law.

**Only Registered Shareholders have the right to revoke a Proxy. Non-Registered Shareholders who wish to change their vote must, at least seven days before the Meeting, arrange for their respective Intermediaries to revoke the Proxy on their behalf.** If you are a Non-Registered Shareholder, see “Voting by Non-Registered Shareholders” below for further information on how to vote your Common Shares.

### **Exercise of Discretion by Proxyholder**

If you vote by proxy, 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 the persons named therein with respect to:

- (i) each matter or group of matters identified therein for which a choice is not specified;
- (ii) any amendment to or variation of any matter identified therein;
- (iii) any other matter that properly comes before the Meeting; and

(iv) exercise of discretion of the proxyholder.

**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.** Management is not currently aware of any other matters that could come before the Meeting.

**Given the fact that voting will only be permitted by proxy due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Management does not intend to allow matters not contemplated in the Notice of Meeting to be considered at the Meeting.**

### **Voting by Non-Registered Shareholders**

The following information is of significant importance to Shareholders who do not hold Common Shares in their own name. Non-Registered Shareholders should note that the only Proxies that can be recognized and acted upon at the Meeting are those deposited by Registered Shareholders.

If Common Shares are listed in an account statement provided to a Shareholder by an Intermediary, then in almost all cases those Common Shares will not be registered in the Shareholder's name on the records of the Company. Such Common Shares will more likely be registered under the name of the Shareholder's Intermediary or an agent of that Intermediary. In Canada, the vast majority of such Common Shares are registered under the name of CDS & Co. as nominee for The Canadian Depository for Securities Limited (which acts as depository for many Canadian brokerage firms and custodian banks), and in the United States, 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). In accordance with securities regulatory policies, the Company has distributed copies of the Notice of Meeting and the form of proxy (or voting instructions form) and made the Circular and Financials available (collectively, the "**Meeting Materials**") to the clearing agencies, directly to the Intermediaries and/or directly to non-objecting Non-Registered Holders using Notice and Access.

If you have consented to disclosure of your ownership information, you will receive a request for voting instructions from the Company (through CTA). If you have declined to disclose your ownership information, you may receive a request for voting instructions from your Intermediary if they have assumed the cost of delivering the Information Circular and associated Meeting materials. Every Intermediary has its own mailing procedures and provides its own return instructions to clients. However, most Intermediaries now delegate responsibility for obtaining voting instructions from clients to Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc. ("**Broadridge**") in the United States and in Canada.

The Meeting Materials are made available to both Registered Shareholders and Non-Registered Shareholders using Notice and Access. If you are a Non-Registered Shareholder, you should carefully follow the instructions on the voting instruction form received from CTA or Broadridge in order to ensure that your Common Shares are voted at the Meeting. The voting instruction form supplied to you will be similar to the Proxy provided to the Registered Shareholders by the Company. However, its purpose is limited to instructing the Intermediary on how to vote on your behalf.

The voting instruction form sent by CTA or Broadridge will name the same persons as the Company's proxy to represent you at the Meeting. **Although as a Non-Registered Shareholder you may not be recognized directly at the Meeting for the purposes of voting Common Shares registered in the name of your Intermediary, you, or a person designated by you (who need not be a Shareholder), may attend at the Meeting as Proxyholder for your Intermediary and vote your Common Shares in that capacity.** To exercise this right to attend the Meeting or appoint a Proxyholder of your own choosing, you should insert your own name or the name of the desired representative in the blank space provided in the voting instruction form. Alternatively, you may provide other written instructions requesting that you or your desired representative attend the Meeting as Proxyholder for your Intermediary. The completed voting instruction form or other written instructions must then be returned in accordance with the instructions on the form.

**If you receive a voting instruction form from CTA or Broadridge, you cannot use it to vote Common Shares directly at the Meeting. The voting instruction form must be completed as described above and returned in accordance with its instructions well in advance of the Meeting in order to have the Common Shares voted.**

### **Voting by Proxy Generally**

**Proxies will not be accepted at the Meeting.** All Proxies must be submitted to CTA by 1:00 p.m. (Pacific Standard time) on September 15, 2021 (the "**Proxy Deadline**"). Registered shareholders and validly appointed proxyholders may attend the Meeting by telephone at: 1-833-333-2588 (toll-free in Canada and the United States), participant PIN: 6595.

As there will be no in person attendance or voting at the Meeting, votes received by the Proxy Deadline for each matter set out in the Notice will be tabulated in advance of the Meeting by CTA and compiled in a Proxy report (the “**Proxy Report**”). The determination as to whether a particular matter has been approved, a particular individual has been appointed or a particular resolution has been passed will be made solely on the basis of the voting results set out in the Proxy Report. Since no in person voting will be permitted due to the COVID-19 pandemic and voting results respecting matters set out in the Notice will be determined solely on the basis of the voting results set out in the Proxy Report, **no ballots will be permitted at the Meeting**. All results will be determined by reference to the Proxy Report. Management of the Company will advise at the Meeting the voting results for each matter set out in the Proxy Report and Shareholders will be entitled to request a copy of the Proxy Report from Management after the Meeting.

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

No person has any material interest, direct or indirect, by way of beneficial ownership of securities or otherwise, in matters to be acted upon at the Meeting other than the election of directors or the appointment of auditors. For the purpose of this paragraph, “person” shall include each person: (a) who has been a director, senior officer or insider of the Company at any time since the commencement of the Company’s last financial year; (b) who is a proposed nominee for election as a director of the Company; or (c) who is an associate or affiliate of a person as listed in (a) or (b).

#### **RECORD DATE AND QUORUM**

The board of directors (the “**Board**”) of the Company has fixed the record date for the Meeting as the close of business on August 3, 2021 (the “**Record Date**”). Shareholders of record as at the Record Date are entitled to receive notice of the Meeting and to vote their Common Shares at the Meeting, except to the extent that any such Shareholder transfers any Common Shares after the Record Date and the transferee of those Common Shares establishes that the transferee owns the Common Shares and demands, not less than ten (10) days before the Meeting, that the transferee’s name be included in the list of Shareholders entitled to vote at the Meeting, in which case, only such transferee shall be entitled to vote such Common Shares at the Meeting.

Under the Company’s By-Laws, the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of Shareholders is all of the Shareholders or two Shareholders, whichever number be the lesser, personally present or represented by proxy.

#### **VOTING SECURITIES AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF VOTING SECURITIES**

On the Record Date there were 84,337,763 Common Shares issued and outstanding, with each Common Share carrying the right to one vote. Only Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Record Date will be entitled to vote at the Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

To the knowledge of the directors and executive officers of the Company, as of the date of this Information Circular, there is no person or company who beneficially owns, or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, Common Shares carrying 10% or more of the voting rights attached to the Common Shares.

#### **PARTICULARS OF MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON**

To the knowledge of the Company’s directors, the only matters to be placed before the Meeting are those set forth in the accompanying Notice of Meeting and discussed below.

##### **Presentation of Financial Statements**

The annual consolidated financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2021 together with the auditors’ reports thereon, will be placed before the Meeting. The Company’s financial statements are available on the System of Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) website at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

## ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The Company proposes to fix the number of directors of the Company at four (4) and to nominate the persons listed below for election as directors. Each director will hold office until the next annual general meeting of the Company or until his successor is elected or appointed, unless his office is earlier vacated. Management does not contemplate that any of the nominees will be unable to serve as a director. If, prior to the Meeting, any vacancies occur in the slate of nominees herein listed, it is intended that discretionary authority shall be exercised by the person named in the Proxy as nominee to vote the Common Shares represented by Proxy for the election of any other person or persons as directors.

The following table sets out the names of the management nominees; their positions and offices in the Company; principal occupations; the period of time that they have been directors of the Company; and the number of Common Shares which each beneficially owns or over which control or direction is exercised.

<b>Name, Residence and Present Position within the Company</b>	<b>Director Since</b>	<b>Number of Common Shares Beneficially Owned, Directly or Indirectly, or Over Which Control or Discretion is Exercised<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Principal Occupation<sup>(1)</sup></b>
<b>William S. Wagener</b> <sup>(2)(3)</sup> Chief Executive Officer and Director Colorado, USA	Nov 14, 2018	380,000	Mining Engineer. Chairman, CEO and director of the Company since November 14, 2018. Previously President & CEO, Buena Vista Gold Inc.
<b>Michael Sieb</b> <sup>(2)(3)</sup> President and Director British Columbia, Canada	Dec 4, 2018	Nil	Geologist. Director since December 4, 2018. President of the Company since July 15, 2020.
<b>Jim Mustard</b> <sup>(2)(3)</sup> Director British Columbia, Canada	July 15, 2020	Nil	Professional Engineer. Director of the Company since July 15, 2020. Corporate Advisory Services.
<b>Jerry Bella</b> Director British Columbia, Canada	August 3, 2021	Nil	Professional Accountant. Director of the Company effective August 3, 2021.

(1) The information as to principal occupation, business or employment and Common Shares beneficially owned or controlled is not within the knowledge of management of the Company and has been furnished by the respective nominees. Unless otherwise stated above, any nominees named above have held the principal occupation or employment indicated for at least the five preceding years.

(2) Member of the Audit Committee.

(3) Member of the Compensation Committee.

To the knowledge of the Company, no proposed director of the Company:

- (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 or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company) that:
  - (i) was subject to an order that was issued while the director was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer, or
  - (ii) was subject to an order that was issued after the director ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer,
- (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 the 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;

- (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 executive officer;
- (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 other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable securityholder in deciding whether to vote for a proposed director.

For the purposes of subsection (a) above, “order” means:

- (i) a cease trade order;
- (ii) an order similar to a cease trade order; or
- (iii) an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation,

that was in effect for more than 30 consecutive days.

### **APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR**

Management is recommending that Shareholders vote to appoint Smythe LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants of 475 Howe St #1700, Vancouver, BC, V6C 2B3, as the Company’s auditor and to authorize the directors to fix the remuneration of the auditor. Smythe LLP was first appointed auditor of the Company on April 5, 2019.

### **APPROVAL OF STOCK OPTION PLAN**

At the Meeting, Shareholders of the Company will be asked to approve the Company’s 2021 Stock Option Plan (the “**Stock Option Plan**”). The purpose of the Plan is to provide an incentive to directors, employees and consultants to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company, to continue their participation in the affairs of the Company and to increase their efforts on behalf of the Company.

#### *Terms of the Stock Option Plan*

The following summary of the material terms of the Stock Option Plan does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Stock Option Plan. Shareholders may obtain copies of the Stock Option Plan from the Company prior to the Meeting on written request.

Eligible Optionees. Under the Stock Option Plan, the Company can grant options (the “**Options**”) to acquire Common Shares to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company, as well as individuals employed by a company that provides management services to the Company.

Number of Common Shares Reserved. The number of Common Shares which may be issued pursuant to Options granted under the Stock Option Plan may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares from time to time at the date of the grant of Options.

Term of Options. Subject to the termination and change of control provisions noted below, the term of any Options granted under the Plan is fixed by the Board and may not exceed five years from the date of grant.

Exercise Price. The exercise price of Options granted under the Stock Option Plan is determined by the Board, but may not be less than the closing price of the Company’s Common Shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the “**Exchange**”) on the trading day immediately preceding the award date.

Vesting Provisions. Options granted under the Stock Option Plan may be subject to vesting provisions. Such vesting provisions are determined by the Board or the Exchange, if applicable.

Termination. Any Options granted pursuant to the Stock Option Plan will terminate upon the earliest of:

- (a) the end of the term of the Option;

- (b) on the date the holder ceases to be eligible to hold the option (the “**Cessation Date**”), if the Cessation Date is as a result of dismissal for cause or regulatory sanction;
- (c) one year from the date of death or disability, if the Cessation Date is as a result of death or disability;
- (d) on such other date as fixed by the Board, provided that the date is no more than one year from the Cessation Date, if the Cessation Date is as a result of a reason other than death, disability or cause; or
- (e) on such date that is 90 days from the Cessation Date for any reason other than death, disability or cause if no date is set by the Board under (d) above.

Transferability. The Options are non-transferable and non-assignable.

The Stock Option Plan will be administered by the Board in accordance with the provisions of the Stock Option Plan and subject to the rules of the Exchange from time to time (as applicable).

Disinterested Shareholder approval will be sought in respect of any material amendment to the Plan.

Shareholders will be asked at the Meeting to approve, with or without variation, the following ordinary resolution:

“BE IT RESOLVED as an ordinary resolution THAT:

- (a) the Company’s 2021 Stock Option Plan be approved, and that in connection therewith a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares at the time of each grant be approved for granting as options;
- (b) the Board of Directors of the Company be authorized in its absolute discretion to administer the Stock Option Plan, and amend or modify the Stock Option Plan in accordance with its terms and conditions and with the policies of the Canadian Securities Exchange, if required; and
- (c) any one or more directors and officers of the Company be authorized and directed to do all acts and things and to execute and deliver all documents required, as in the opinion of such director or officer may be necessary or appropriate in order to give effect to this resolution.”

**Unless otherwise indicated, the management proxy nominees named as proxyholders in the accompanying form of proxy or VIF will cast the votes represented by such form of proxy, properly executed, FOR approval of the Company’s 2021 Stock Option Plan.**

#### **CONTINUATION FROM THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO TO THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**

The Company is currently governed by the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) (the “**OBCA**”). At the Meeting, Shareholders will be asked to consider and, if thought appropriate, to pass a special resolution (the “**Continuance Resolution**”) authorizing the Board of Directors, in its sole discretion, to apply for the discontinuance of the Company from the provincial jurisdiction of Ontario under the OBCA and to continue the Company into the provincial jurisdiction of British Columbia under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the “**BCBCA**”) (the “**Continuance**”).

In conjunction with the Continuance, Shareholders are also requested to authorize and approve the amendment of the articles of the Company (the “**Existing Articles**”) under the OBCA by replacing the Existing Articles in their entirety by the notice of articles (the “**Notice of Articles**”) and articles under the BCBCA (the “**New Articles**”) to occur upon completion of the Continuance. Such New Articles will also replace the existing by-laws of the Company.

Once continued, Company will remain a legal person, retain its rights and obligations as such, and remain a party to any judicial or administrative proceeding to which it is a party. The Continuance, if approved, will change the legal domicile of the Company and will affect certain of the rights of shareholders as they currently exist under the OBCA. Accordingly, shareholders should consult their own independent legal advisors regarding implications of the Continuance, especially from a tax perspective, which may be of particular importance to them.

The Continuance will not create a new legal entity, nor will it prejudice or affect the continuity of the Company. Upon the completion of the Continuance, there will be no change in: (i) the ownership of corporate property; (ii) liability for obligations; (iii) the existence of a cause of action, claim or liability to prosecution; (iv) enforcement against the Company of any civil, criminal or administrative proceedings pending; or (v) the enforceability of any conviction or judgment against or in favour of the Company. However, the Continuance will affect certain rights of shareholders as they currently exist under the OBCA. The persons elected as directors by the Shareholders at the Meeting will continue to constitute the Board of Directors upon the Continuance becoming effective.

A summary of certain corporate law differences between the BCBCA and the OBCA which management of the Company considers to be of significance to Shareholders is attached hereto as Schedule "B". The summary is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the statutes. Reference should be made to the full text of both statutes and the regulations thereunder for particulars of any differences between them, and Shareholders should consult their legal or other professional advisors with regards to all of the implications of the Continuance which may be of importance to them.

### ***Continuance Procedure***

Under the OBCA, in order to affect the Continuance of the Company from Ontario into British Columbia, the Company must obtain the approval of its Shareholders by way of special resolution, being a resolution passed by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast in person or by proxy at the Meeting, authorizing the Company to, among other things, file the continuation application with the Registrar appointed under the BCBCA (the "**BC Registrar**") for authorization to continue into British Columbia.

If the Continuance Resolution is approved, it is proposed that the Company apply to the Director appointed under the OBCA (the "**OBCA Director**") to authorize the proposed Continuance. The OBCA Director will generally authorize a continuance from the OBCA to the BCBCA upon: (i) receipt of an Application for Authorization to Continue to Another Jurisdiction; (ii) being satisfied that certain rights, obligations, liabilities and responsibilities of the Company as set out in Section 181(9) of the OBCA will remain unaffected as a result of the Continuance; and (iii) receipt of the consent of the Ministry of Finance (Ontario).

Upon receipt of the authorization of the OBCA Director, it is proposed that the Company file a Continuation Application applying for a Certificate of Continuation (which application will include a Notice of Articles) under the BCBCA. Upon the issuance of a Certificate of Continuation by the BC Registrar, the Continuance will become effective and the Company will become subject to the BCBCA as if it had been incorporated under the BCBCA, and the Notice of Articles filed with the BC Registrar will be deemed to be the Notice of Articles of the Company.

The Company will file a copy of the Certificate of Continuation with the OBCA Director and the OBCA Director will issue a Certificate of Discontinuance under the OBCA.

### ***Effect of Continuance***

Once the Continuance is effective, the Company will cease to be a corporation governed by the OBCA and will be a corporation governed by the BCBCA as if had been originally incorporated under the BCBCA. The Notice of Articles will constitute the governing instrument of the Company and the Certificate of Continuation will be deemed to be the certificate of incorporation of the Company. Notwithstanding the Continuance, the OBCA and the BCBCA provide that all the rights of creditors of the Company against the Company's property, rights and assets and all liens on the Company's property, rights and assets are unimpaired by the Continuance. All debts, contracts, liabilities and duties of the Company continue to attach to the Company upon being continued under the BCBCA and continue to be enforceable against it as if the Company had remained incorporated under the OBCA, as well as any existing cause of action, claim or legal proceeding against the Company. The Continuance will not create a new legal entity, affect the continuity of the Company or result in a change in its business. The persons elected as directors by the Shareholders at the Meeting will continue to constitute the Board of Directors upon the Continuance becoming effective. Nor will the Continuance affect the Company's status as a listed company on the CSE or as a reporting issuer under applicable securities laws of any jurisdiction in Canada. The Company will remain subject to the requirements of all applicable securities legislation. Notwithstanding the approval of the Continuance by special resolution of the Shareholders, the Board may, without further approval by the Shareholders, abandon the application for the Continuance of the Company under the BCBCA at any time prior to the issue of a Certificate of Continuation.



### *Alteration of Capital Structure and Replacement of Bylaws*

The Company's authorized share capital currently consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares and special shares (the "**Special Shares**"). No Special shares are currently outstanding. As noted above, upon the Continuance becoming effective, the Notice of Articles will constitute the governing instrument of the Company. The Company proposes to adopt a Notice of Articles which will authorize the issuance of an unlimited number of Common Shares. The Notice of Articles will not authorize the issuance of any Special Shares. As a result, upon the effective date of the Continuance, the Company will only have one class of shares, being Common Shares. Each previously outstanding Common Share will continue to be a Common Share of the Company as a company governed by the BCBCA. Current holders of Common Shares of the Company will be unaffected in terms of their equity interest in the Company. As no Special Shares are outstanding, the elimination of this class of shares will not affect any Shareholders of the Company. As of the effective date of the Continuance, the Existing Articles and existing by-laws of the Company will be replaced with the New Articles under the BCBCA that are proposed to be adopted in connection with the Continuance in substantially the form attached hereto as Schedule "C".

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

Shareholders have the right to dissent to the Continuance pursuant to Section 185 of the OBCA, the text of which is set forth in Schedule "D" to this Information Circular. In the event that the actions approved by the Continuance Resolution become effective, any Shareholder who dissents in accordance with the provisions of section 185 of the OBCA (a "**Dissenting Shareholder**") will be entitled to be paid by the Company the fair value of the Common Shares held by such Dissenting Shareholder determined as at the close of business on the last business day before the Continuance Resolution was adopted. The procedure for exercising this remedy is set forth in Schedule "D" and should be reviewed carefully.

The Company is not required to notify, and will not notify, Shareholders of the time periods within which action must be taken in order for Shareholders to perfect their dissent rights. It is recommended that Shareholders wishing to avail themselves of their dissent rights seek legal advice, as **failure to comply strictly to the requirements of Section 185 of the OBCA may result in the loss or unavailability of the noncompliant Shareholders' rights under that section.**

In any event, if a notice of dissent is given by a Shareholder, it is the present intention of management to determine in its discretion whether or not to proceed with the completion the Continuance under the BCBCA. If the Continuance is abandoned, **any exercise of dissent rights will thereafter be inapplicable.**

**No right of dissent or appraisal is available to holders of shares with respect to any other matter to be considered at the Meeting, other than the Continuance.**

### *The Continuance Resolution*

At the Meeting, Shareholders will be asked to consider and, if deemed advisable, to pass, with or without variation, the Continuance Resolution, which is a special resolution and, as such, requires approval a majority of no less than two-thirds (66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %) of the votes cast by Shareholders at the Meeting. The full text of the Continuance Resolution is set out below.

Shareholders will be asked at the Meeting to approve and authorize the Continuance Resolution , as follows:

**"BE IT RESOLVED**, as a special resolution, that:

1. the Company be authorized to undertake and complete the continuance from the Province of Ontario to the Province of British Columbia, pursuant to Section 181 of the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) ("**OBCA**") and Section 302 of the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (the "**BCBCA**");
2. the Company be authorized to make an application for a Certificate of Continuation continuing the Company under the BCBCA as if it had been incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia;
3. the Company be authorized to make an application to the Director appointed under the OBCA for the Director's authorization to permit the Continuance;
4. the Company be authorized pursuant to Section 181 of the OBCA and Section 302 of the BCBCA, to adopt the notice of articles attached to the Continuation Application and the articles in the form approved by the directors of the Company pursuant to the BCBCA, in substitution for its existing articles and existing by-laws of the Company, to be effective upon the issuance of a Certificate of Continuation by the Registrar under the BCBCA;

5. notwithstanding the passage of this special resolution by the Shareholders, the Board of Directors of the Company, in its sole discretion and without further notice to or approval of the Shareholders, the directors of the Company may revoke this special resolution without further approval of the Shareholders of the Company at any time may decide not to proceed with the Continuance or otherwise give effect to this special resolution, at any time prior to the continuance becoming effective; and
6. any officer or director of the Company is hereby authorized and directed to take all such acts and proceedings and to execute and deliver all such applications, authorizations, certificates, documents, and instruments, including, without limitation, the Articles of Continuance, by-laws and any forms prescribed by the BCBCA or the OBCA, as in such director or officer's opinion may be necessary or desirable for the implementation of this resolution.

**Management recommends a vote “FOR” the approval of the foregoing resolution. In the absence of a contrary instruction, the persons designated by management of the Company in the enclosed form of proxy intend to vote FOR the approval of the foregoing resolution.**

Notwithstanding the approval of the Continuance by the Shareholders, the directors may abandon the Continuance without further approval from the Shareholders. If the Continuation is abandoned, the Company's jurisdiction of incorporation will remain under the OBCA, the Continuance will not be completed and accordingly any exercise of dissent rights will thereafter be inapplicable.

#### **OTHER BUSINESS**

As of the date of this Information Circular, management of the Company knows of no other matters to be acted upon at the Meeting. Given the fact that voting will only be permitted by Proxy due to the COVID-19 pandemic, management does not intend to allow new matters not contemplated in the Notice of Meeting to be considered at the Meeting. However, should any other matters properly come before the Meeting, the Common Shares represented by the Proxy solicited hereby will be voted on such matters in accordance with the best judgment of the persons voting the Common Shares represented by the Proxy.

#### **STATEMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**

For the purposes of this Information Circular, a “**Named Executive Officer**” or “**NEO**” means each of the following individuals:

- (a) the chief executive officer of the Company (“**CEO**”) during any part of the most recently completed financial year;
- (b) the chief financial officer of the Company (“**CFO**”) during any part of the most recently completed financial year;
- (c) in respect of the Company and its subsidiaries, the most highly compensated executive officer other than the individuals identified in paragraphs (a) and (b) at the end of the most recently completed financial year whose total compensation was more than \$150,000 for that financial year; and
- (d) each individual who would be a named executive officer under paragraph (c) but for the fact that the individual was neither an executive officer of the Company, and was not acting in a similar capacity, at the end of that financial year.

As at the end of the Company's most recently completed financial year ended March 31, 2021, the Company had four NEOs, whose names and positions held within the Company are set out in the summary compensation table below.

#### **Director and Named Executive Officer Compensation**

The following table provides a summary of compensation (excluding compensation securities) paid, payable, awarded, granted, given, or otherwise provided, directly or indirectly, by the Company, or a subsidiary of the Company, to each NEO and director for services provided and for services to be provided, directly or indirectly, to the Company or a subsidiary of the Company, for each of the Company's two most recently completed financial years ended March 31, 2021 and March 31, 2020.

**Table of compensation excluding compensation securities**

<b>Name and position</b>	<b>Year Ended March 31</b>	<b>Salary, consulting fee, retainer or Commission (\$)</b>	<b>Bonus (\$)</b>	<b>Committee or meeting Fees (\$)</b>	<b>Value of Perquisites (\$)</b>	<b>Value of all other compensation (\$)</b>	<b>Total compensation (\$)</b>
<b>William S. Wagener</b> <i>Chairman, CEO and Director</i>	2021	\$128,412 <sup>(1)</sup>	\$10,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	Nil	Nil	\$60,038	\$198,450
	2020	\$119,135 <sup>(1)</sup>	\$32,866 <sup>(1)</sup>	Nil	Nil	\$65,377	\$217,378
<b>Natasha Tsai</b> <sup>(2)</sup> <i>CFO</i>	2021	\$25,247 <sup>(3)</sup>	Nil	Nil	Nil	\$24,863	\$50,110
<b>Michael Sieb</b> <sup>(4)</sup> <i>President and Director</i>	2021	\$108,000	\$10,000	Nil	Nil	\$60,038	\$178,038
	2020	\$21,000	Nil	\$20,100	Nil	\$65,377	\$106,477
<b>Jim Mustard</b> <sup>(5)</sup> <i>Director</i>	2021	\$8,500	\$3,500	Nil	Nil	\$74,141	\$86,141
<b>Scott Frostad</b> <sup>(6)</sup> <i>VP of Exploration</i>	2021	\$125,950	\$5,000	Nil	Nil	\$40,328	\$171,278
<b>Stephen Goodman</b> <sup>(7)</sup> <i>Former CFO and Former Director</i>	2021	\$157,726	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	\$157,726
	2020	\$119,261	\$65,771	Nil	Nil	\$65,377	\$250,409
<b>Peter Clausi</b> <sup>(8)</sup> <i>Former President, former CEO and former Director</i>	2020	\$28,604 <sup>(9)</sup>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	\$28,604
<b>Edward Stringer</b> <sup>(10)</sup> <i>Former Director</i>	2020	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Ashley Nadon</b> <sup>(11)</sup> <i>Former CFO and Corporate Secretary</i>	2020	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

**Notes:**

- (1) Paid to Minergy Group LLC, a private company wholly owned/controlled by Mr. Wagener.
- (2) Ms. Tsai was appointed the CFO on June 30, 2020.
- (3) Paid to Malaspina Consultants Inc., a private company of which Ms. Tsai is a shareholder.
- (4) Mr. Sieb was appointed as a director of the Company on December 4, 2018, and he was appointed the President of the Company on July 15, 2020.
- (5) Mr. Mustard was appointed as a director of the Company on July 15, 2020.
- (6) Mr. Frostad was appointed as the VP of Exploration on February 25, 2021.
- (7) Mr. Goodman resigned as the CFO and a director of the Company on June 26, 2020.
- (8) Mr. Clausi served as the CEO from July 28, 2017 to December 4, 2018, and as the President of the Company from July 28, 2017 to February 15, 2019. He served as a director of the Company from August 9, 2017 to July 25, 2019.
- (9) Paid to Maplegrow Capital Inc. and Brant Capital Partners Inc., private companies wholly owned/controlled by Peter Clausi.
- (10) Mr. Stringer served as a director of the Company from July 28, 2017 to July 25, 2019.
- (11) Ms. Nadon served as the CFO for the period from November 14, 2018 to December 4, 2018. She served as the Corporate Secretary for the Company from November 14, 2018 to May 6, 2019.

## Stock options and other compensation securities

The following table provides a summary of compensation securities granted or issued to each director and NEO by the Company or one of its subsidiaries in the most recently completed financial year ended March 31, 2021 for services provided or to be provided, directly or indirectly, to the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

Compensation Securities							
Name and position	Type of compensation security	Number of compensation securities, number of underlying securities and percentage of class <sup>(1)</sup>	Date of issue or grant	Issue, conversion or exercise price (\$)	Closing price of security or underlying security on date of grant (\$)	Closing price of security or underlying security at year end (\$)	Expiry Date
<b>William S. Wagener<sup>(1)</sup></b> <i>Chairman, CEO and Director</i>	Stock Options	100,000 150,000	July 2, 2020 Dec 11, 2020	\$0.33 \$0.35	\$0.33 \$0.36	\$0.50 \$0.50	July 2, 2025 Dec. 11, 2025
<b>Natasha Tsai<sup>(2)</sup></b> <i>CFO</i>	Stock Options	100,000	July 2, 2020	\$0.33	\$0.33	\$0.50	July 2, 2025
<b>Michael Sieb<sup>(3)</sup></b> <i>President and Director</i>	Stock Options	100,000 150,000	July 2, 2020 Dec 11, 2020	\$0.33 \$0.35	\$0.33 \$0.36	\$0.50 \$0.50	July 2, 2025 Dec. 11, 2025
<b>Jim Mustard<sup>(4)</sup></b> <i>Director</i>	Stock Options	150,000 150,000	July 15, 2020 Dec 11, 2020	\$0.345 \$0.35	\$0.345 \$0.36	\$0.50 \$0.50	July 15, 2025 Dec. 11, 2025
<b>Scott Frostad<sup>(5)</sup></b> <i>VP of Exploration</i>	Stock Options	50,000 50,000 50,000	July 2, 2020 Sept 17, 2020 Dec 11, 2020	\$0.33 \$0.45 \$0.35	\$0.33 \$0.45 \$0.36	\$0.50 \$0.50 \$0.50	July 2, 2025 Sept 17, 2025 Dec. 11, 2025

### Notes:

- As at March 31, 2021, Mr. Wagener held 100,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.59 per share until May 27, 2026, 150,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.35 per share until December 11, 2025, 100,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.33 per share until July 2, 2025, 250,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.15 per share until March 27, 2025, 500,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.08 per share until September 12, 2024 and 750,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.41 until November 10, 2021.
- As at March 31, 2021, Ms. Tsai held 25,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.59 per share until May 27, 2026 and 100,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.33 per share until July 2, 2025.
- As at March 31, 2021, Mr. Sieb held 100,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.59 per share until May 27, 2026, 150,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.35 per share until December 11, 2025, 100,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.33 per share until July 2, 2025, 250,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.15 per share until March 27, 2025 and 400,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.08 per share until September 12, 2024.
- As at March 31, 2021, Mr. Mustard held 100,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.59 per share until May 27, 2026, 150,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.35 per share until December 11, 2025 and 150,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.345 per share until July 15, 2025.
- As at March 31, 2021, Mr. Frostad held 50,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.59 per share until May 27, 2026, 50,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.35 per share until December 11, 2025, 50,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.45 per share until September 17, 2025 and 50,000 stock options exercisable at a price of \$0.33 per share until July 2, 2025.

The following table provides information on exercises of compensation securities by directors or NEOs during the most recently completed financial year ended March 31, 2021.

Exercise of Compensation Securities by Directors and NEOs							
Name and position	Type of compensation security	Number of underlying securities exercised	Exercise price per security (\$)	Date of exercise	Closing price per security on date of exercise (\$)	Difference between exercise price and closing price on date of exercise (\$)	Total value on exercise date (\$)
<b>Michael Sieb</b> <i>President and Director</i>	Stock Options	100,000	\$0.08	Feb 19, 2021	\$0.62	\$0.54	\$54,000

### Stock option plans and other incentive plans

#### Stock Option Plan

The Company has in place a “rolling” stock option plan (the “**Existing Plan**”) which was last approved by the shareholders on September 16, 2020.

The purpose of the Existing Plan is to, among other things, enable the Company to attract, retain and motivate directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company and its affiliates and other designated persons by providing them with the opportunity, through options to purchase common shares, to acquire an increased proprietary interest in the Company. Options may be granted under the Existing Plan only to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company and its subsidiaries and other designated persons as designated from time to time by the Board. The number of options which may be issued under the Existing Plan is limited to 10% of the number of Common Shares outstanding at the time of the grant of the options. As at the date hereof, there are 6,002,594 Common Shares reserved for issuance under the Existing Plan. Options to purchase a total of 5,630,000 Common Shares have been issued to directors, officers and consultants of the Company and remain outstanding. Any Common Shares subject to an option which, for any reason, is cancelled or terminated prior to exercise will be available for a subsequent grant under the Existing Plan. The option price of any Common Shares cannot be less than the market price of the Common Shares. Options granted under the Existing Plan may be exercised during a period of time as shall be determined by the Directors or the committee of Directors authorized to administer the Existing Plan, subject to amendment by an employment contract and subject to earlier termination upon the termination of the optionee’s employment, upon the optionee ceasing to be an employee, officer, director or consultant of the Company or any of its subsidiaries or ceasing to have a designated relationship with the Company, as applicable, or upon the optionee retiring, becoming permanently disabled or dying. The options are non-transferable. The Existing Plan contains provisions for adjustment in the number of Common Shares issuable thereunder in the event of a subdivision, consolidation, reclassification or change of the Common Shares, a merger or other relevant changes in the Company’s capitalization. Subject to shareholder approval in certain circumstances, the Board may from time to time amend or revise the terms of the Existing Plan or may terminate the Existing Plan at any time. The Existing Plan does not contain any provision for financial assistance by the Company in respect of options granted under the Existing Plan.

At the Meeting, Shareholders of the Company will be asked to approve the Company’s 2021 Stock Option Plan. See “*Approval of Stock Option Plan*” above.

### Employment, consulting and management agreements

On December 4, 2018, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with Minergy Group, LLC (“**Minergy**”) pursuant to which Minergy is paid a monthly fee of USD\$7,500 for management and administrative services, and for William Wagener acting as the Company’s CEO. Minergy is a private company wholly owned by Mr. Wagener. Pursuant to the consulting agreement, the Company agreed to grant to Minergy stock options from time to time as determined by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company may at any time, upon 120 days’ advance notice to Minergy at its discretion, terminate the services of Minergy. In the case of termination other than for cause, all unvested options will immediately vest and the Company will pay

Minergy an amount equal to 1 year's salary. The Company may, at any time, without advance notice to Minergy or payment of any compensation in lieu of notice, terminate the services of Minergy for cause. Minergy may at any time terminate the provision of its services under the consulting agreement upon 60 days' written notice to the Company.

On December 4, 2018, the Company entered into a consulting agreement with Stephen Goodman pursuant to which the Company agreed to pay Mr. Goodman a monthly fee of USD\$7,500 for acting as the Company's CFO. Pursuant to the consulting agreement, the Company agreed to grant to Mr. Goodman stock options from time to time as determined by the Board of Directors of the Company. The Company may at any time, upon 120 days' advance notice to Mr. Goodman at its discretion, terminate the services of Mr. Goodman. In the case of termination other than for cause, all unvested options will immediately vest and the Company will pay Mr. Goodman an amount equal to 1 year's salary. The Company may, at any time, without advance notice to Mr. Goodman or payment of any compensation in lieu of notice, terminate the services of Mr. Goodman for cause. Mr. Goodman may at any time terminate the provision of its services under the consulting agreement upon 60 days' written notice to the Company. Mr. Goodman resigned as the CFO and a director of the Company on June 26, 2020.

On January 16, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement with Malaspina Consultants Inc. pursuant to which Natasha Tsai, the Company's CFO, agreed to provide certain consulting services to the Company. The agreement may be terminated by either party on 60 days written notice to the other party. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company agreed to pay Malaspina Consultants Inc. a monthly fee of \$2,800 for CFO and bookkeeping services.

Other than as disclosed herein, the Company does not have any agreement under which compensation was provided during the most recently completed financial year ended March 31, 2021 or is payable in respect of services provided to the Company or any of its subsidiaries that were performed by a director or a NEO, or performed by any other party but are services typically provided by a director or a NEO.

## **Oversight and description of director and named executive officer compensation**

### *Compensation Discussion and Analysis*

Remuneration plays an important role in attracting, motivating, rewarding and retaining knowledgeable and skilled individuals to the Company's management team. The Company does not have a formal compensation policy. The main objectives the Company hopes to achieve through its compensation are:

- To attract and retain executives critical to the Company's success, who will be key in helping the Company achieve its corporate objectives and increase shareholder value;
- To motivate the Company's management team to meet or exceed targets;
- To recognize the contribution of the Company's executive directors to the overall success and strategic growth of the Company; and
- To align the interests of management and the Company's shareholders by providing performance-based compensation in addition to salary.

The Company's Board, in conjunction with the Compensation Committee, determines an appropriate amount of compensation for its executives, reflecting the need to provide incentive and compensation for the time and effort expended by the executives while taking into account the financial and other resources of the Company. The Board did not consider the implications of the risks associated with the Company's compensation practices; however, given the Company's size and nature of compensation provided to its executives in the last financial year, the Board does not believe that there is significant compensation risk that would be likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company's management is not permitted to purchase financial instruments, including, for greater certainty, prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars, or units of exchange funds, that are designed to hedge or offset a decrease in market value of equity securities of the Company granted as compensation or held, directly or indirectly, by management.

The Board determines the allocation and terms of any stock option grants. When granting stock options, the Board considers the amount of past options that have been granted.

### *Option-Based Awards*

See "Stock Option Plans and other Incentive Plans" for a description of the Company's stock option plan and the process the Company uses to grant options-based awards.

## Compensation Governance

The Company's Board, in conjunction with the Compensation Committee, determines an appropriate amount of compensation for its executives, reflecting the need to provide incentive and compensation for the time and effort expended by the executives, while taking into account the financial and other resources of the Company.

The Company has a Compensation Committee which is currently comprised of William Wagener and Michael Sieb. Mr. Sieb is independent within the meaning of NI 52-110 (as defined herein). All tasks related to developing and monitoring the Company's approach to the compensation of its officers, consultants and directors are performed by the Compensation Committee. Officers and consultants that are also directors of the Company are involved in discussions relating to compensation, and disclose their interest in and abstain from voting on compensation decisions relating to them, as applicable, in accordance with the applicable corporate legislation. The Company's compensation program is intended to attract, motivate, reward and retain the management talent needed to achieve the Company's business objective of creating long-term value for the shareholders. The compensation program is intended to reward officers, consultants and directors on the basis of individual performance and achievement of corporate objectives, including the advancement of the acquisition and exploration goals of the Company. The Company's current compensation program is comprised of two components: base salary or fees and long term incentives such as stock options. The Board believes that the granting of options is an effective way to support the achievement of the Company's long-term performance objectives, ensure officer, consultant and Board commitment to the longer term interests of the Company and its shareholders and provide compensation opportunities to attract, retain and motivate employees critical to the success of the Company. In making compensation decisions, the Board strives to find a balance between short-term and long-term compensation and cash versus equity incentive compensation. Base salaries or fees primarily reward recent performance, and incentive stock options encourage officers, consultants and directors to continue to deliver results over a longer period of time and serve as a retention tool. The annual salary or fee for each officer and consultant, as applicable, is determined by the Board, based on the level of responsibility and experience of the individual, the relative importance of the position to the Company, the professional qualifications of the individual and the performance of the individual over time. Each individual's performance and salaries or fees are to be reviewed periodically. Increases in salary or fees are to be evaluated on an individual basis and are performance based. The amount and award of cash bonuses to key executives and senior management is discretionary, depending on, among other factors, the financial performance of the Company and the position of a participant.

See "Director and named executive officer compensation" above for a description of the compensation awarded to each NEO during the most recently completed financial year ended March 31, 2021. Compensation for the most recently completed financial period should not be considered an indicator of expected compensation levels in future periods. All compensation is subject to and dependent on the Company's financial resources and prospects.

### SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

The following table sets out information as of the end of the Company's most recently completed financial year ended March 31, 2021 with respect to compensation plans under which equity securities of the Company are authorized for issuance.

<b>Plan Category</b>	<b>Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights</b>	<b>Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights</b>	<b>Number of securities remaining available for future issuances under equity compensation plan (excluding securities reflected in column (a))</b>
	<b>(a)</b>	<b>(b)</b>	<b>(c)</b>
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (Stock Option Plan)	5,825,000	\$0.26	1,580,077
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,825,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,580,077</b>

## INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

None of the directors, executive officers, employees, proposed nominees for election as directors and their associates, or any former executive officers, directors and employees of the Company or any of its subsidiaries, is, as at the date of this Information Circular, or has been at any time during the most recently completed financial year, indebted to the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

## INTEREST OF INFORMED PERSONS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year, no informed person (a director, officer or holder of 10% or more of the Common Shares) 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 that has materially affected or would materially affect the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

## MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

Other than disclosed herein, management functions of the Company or any of its subsidiaries are not to any substantial degree performed by anyone other than by the directors or executive officers of the Company or subsidiary. See "*Employment, consulting and management agreements*" above.

## STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

### Corporate Governance

Corporate governance relates to the activities of the Board, the members of which are elected by and are accountable to the Shareholders, and takes into account the role of the individual members of management who are appointed by the Board and charged with the day-to-day management of the Company. The Canadian Securities Administrators ("CSA") has adopted National Policy 58-201 *Corporate Governance Guidelines*, which provides non-prescriptive guidelines on corporate governance practices for reporting issuers such as the Company. In addition, the CSA have implemented National Instrument 58-101 *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices* ("NI 58-101"), which prescribes certain disclosure by the Company of its corporate governance practices. This disclosure is presented below.

### Board of Directors

The composition of the Board currently consists of three members: William Wagener, Michael Sieb, Jim Mustard and Jerry Bella. It is proposed that all four individuals be nominated for election at the Meeting.

Of the proposed nominees, two directors, William Wagener (CEO) and Michael Sieb (President) are not considered to be independent for purposes of membership on the Board. For this purpose, a director is independent if he has no direct or indirect "material relationship" with the Company. A "material relationship" is a relationship which could, in the view of the Board, be reasonably expected to interfere with the exercise of the director's independent judgment.

### Other Directorships

The following table sets forth the directors of the Company who are directors of other reporting issuers as of the date hereof:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Name of other reporting issuer</i>
William Wagener	None
Michael Sieb	Origen Resources Inc. Troubadour Resources Inc. Cross River Ventures
Jim Mustard	Four Nines Gold Inc. Origen Resources Inc. Goldblock Capital Inc.
Jerry Bella	None



## **Orientation and Continuing Education**

Orientation of new members of the Board is conducted informally by management and members of the Board. The Company has not adopted formal policies respecting continuing education for Board members.

## **Ethical Business Conduct**

In August 2011, the Company adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the “**Code**”), which is available under the Company’s profile at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). The Code sets out the principles that should guide the behavior of the Company’s directors, officers and employees. The Code addresses issues such as the following:

- a) conflicts of interest, including transactions and agreements in respect of which a director or executive officer has a material interest;
- b) protection and proper use of corporate assets and opportunities;
- c) fair dealing with the Company’s security holders, competitors and employees;
- d) compliance with laws, rules and regulations; and
- e) reporting of any illegal or unethical behavior.

The Board is responsible for monitoring compliance with the Code. One tool used for monitoring compliance is the Company’s Whistleblower Policy. Any person can report complaints or concerns, which may be on an anonymous basis, through the procedures of the Whistleblower Policy.

In addition, the Board must comply with conflict of interest provisions in Canadian corporate law and relevant securities regulatory instruments in order to ensure that directors exercise independent judgment in considering transactions and agreements in respect of which a director or executive officer has a material interest. The Board has found that the fiduciary duties placed on individual directors by the Company’s governing corporate legislation and the common law, and the restrictions placed by applicable corporate legislation on an individual director’s participation in decisions of the Board in which the director has an interest, have been sufficient to ensure that the Board operates independently of management and in the best interests of the Company.

## **Nomination of Directors**

The Board considers its size each year when it considers the number of directors to recommend to the Shareholders for election at the annual general meeting. The Board takes in to account the number of directors required to carry out the Board’s duties effectively and to maintain diversity of views and experience.

The Board has not established a nominating committee; this function is currently performed by the Board as a whole. The Board encourages an objective nomination process through collective communication among the directors. The Company’s management is continually in contact with individuals involved in the mining industry and public sector resource issuers. From these sources the Company has made numerous contacts and in the event that the Company were in a position to nominate any new directors, such individuals would be brought to the attention of the Directors of the Company. The Company conducts due diligence, reference and background checks on any suitable candidate and if selected to be appointed as a Director.

## **Compensation**

The Board has established a compensation committee whose members are William Wagener and Michael Sieb. The members are responsible for reviewing and determining the adequacy and form of compensation paid to the Company’s executives and key employees. The members evaluate the performance of the CEO and other senior management measured against the Company’s business goals and industry compensation levels.

## **Board Committees**

The Board has no committees other than the Audit Committee and the Compensation Committee.

## **Assessments**

Being a venture issuer with limited administration resources, the Directors of the Company work closely with management, and each other, and as a consequence are in a position to assess the performance of the Board, its committees and individual directors on an ongoing basis.

The Board annually, and at such other times as it deems appropriate, reviews the performance and effectiveness of the Board, the directors and its committees to determine whether changes in size, personnel or responsibilities are warranted. To assist in its review, the Board conducts informal surveys of its directors and receives a report from the audit committee respecting its effectiveness. As part of the assessments, the Board or the audit committee may review their respective mandate or charter and conduct reviews of applicable corporate policies.

## **AUDIT COMMITTEE**

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

### **Audit Committee Disclosure**

Pursuant to Section 224(1) of the British Columbia *Business Corporations Act* and NI 52-110 the Company is required to have an audit committee comprised of not less than three directors, a majority of whom are not officers, control persons or employees of the Company or an affiliate of the Company.

The primary function of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its financial oversight responsibilities by: (a) reviewing the financial reports and other financial information provided by the Company to regulatory authorities and Shareholders; (b) reviewing the systems for internal corporate controls which have been established by the Board and management; and (c) overseeing the Company’s financial reporting processes generally. In meeting these responsibilities, the Audit Committee monitors the financial reporting process and internal control system; reviews and appraises the work of external auditors and provides an avenue of communication between the external auditors, senior management and the Board. The Audit Committee is also mandated to review and approve all material related party transactions.

### **Composition of the Audit Committee**

The Audit Committee is comprised of the following members: Jim Mustard (Chair), William Wagener and Michael Sieb. Messrs. Wagener and Sieb, the CEO and the President respectively, are currently executive officers of the Company and are therefore not independent. Each member of the Audit Committee is considered to be financially literate as defined by NI 52-110 in that he has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can presumably be expected to be raised by the Company’s financial statements. The members of the Audit Committee are elected by the Board at its first meeting following the annual Shareholders’ meeting.

### **Relevant Education and Experience**

*Jim Mustard* – Mr. Mustard is a seasoned capital markets and mining professional, bringing over 30 years of expertise in business and project development to the Company. He recently completed his tenure as the VP Corp. Development and Director with Explorex Resources Inc. He was VP of Investment Banking at PI Financial. Prior to that he was the President of Canada Zinc Metals and before that was VP and Senior Mining Analyst at Haywood Securities for 11 years. He has also worked for Barrick Gold, Eldorado Gold, Amax of Canada, Canada Tungsten Mining, the Government of Canada and Cyprus Anvil. He is currently President of Goldblock Capital Inc, and a Director of Four Nines Gold Inc. and Zola Minerals Inc. (pvt). Through his various tenures, he has reviewed hundreds of projects and companies and has accumulated extensive experience in exploration and development in North and South America. In addition to a strong technical background, he has developed a considerable capital market and investment network. Mr. Mustard is a registered Professional Engineer with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of BC.

*William Wagener* - Mr. Wagener is the Managing Member of Minergy Group, LLC a company that provides executive management and technical consulting services to private equity, exploration, development and mining companies with projects located across the globe in a variety of commodities. Mr. Wagener received a Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering in 1976 from the University of Missouri - Rolla.

*Michael Sieb* – Mr. Sieb is a senior executive with over 30 years of strong corporate and project management experience in international mining and exploration across multiple commodities and jurisdictions. During his tenure as President of Brilliant Mining Corp., the company effected a \$20 million acquisition of part ownership in an Australian nickel sulphide mine and grew the company to a \$200 million market capitalization in under two years, resulting in the company being named TSX50 "Top 10 Mining Companies" for 2 consecutive years. As President of American Potash Corp., he liaised with the US Bureau of Land Management to obtain one of only two federal potash permits granted in over 40 years and as President of International Lithium Corp. he sourced a strategic partnership with Ganfeng Lithium Co. Ltd., the second largest global lithium product manufacturer having a market capitalization of \$10 billion dollars. More recently as President of Explorex Resources Inc., the company completed a reverse takeover by Raffles Financial Private Limited, a Singapore based international financial advisory firm. He is currently a director of Origen Resources Inc., Troubadour Resources Inc. and Cross River Ventures. Mr. Sieb holds an MBA and a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology.

### **The Audit Committee’s Charter**

The Company has adopted a Charter of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, a copy of which is attached as Schedule “A”.

### **Audit Committee Oversight**

Since the commencement of the Company’s most recently completed financial year, the Board has not failed to adopt a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor.

### **Reliance on Certain Exemptions**

Since the commencement of the Company’s most recently completed financial year, the Company has not relied on the exemptions contained in sections 2.4, 6.1.1(4), (5) or (6), or Part 8 of NI 52-110. Section 2.4 provides an exemption from the requirement that the Audit Committee must pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided by the auditor, where the total amount of fees related to the non-audit services are not expected to exceed 5% of the total fees payable to the auditor in the fiscal year in which the non-audit services were provided. Section 6.1.1(4), (5) and (6) provide exemptions in certain circumstances from the requirement that a majority of the members of the Audit Committee must not be executive officers, employees or control persons of the venture issuer. Part 8 permits a company to apply to a securities regulatory authority for an exemption from the requirements of NI 52-110, in whole or in part.

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

The Audit Committee has not adopted specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services. Subject to the requirements of NI 52-110, the engagement of non-audit services is considered by the Board, and where applicable the Audit Committee, on a case-by-case basis.

### **External Auditor Service Fees**

In the following table, “audit fees” are fees billed by the Company’s external auditor for services provided in auditing the Company’s annual financial statements for the subject year. “Audit-related fees” are fees not included in audit fees that are billed by the auditor for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company’s financial statements. “Tax fees” are fees billed by the auditor for professional services rendered for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. “All other fees” are fees billed by the auditor for products and services not included in the foregoing categories.

The fees paid by the Company to its auditor in each of the last two fiscal years, by category, are as follows:

Financial Year Ending	Audit Fees	Audit Related Fees	Tax Fees	All Other Fees
March 31, 2021	\$27,763	\$2,750	\$9,200	\$1,860
March 31, 2020	\$41,500	\$3,000	\$9,500	Nil

### **Exemption**

The Company is relying on the exemption provided by section 6.1 of NI 52-110 which provides that the Company, as a venture issuer, is not required to comply with Part 5 (Reporting Obligations) of NI 52-110.

## **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Additional information relating to the Company is available on the SEDAR website at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). Financial information is provided in the Company's comparative annual financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for its most recently completed financial year ended March 31, 2021, and available online at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com). Shareholders may request copies by mail to 133 Richmond Street West, Suite 310, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 2L3.

## **DIRECTORS' APPROVAL**

The contents and the sending of the Notice of Meeting and this Information Circular have been approved by the Board.

### **ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

*"William S. Wagener"*

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William S. Wagener  
Chief Executive Officer

## Schedule "A"

### Charter of the Audit Committee of Getchell Gold Corp. (the "Company")

#### I. PURPOSE

The Audit Committee (the "**Committee**") is appointed by the Board of Directors (the "**Board**") of Getchell Gold Corp. (the "**Corporation**") to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities relating to financial accounting and reporting process and internal controls for the Corporation. The Committee's primary duties and responsibilities are to:

- conduct such reviews and discussions with management and the external auditors relating to the audit and financial reporting as are deemed appropriate by the Committee;
- assess the integrity of internal controls and financial reporting procedures of the Corporation and ensure implementation of such controls and procedures;
- ensure that there is an appropriate standard of corporate conduct including, if necessary, adopting a corporate code of ethics for senior financial personnel;
- review the quarterly and annual financial statements and management's discussion and analysis of the Corporation's financial position and operating results and report thereon to the Board for approval of same;
- select and monitor the independence and performance of the Corporation's external auditors, including attending at private meetings with the external auditors and reviewing and approving all renewals or dismissals of the external auditors and their remuneration; and
- provide oversight to related party transactions entered into by the Corporation.

The Committee has the authority to conduct any investigation appropriate to its responsibilities, and it may request the external auditors as well as any officer of the Corporation, or outside counsel for the Corporation, to attend a meeting of the Committee or to meet with any members of, or advisors to, the Committee. The Committee shall have unrestricted access to the books and records of the Corporation and has the authority to retain, at the expense of the Corporation and subject to board approval, special legal, accounting, or other consultants or experts to assist in the performance of the Committee's duties.

The Committee shall review and assess the adequacy of this Charter annually and submit any proposed revisions to the Board for approval.

In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Committee will carry out the specific duties set out in Part IV of this Charter.

#### II. AUTHORITY OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Committee shall have the authority to:

- (a) make a recommendation to the board of directors regarding the engagement of an independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties;
- (b) subject to board approval, set and pay the compensation for advisors employed by the Committee; and
- (c) communicate directly with the internal and external auditors.

#### III. COMPOSITION AND MEETINGS

1. The Committee and its membership shall meet all applicable legal, regulatory and listing requirements, including, without limitation, those of the Ontario Securities Commission ("**OSC**"), any stock exchange on which the Corporation's shares are listed, , the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) and all applicable securities regulatory authorities.
2. The Committee shall be composed of three or more directors as shall be designated by the Board from time to time. The members of the Committee shall appoint from among themselves a member who shall serve as Chair.

3. Where the number of independent directors permits, a majority of the members of the Committee shall not be officers or employees of the Corporation or any of its affiliates.
4. The Committee shall meet at least quarterly, at the discretion of the Chair or a majority of its members, as circumstances dictate or as may be required by applicable legal or listing requirements. A minimum of two and at least 50% of the members of the Committee present either in person or by telephone shall constitute a quorum.
5. If within one hour of the time appointed for a meeting of the Committee, a quorum is not present, the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same hour on the next business day following the date of such meeting at the same place. If at the adjourned meeting a quorum as hereinbefore specified is not present within one hour of the time appointed for such adjourned meeting, such meeting shall stand adjourned to the same hour on the second business day following the date of such meeting at the same place. If at the second adjourned meeting a quorum as hereinbefore specified is not present, the quorum for the adjourned meeting shall consist of the members then present.
6. If and whenever a vacancy shall exist, the remaining members of the Committee may exercise all of its powers and responsibilities so long as a quorum remains in office.
7. The time and place at which meetings of the Committee shall be held, and procedures at such meetings, shall be determined from time to time by the Committee. A meeting of the Committee may be called by letter, telephone, facsimile, email or other communication equipment, by giving at least 48 hours notice, provided that no notice of a meeting shall be necessary if all of the members are present either in person or by means of conference telephone or if those absent have waived notice or otherwise signified their consent to the holding of such meeting.
8. Any member of the Committee may participate in the meeting of the Committee by means of conference telephone or other communication equipment, and the member participating in a meeting pursuant to this paragraph shall be deemed, for purposes hereof, to be present in person at the meeting.
9. The Committee shall keep minutes of its meetings which shall be submitted to the Board. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint any person who need not be a member, to act as a secretary at any meeting.
10. The Committee may invite such officers, directors and employees of the Corporation and its subsidiaries as the Committee may see fit, from time to time, to attend at meetings of the Committee.
11. Any matters to be determined by the Committee shall be decided by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of the Committee called for such purpose. Actions of the Committee may be taken by an instrument or instruments in writing signed by all of the members of the Committee, and such actions shall be effective as though they had been decided by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of the Committee called for such purpose. All decisions or recommendations of the Committee shall require the approval of the Board prior to implementation.

The Committee members will be elected annually at the first meeting of the Board following the annual general meeting of shareholders.

#### **IV. RESPONSIBILITIES**

##### **A. Financial Accounting and Reporting Process and Internal Controls**

1. The Committee shall review the annual audited financial statements to satisfy itself that they are presented in accordance with applicable generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) and report thereon to the Board and recommend to the Board whether or not same should be approved prior to their being filed with the appropriate regulatory authorities. The Committee shall also review the interim financial statements. With respect to the annual audited financial statements, the Committee shall discuss significant issues regarding accounting principles, practices, and judgments of management with management and the external auditors as and when the Committee deems it appropriate to do so. The Committee shall satisfy itself that the information contained in the annual audited financial statements is not significantly erroneous, misleading or incomplete and that the audit function has been effectively carried out.
2. The Committee shall review any internal control reports prepared by management and the evaluation of such report by the external auditors, together with management’s response.

3. The Committee shall be satisfied that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Corporation's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Corporation's financial statements, management's discussion and analysis and interim earnings press releases, and periodically assess the adequacy of these procedures.
4. The Committee shall review management's discussion and analysis relating to annual and interim financial statements and any other public disclosure documents, including interim earnings press releases, that are required to be reviewed by the Committee under any applicable laws before the Corporation publicly discloses this information.
5. The Committee shall meet no less frequently than annually with the external auditors and the Chief Financial Officer or, in the absence of a Chief Financial Officer, with the officer of the Corporation in charge of financial matters, to review accounting practices, internal controls and such other matters as the Committee, Chief Financial Officer or, in the absence of a Chief Financial Officer, the officer of the Corporation in charge of financial matters, deem appropriate.
6. The Committee shall inquire of management and the external auditors about significant risks or exposures, both internal and external, to which the Corporation may be subject, and assess the steps management has taken to minimize such risks.
7. The Committee shall review the post-audit or management letter containing the recommendations of the external auditors and management's response and subsequent follow-up to any identified weaknesses.
8. The Committee shall ensure that there is an appropriate standard of corporate conduct including, if necessary, adopting a corporate code of ethics for senior financial personnel.
9. The Committee shall establish procedures for:
  - (a) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Corporation regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; and
  - (b) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Corporation of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.
10. The Committee shall provide oversight to related party transactions entered into by the Corporation.

**B. Independent Auditors**

1. The Committee shall recommend to the Board the external auditors to be nominated, shall set the compensation for the external auditors, provide oversight of the external auditors and shall ensure that the external auditors report directly to the Committee.
2. The Committee shall be directly responsible for overseeing the work of the external auditors, including the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditors regarding financial reporting.
3. The Committee shall pre-approve all audit and non-audit services not prohibited by law to be provided by the external auditors in accordance with the terms of this charter.
4. The Committee shall monitor and assess the relationship between management and the external auditors and monitor, support and assure the independence and objectivity of the external auditors.
5. The Committee shall review the external auditors' audit plan, including the scope, procedures and timing of the audit.
6. The Committee shall review the results of the annual audit with the external auditors, including matters related to the conduct of the audit.
7. The Committee shall obtain timely reports from the external auditors describing critical accounting policies and practices, alternative treatments of information within GAAP that were discussed with management, their ramifications, and the external auditors' preferred treatment and material written communications between the Corporation and the external auditors.

8. The Committee shall review fees paid by the Corporation to the external auditors and other professionals in respect of audit and non-audit services on an annual basis.
9. The Committee shall review and approve the Corporation's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former auditors of the Corporation.
10. The Committee shall monitor and assess the relationship between management and the external auditors and monitor and support the independence and objectivity of the external auditors.

**C. Other Responsibilities**

If the Committee determines that it needs to perform any other activities consistent with this Charter and governing law that are not contemplated in this Charter, then the Committee will make recommendations to the Board to amend this Charter in order to perform such activities.



## Schedule "B"

### COMPARISON OF SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS UNDER THE OBCA AND THE BCBCA

The BCBCA provides Shareholders with substantially the same rights as are available to Shareholders under the OBCA, including rights of dissent and appraisal and rights to bring derivative actions and oppression actions. However, there are certain differences between the two statutes and the regulations made thereunder. The following is a summary of certain differences between the BCBCA and the OBCA, but it is not intended to be a comprehensive review of the two statutes. Reference should be made to the full text of both statutes and the regulations thereunder for particulars of any differences between them, and Shareholders should consult their legal or other professional advisors with regard to all of the implications of the Continuance which may be of importance to them.

#### *Charter Documents*

Under the BCBCA, the charter documents of the Company will consist of: (i) a "Notice of Articles", which sets forth, among other things, the name of the corporation, the amount and type of authorized share structure and whether any rights and restrictions are attached to each class or series of shares, and certain information about the directors of the corporation; and (ii) the "Articles" which will govern the management of the Company's affairs and set forth the special rights and restrictions attached to each authorized class or series of shares. The Notice of Articles is filed with the Registrar of Companies (British Columbia), while the Articles will be filed only with the Company's registered and records office.

Under the OBCA, the Company's charter documents consist of: (i) "Articles" which set forth, among other things, the name of the corporation, the amount and type of authorized capital including any special rights and restrictions attached thereto, and the minimum and maximum number of directors of the corporation; and (ii) the "By-Laws", which govern the management of the Company's affairs. The Articles are filed with the director under the OBCA and the By-Laws are filed only with the Company's registered office.

The Continuance and the adoption of the Notice of Articles and Articles will not result in any material changes to the constitution, powers or management of the Company, except as otherwise described herein. Certain differences between the proposed BCBCA Articles and the current Articles are summarized in this Schedule B. The proposed BCBCA Articles are attached as Schedule C. The current Articles and By-Laws of the Company are available upon request from the Company.

#### *Requirements for Special Resolutions; Amendments to the Charter Documents*

Under the OBCA, certain matters must be approved by special resolution of the shareholders, being a resolution passed by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by the shareholders voting on the resolution authorizing the matter. This includes certain amendments to the charter documents of a corporation and, where certain specified rights of the holders of a class or series of shares are affected by the amendments differently than the rights of the holders of other classes or series of shares, such holders are entitled to vote separately as a class or series, whether or not such class or series of shares otherwise carry the right to vote. Under the BCBCA, the Company may provide for a different level of approval for some matters where they may be approved by a resolution of the board of directors. The Company proposes to adopt the more flexible approach under the BCBCA in order to be able to react and adapt to changing business conditions. As a result, subject to the BCBCA, the proposed new BCBCA Articles of the Corporation will provide that the following matters may be approved by a resolution of the board of directors:

- (a) the creation of 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, elimination of that class or series of shares;
- (b) an increase, reduction or elimination in or of the maximum number of shares that the Company is authorized to issue out of any class or series of shares or establishing 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;
- (b) a subdivision or consolidation of all or any of its unissued or fully paid issued shares without par value;
- (c) if the Corporation is authorized to issue shares of a class of shares with par value: a decrease in the par value of those shares; or if none of the shares of that class of shares are allotted or issued, an increase in the par value of those shares;
- (d) a change of 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;

- (e) an alteration in the identifying name of any of its shares;
- (f) otherwise altering its shares or authorized share structure when required or permitted to do so by the BCBCA;
- (g) authorize an alteration to the Company's Notice of Articles in order to change its name;

and, if applicable, alter its Notice of Articles and, if applicable, its Articles, accordingly; provided, however, that subject to the BCBCA, an ordinary resolution will be required to: (i) 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 (ii) 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.

Other fundamental changes such as a proposed amalgamation or continuation of a corporation out of the jurisdiction require a special resolution, being a resolution passed by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast on the resolution authorizing the matter by holders of shares of each class entitled to vote. With respect to amalgamations, approval is required from the shareholders holding shares of each class or series of shares to which are attached rights or special rights or restrictions that would be prejudiced or interfered with by the adoption of the amalgamation agreement by a special separate resolution of those shareholders. The BCBCA also has a general requirement to seek special separate resolutions for any action that would prejudice or interfere with the special rights and restrictions of any class or series of shares. However, authorizing a continuation is specifically carved out of this requirement. Under the OBCA, such changes require a special resolution passed by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast by the shareholders voting on the resolution authorizing the matter 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 or series of shares, such holders are entitled to vote separately as a class or series, whether or not such class or series of shares otherwise carry the right to vote.

#### *Sale of Business or Assets*

Under the BCBCA, a corporation may sell, lease or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of its undertaking (as opposed to 'property' under the OBCA) if it does so in the ordinary course of its business or if it has been authorized to do so by a special resolution passed by the majority of votes that the articles of the corporation specify is required, if that specified majority is 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.

The OBCA requires approval by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast upon a special resolution at a duly called special meeting for a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the property of the corporation (other than in the ordinary course of business of the corporation). Holders of a class or series of shares, otherwise not entitled to vote, may vote separately only if the sale, lease or exchange would affect a particular class or series in a manner different from the shares of another class or series entitled to vote.

#### *Rights of Dissent and Appraisal*

The BCBCA provides that shareholders, including beneficial holders, who dissent to certain actions being taken by a corporation may exercise a right of dissent and require the corporation to purchase the shares held by such shareholder at the fair value of such shares. The dissent right is applicable where the corporation proposes to: (a) alter the Articles to alter restrictions on the powers of the corporation or on the business it is permitted to carry on; (b) adopt an amalgamation agreement; (c) approve an amalgamation into a foreign jurisdiction; (d) approve an arrangement, the terms of which arrangement permit dissent; (e) authorize the sale, lease or other disposition of all or substantially all of the corporation's undertaking; or (f) authorize the continuation of the corporation into a jurisdiction other than British Columbia. Shareholders may also be entitled to dissent in respect of any other resolution of the corporation if dissent is authorized by such resolution or in respect of any court order that permits dissent.

The OBCA contains a similar dissent remedy, subject to certain exceptions. Dissent rights are available where the corporation resolves to: (a) amend its articles to add, remove or change restrictions on the issue, transfer or ownership of shares of a class or series of the shares of the corporation; (b) amend its articles to add, remove or change any restriction upon the business or businesses that the corporation may carry on or upon the powers that the corporation may exercise; (c) amalgamate with another corporation; (d) be continued under the laws of another jurisdiction; or (e) sell, lease or exchange all or substantially all its property.

### *Oppression Remedies*

Under the BCBCA, a shareholder of a corporation has the right to apply to the court to seek an oppression remedy on the grounds that: (a) the affairs of the corporation 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) some act of the corporation 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 corporation.

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

### *Shareholder Derivative Actions*

Under the BCBCA, a shareholder, defined as including a beneficial shareholder and any other person whom the court considers to be an appropriate person to make an application under the BCBCA, or a director of a corporation may, with leave of the court, bring an action in the name and on behalf of the corporation to enforce a right, duty or obligation owed to the corporation that could be enforced by the corporation itself or to obtain damages for any breach of such a right, duty or obligation. A broader right to bring a derivative action is contained in the OBCA, and this right extends also to registered shareholders, former registered shareholders, beneficial owners of shares, former beneficial owners of shares, directors, former directors, officers and former officers of a corporation or any of its affiliates, and any person who, in the discretion of the court, is a proper person to make an application to court to bring a derivative action. In addition, the OBCA permits derivative actions to be commenced in the name and on behalf of a corporation or any of its subsidiaries.

### *Requisition of Meetings*

Both the BCBCA and the OBCA provide that shareholders of a corporation holding not less than 5% of the issued voting shares of a corporation may give notice to the directors requiring them to call and hold a meeting. Under the BCBCA, subject to certain exceptions, if the directors fail to provide notice of a meeting within 21 days of receiving the requisition, the requisitioning shareholders (or any one or more of them holding, in the aggregate, more than 2.5% of the issued voting shares of the corporation) may send notice of a meeting to be held to transact the business stated in the requisition. Subject to certain exceptions, if the directors fail to provide notice of a meeting within 21 days of receiving the requisition, any shareholder who signed the requisition may call the meeting.

### *Place of Shareholders' Meetings*

The BCBCA requires all meetings of shareholders to be held in British Columbia unless: (i) a location outside British Columbia is provided for in the Articles; (ii) the Articles do not restrict the corporation from approving a location outside British Columbia and the location is approved by the resolution required by the Articles for that purpose, or, if no resolution is required by the Articles for that purpose, approved by ordinary resolution; or (iii) if the location for the meeting is approved in writing by the Registrar before the meeting is held. If the general meeting is a partially electronic meeting, the provisions relating to the location of the general meeting applies to the location where persons attend the meeting in person. If the general meeting is a fully electronic meeting, the provisions relating to the location of the general meeting do not apply to the meeting. The OBCA provides that, subject to the articles and any unanimous shareholder agreement, meetings of shareholders may be held either inside or outside Ontario as the directors may determine, or, in the absence of such a determination, at the place where the registered office of the corporation is located.

### *Directors' Residency Requirements*

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

### *Removal of Directors*

The BCBCA provides that the shareholders of a corporation may remove one or more directors by a special resolution or by any other type of resolution or method specified in the articles. If holders of a class or series of shares have the exclusive right to elect or appoint one or more directors, a director so elected or appointed may only be removed by a separate special resolution of the shareholders of that class or series or by any other type of resolution or method specified in the articles. The OBCA provides that the shareholders of a corporation may by ordinary resolution at an annual or special meeting remove any director or directors from office. An ordinary resolution under the OBCA requires the resolution to be passed, with or without amendment, at the meeting by at least a majority of the votes cast. The OBCA further provides that where the holders of any class or series of shares of a corporation have an exclusive right to elect one or more directors, a director so elected may only be removed by an ordinary resolution at a meeting of the shareholders of that class or series.

### *Restrictions on Share Transfers*

The BCBCA does not prohibit share transfer restrictions. Under the OBCA, only certain limited restrictions on transfer of shares are permitted if the corporation offers its shares to the public.

### *Reduction of Capital*

Under the BCBCA, capital may be reduced by special resolution or court order. A court order is required if the realizable value of the corporation's assets would, after the reduction of capital, be less than the aggregate of its liabilities. Under the OBCA, capital may be reduced by special resolution but not if there are reasonable grounds for believing that, after the reduction, (i) the corporation would be unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or (ii) the realizable value of the corporation's assets would be less than the aggregate of its liabilities.

**Schedule “C”**

**ARTICLES**

ADOPTED on \_\_\_\_\_, 2021.

WILLIAM WAGENER, Director

Incorporation Number:

**ARTICLES  
OF  
GETCHELL GOLD CORP.**

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**PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**

*Business Corporations Act*  
**Articles of Getchell Gold Corp.**  
**(the “Company”)**

**1. INTERPRETATION**

**1.1 Definitions**

In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires:

- (a) “board of directors”, “directors” and “board” mean the directors or sole director of the Company for the time being;
- (b) “*Business Corporations Act*” means the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) from time to time in force and all amendments thereto and includes all regulations and amendments thereto made pursuant to that Act;
- (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) “solicitor of the Company” means any partner, associate or articled student of the law firm retained by the Company in respect of the matter in connection with which the term is used.

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

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

**2. SHARES AND SHARE CERTIFICATES**

**2.1 Authorized Share Structure**

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

**2.2 Form of Share Certificate**

Each share certificate issued by the Company shall be in such form as the directors may determine and approve and must comply with, and be signed as required by, the *Business Corporations Act*.

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

Shares may be issued without a share certificate or written acknowledgment. Upon request, however, 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 or acknowledgement and delivery of a share certificate or acknowledgement to one of several joint shareholders or to a duly authorized agent of one of the joint shareholders will be sufficient delivery to all.

### **2.4 Delivery by Mail**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **2.7 Splitting Share Certificates**

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

### **2.8 Certificate Fee**

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

### **2.9 Recognition of Trusts**

Except as required by law or statute or these Articles, no person will be recognized by the Company as holding any share upon any trust, and the Company is not bound by or compelled in any way to recognize (even when having notice thereof) any equitable, contingent, future or partial interest in any share or fraction of a share or (except as 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.

### **3. ISSUE OF SHARES**

#### **3.1 Directors Authorized**

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

#### **3.2 Commissions and Discounts**

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

#### **3.3 Brokerage**

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

#### **3.4 Conditions of Issue**

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

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

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

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

### **4. SHARE REGISTERS**

#### **4.1 Central Securities Register**

The Company must maintain a central securities register in accordance with the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act*. The directors may, subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, appoint an agent to maintain the central securities register. The

directors may also appoint one or more agents, including the agent which keeps the central securities register, as transfer agent for its shares or any class or series of its shares, as the case may be, and the same or another agent as registrar for its shares or such class or series of its shares, as the case may be. The directors may terminate such appointment of any agent at any time and may appoint another agent in its place.

#### **4.2 Closing Register**

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

### **5. SHARE TRANSFERS**

#### **5.1 Private Issuer Restrictions**

The provisions of Article 27 shall apply to any proposed transfer of a share of the Company.

#### **5.2 Registering Transfers where Certificate or Acknowledgement**

A transfer of a share of the Company for which a share certificate has been issued or for which the shareholder has received a non-transferable written acknowledgment of the shareholder's right to obtain a share certificate must not be registered unless the Company or the transfer agent or registrar for the class or series of share to be transferred has received:

- (a) an instrument of transfer, duly executed by the transferor or a duly authorized attorney of the transferor, in respect of the share;
- (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 directors or the transfer agent may require to prove the title of the transferor or his duly authorized attorney or the right to transfer the shares, and the right of the transferee to have the transfer registered.

#### **5.3 Registering Transfers where no Certificate or Acknowledgement**

A transfer of a share of the Company for which a share certificate has not been issued or for which the shareholder has not received a non-transferable written acknowledgment of the shareholder's right to obtain a share certificate (for example, where shares are issued in book-only form), must not be registered unless the requirements for transfer as approved by the directors have been met.

#### **5.4 Form of Instrument of Transfer**

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

#### **5.5 Transferor Remains Shareholder**

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

## **5.6** Signing of Instrument of Transfer

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

- (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.

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

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

## **5.8** Transfer Agent

The Company may appoint one or more trust companies or agents as its transfer agent for the purpose of issuing, countersigning, registering, transferring and certifying the shares and share certificates of the Company.

## **5.9** Transfer Fee

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

## **6. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES**

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

In case of the death of a shareholder, the legal personal representative of the shareholder, in the case of shares registered in the shareholders' 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 directors may require proof of appointment by a court of competent jurisdiction, a grant of letters probate, letters of administration or such other evidence or documents as the directors consider appropriate.

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

Subject to Article 6.1, on death or bankruptcy, the legal personal representative of a shareholder has the same rights, privileges and obligations that attach to the shares held by the shareholder, including the right to transfer the shares in accordance with these Articles, provided the documents required by the *Business Corporations Act* and the directors have been deposited with the Company.

### **6.3 Registration of Legal Personal Representative**

Any person becoming entitled to a share in consequence of the death or bankruptcy of a shareholder shall, upon such documents and evidence being produced to the Company as the *Business Corporations Act* requires, or who becomes entitled to a share as a result of an order of a court of competent jurisdiction or a statute, has the right either to be registered as a shareholder in his representative capacity in respect of such share, or, if he is a personal representative, instead of being registered himself, to make such transfer of the share as the deceased or bankrupt person could have made; but the directors shall, as regards a transfer by a personal representative or trustee in bankruptcy, have the same right, if any, to decline or suspend registration of a transferee as they would have in the case of a transfer of a share by the deceased or bankrupt person before the death or bankruptcy.

## **7. PURCHASE AND REDEMPTION OF SHARES**

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

Subject to Article 7.2, the special rights and restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series and the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may, if authorized by the directors, purchase, redeem or otherwise acquire any of its shares at the price and upon the terms the directors determine. The Company may, by a resolution of directors, cancel any of its shares purchased by the Company, and upon the cancellation of such shares the number of issued shares shall be reduced accordingly.

### **7.2 Purchase When Insolvent**

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

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

### **7.3 Sale and Voting of Purchased Shares**

If the Company retains a share purchased, redeemed 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.

## **8. BORROWING POWERS**

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 they 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.

Any bonds, debentures or other debt obligations of the Company may be issued at a discount, premium or otherwise, and with any special privileges as to redemption, surrender, drawings, allotment of or conversion into or exchange for shares or other securities, attending and voting at general meetings of the Company, appointment of directors or otherwise and may by their terms be assignable free from any equities between the Company and the person to whom they were issued or any subsequent holder thereof, all as the directors may determine.

## **9. ALTERATIONS**

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

Subject to Article 9.2 and the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may:

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

and alter its Articles and Notice of Articles accordingly.

### **9.2 Special Rights and Restrictions**

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, 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) by ordinary resolution vary or delete any special rights or restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series, whether or not any or all of those shares have been issued

and alter its Articles and Notice of Articles accordingly.

### **9.3 Change of Name**

The Company may by directors' resolution or by ordinary resolution, in each case as determined by the directors, authorize an alteration of its Notice of Articles in order to change its name.

### **9.4 Other Alterations**

The Company, save as otherwise provided by these Articles and subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, may:

- (a) by directors' resolution or by ordinary resolution, in each case as determined by the directors, authorize alterations to the Articles that are procedural or administrative in nature or are matters that pursuant to these Articles are solely within the directors' powers, control or authority; and
- (b) if the *Business Corporations Act* does not specify the type of resolution and these Articles do not specify another type of resolution, the Company may by ordinary resolution alter these Articles.

## **10. MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS**

### **10.1 Annual General Meetings**

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

### **10.2 Consent Resolution Instead of Meeting of Shareholders**

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

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

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

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

The Company must send notice of the date, time and location of any meeting of shareholders (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 of a general meeting, class meeting or series meeting or to consider approving the adoption of an amalgamation agreement, the approval of any amalgamation into a foreign jurisdiction or the approval of any arrangement), in the manner provided in these Articles, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by directors' 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 and for so long as the Company is a public company, 21 days;
- (b) otherwise, 10 days.

#### **10.5 A Notice of Resolution to Which Shareholders May Dissent**

The Company must send to each of its shareholders, whether or not their shares carry the right to vote, a notice of any meeting of shareholders at which a resolution entitling shareholders to dissent is to be considered specifying the date of the meeting and containing a statement advising of the right to send a notice of dissent and a copy of the proposed resolution at least the following number of days before the meeting:

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

#### **10.6 Record Date for Notice**

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

- (a) if and for so long as 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.

#### **10.7 Record Date for Voting**

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

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

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

#### **10.9 Notice of Special Business at Meetings of Shareholders**

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

- (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:
  - (1) at the Company's records office, or at such other reasonably accessible location in British Columbia as is specified in the notice; and
  - (2) during statutory business hours on any one or more specified days before the day set for the holding of the meeting.

#### **10.10 Location of Meetings of Shareholders**

The Company will hold meetings of shareholders in British Columbia, subject to the directors, by resolution, approving a location for such meetings outside of British Columbia.

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

#### **11.1 Special Business**

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:
  - (1) business relating to the conduct of or voting at the meeting;
  - (2) consideration of any financial statements of the Company presented to the meeting;
  - (3) consideration of any reports of the directors or auditor;
  - (4) the setting or changing of the number of directors;
  - (5) the election or appointment of directors;
  - (6) the appointment of an auditor;
  - (7) the setting of the remuneration of an auditor;
  - (8) business arising out of a report of the directors not requiring the passing of a special resolution or an exceptional resolution;
  - (9) any other business which, under these Articles or the *Business Corporations Act*, may be transacted at a meeting of shareholders without prior notice of the business being given to the shareholders.

#### **11.2 Majority Required for a Special Resolution**

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.

### **11.3 Quorum**

Subject to the special rights and restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares, the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of shareholders is one person who is a shareholder, or who is otherwise permitted to vote shares of the Company at a meeting of shareholders pursuant to these articles, present in person or by proxy.

### **11.4 Other Persons May Attend**

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

### **11.5 Requirement of Quorum**

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

### **11.6 Lack of Quorum**

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

- (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.

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

If, at the meeting to which the meeting referred to in Article 11.6(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 constitute a quorum.

### **11.8 Chair**

The following individuals are entitled to preside as chair at a meeting of shareholders:

- (a) the chair of the board, if any; or
- (b) if no chair of the board exists or is present and willing to act as chair of the meeting, the president of the Company; or
- (c) if the chair of the board, and the president of the Company are absent or unwilling to act as chair of the meeting, the solicitor of the Company.

### **11.9 Selection of Alternate Chair**

If, at any meeting of shareholders, there is no chair of the board or president present within 15 minutes after the time set for holding the meeting, or if the chair of the board and the president are unwilling to act as chair of the meeting, or if the chair of the board and the president have advised the secretary, if any, or any director present at the meeting, that they will not be present at the meeting, and the solicitor of the Company is absent or unwilling to act as chair of the meeting, the directors present must choose one of their number to be chair of the meeting or if all of the directors present decline to take the chair or

fail to so choose or if no director is present, the shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting who are present in person or by proxy may choose any person present at the meeting to chair the meeting.

#### **11.10** Adjournments

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

#### **11.11** Notice of Adjourned Meeting

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.

#### **11.12** Decisions by Show of Hands, Verbal Statements, or Poll

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, every motion put to a vote at a meeting of shareholders will be decided on a show of hands unless a poll, before or on the declaration of the result of the vote by show of hands, is directed by the chair or demanded by at least one shareholder entitled to vote who is present in person or by proxy. In determining the result of a vote by show of hands, shareholders present by telephone or other communications medium in which all shareholders and proxy holders entitled to attend and participate in voting at the meeting are able to communicate with each other, may indicate their vote verbally or, otherwise in such manner as clearly evidences their vote and is accepted by the chair of the meeting.

#### **11.13** Declaration of Result

The chair of a meeting of shareholders must declare to the meeting the decision on every question in accordance with the result of the show of hands or the poll, as the case may be, and that decision must be entered in the minutes of the meeting. A declaration of the chair that a resolution is carried by the necessary majority or is defeated is, unless a poll is directed by the chair or demanded under Article 11.12, conclusive evidence without proof of the number or proportion of the votes recorded in favour of or against the resolution.

#### **11.14** Motion Need Not be Seconded

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

#### **11.15** Casting Vote

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

#### **11.16** Manner of Taking Poll

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

- (a) the poll must be taken:
  - (1) at the meeting, or within seven days after the date of the meeting, as the chair of the meeting directs; and
  - (2) 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.

#### **11.17 Demand for Poll on Adjournment**

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

#### **11.18 Chair Must Resolve Dispute**

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

#### **11.19 Casting of Votes**

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

#### **11.20 No Demand for Poll on Election of Chair**

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

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

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

#### **11.22 Retention of Ballots and Proxies**

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

### **12. VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS**

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

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

- (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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) for that purpose, the instrument appointing a representative must:
  - (1) be received at the registered office of the Company or at any other place specified, in the notice calling the meeting, for the receipt of proxies, at least the number of business days specified in the notice 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
  - (2) be provided, at the meeting, to the chair of the meeting or to a person designated by the chair of the meeting;
- (b) if a representative is appointed under this Article 12.5:
  - (1) 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
  - (2) the representative, if present at the meeting, is to be counted for the purpose of forming a quorum and is deemed to be a shareholder present in person at the meeting.

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

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

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



## **12.7 Appointment of Proxy Holders**

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

## **12.8 Alternate Proxy Holders**

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

## **12.9 When Proxy Holder Need Not Be Shareholder**

A person must not be appointed as a proxy holder unless:

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

## **12.10 Deposit of Proxy**

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
- (b) unless the notice provides otherwise, be provided, at the meeting, to the chair of the meeting or to a person designated by the chair of the meeting.

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

## **12.11 Validity of Proxy Vote**

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

- (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 at which the proxy is to be used; or

(b) by the chair of the meeting, before the vote is taken.

**12.12 Form of Proxy**

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

*[name of company]*  
(the “Company”)

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

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

Signed *[month, day, year]*

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

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

**12.13 Revocation of Proxy**

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

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

**12.14 Revocation of Proxy Must Be Signed**

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

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

**12.15 Production of Evidence of Authority to Vote**

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

### **13. DIRECTORS**

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

If the Company is not a pre-existing company under the *Business Corporations Act*, the first directors are the persons designated as directors of the Company in the Notice of Articles that applies to the Company when it is recognized under the *Business Corporations Act*. The number of directors, excluding additional directors appointed under Article 14.8, is set at:

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

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

If the number of directors is set under Articles 13.1(b)(1) or 13.1(c)(1):

- (a) the shareholders may contemporaneously elect or appoint the directors up to that number; and
- (b) subject to Article 14.8, if the shareholders do not contemporaneously elect or appoint the number of directors set resulting in vacancies, then the directors may appoint, or failing which the shareholders may elect or appoint, directors to fill those vacancies.

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

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

#### **13.4 Qualifications of Directors**

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

#### **13.5 Remuneration of Directors**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (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 set under these Articles from time to time; and
- (b) all the directors cease to hold office immediately before the election or appointment of directors under paragraph (a), but are eligible for re-election or re-appointment.

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

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

- (a) that individual consents to be a director in the manner provided for in the *Business Corporations 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 *Business Corporations Act*.

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

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 Article 10.2, on or before the date by which the annual general meeting is required to be held under the *Business Corporations Act*; or
- (b) the shareholders fail, at the annual general meeting or in the unanimous resolution contemplated by Article 10.2, to elect or appoint any directors;

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

- (a) when his or her successor is elected or appointed; and
- (b) when he or she otherwise ceases to hold office under the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the Company has no directors or fewer directors in office than the number set pursuant to these Articles as the quorum of directors, then failing the filling of any vacancies as set forth in Article 14.6, the shareholders may elect or appoint directors to fill any vacancies on the board of directors.

#### **14.8** Additional Directors

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

- (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 Article 14.8.

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

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

A director ceases to be a director when:

- (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 solicitor for the Company; or
- (d) the director is removed from office pursuant to Articles 14.10 or 14.11.

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

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

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

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

#### **14.12 Nominations Of Directors**

- (a) This Article 14.12 only applies to the Company if and for so long as it is a public company.
- (b) 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 if one of the purposes for which the special meeting was called was the election of directors:
  - (1) by or at the direction of the board, including pursuant to a notice of meeting;
  - (2) by or at the direction or request of one or more shareholders pursuant to a proposal made in accordance with the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act*, or a requisition of the shareholders made in accordance with the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act*; or
  - (3) by any person who:
    - (i) at the close of business on the date of the giving of the notice provided for in this Article 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 one or more shares that are entitled to be voted at such meeting; and
    - (ii) complies with the notice procedures set forth below in this Article 14.12,
      - (a “Nominating Shareholder”).
- (c) In addition to any other applicable requirements, for a nomination to be made by a Nominating Shareholder, the Nominating Shareholder must have given timely notice thereof in proper written form to the secretary of the Company, if any, or such other officer of the Company acting in that capacity, at the principal executive offices of the Company.
- (d) To be timely, a Nominating Shareholder’s notice under Article 14.12(c) must be made:
  - (1) 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 that (i) if the Company chooses to use notice and access to deliver meeting materials, the time frame will be not less than 40 and no more than 65 days; and (ii) if the annual meeting of shareholders is to be held on a date that is less than 50 days after the date on which the first public

announcement of the date of the meeting was made (the “Notice Date”), notice by the Nominating Shareholder may be made not later than the close of business on the tenth (10th) day following the Notice Date; and

- (2) in the case of a special meeting of shareholders which is not also an annual meeting, and is called for the purpose of electing directors (whether or not called for other purposes), not later than the close of business on the fifteenth (15th) day following the Notice Date.

In no event shall any adjournment or postponement of a meeting of shareholders, or the announcement of an adjournment or postponement, commence a new time period for the giving of a Nominating Shareholder’s notice as described above.

- (e) To be in proper written form, a Nominating Shareholder’s notice under Article 14.12(c) must set forth:

- (1) for each person whom the Nominating Shareholder proposes to nominate for election as a director:

- (i) the name, age, business address and residential address of the person;
- (ii) the principal occupation or employment of the person;
- (iii) the class or series and number of shares in the capital of the Company which are controlled or which are owned beneficially or of record by the person as of the date of the notice and 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
- (iv) 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 *Business Corporations Act* and Applicable Securities Laws (as defined below); and

- (2) for the Nominating Shareholder giving the notice, any proxy, contract, arrangement, understanding or relationship pursuant to which such Nominating Shareholder has a right to vote any shares of the Company and any other 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 *Business Corporations Act* and Applicable Securities Laws (as defined below).

- (f) The Company may require any proposed nominee to furnish such other information as may reasonably be required by the Company to determine the eligibility of such proposed nominee to serve as an independent director of the Company or that could be material to a reasonable shareholder’s understanding of the independence, or lack thereof, of such proposed nominee.

- (g) No person shall be eligible for election as a director of the Company unless nominated in accordance with the provisions of this Article 14.12, provided, however, that nothing in this Article 14.12 shall be deemed to preclude discussion by a shareholder at a meeting of shareholders of any matter, other than the nomination of directors, in respect of which the shareholder would have been entitled to submit a proposal pursuant to the provisions of the *Business Corporations 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 this Article 14.12 and, if any proposed nomination is not in compliance with this Article 14.12, to declare that such defective nomination shall be disregarded.

- (h) For purposes of this Article 14.12:

- (1) “public announcement” shall mean disclosure in:

- (i) a press release reported by a national news service in Canada; or
- (ii) a document publicly filed by the Company under its profile on the System of Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR), or such other electronic disclosure service as the Company is required to

utilize for the filing of continuous disclosure documents pursuant to Applicable Securities Laws; and

- (2) “Applicable Securities Laws” means the applicable securities legislation of each relevant province and territory of Canada, as amended from time to time, the rules, regulations and forms made or promulgated under any such legislation, and the published national instruments, multilateral instruments, policies, bulletins and notices of the securities commission and similar regulatory authority of each province and territory of Canada.
- (i) Notice given under Article 14.12(c) may only be given by personal delivery, facsimile transmission or email, and shall be deemed to have been given and made at the time it is sent to the secretary of the Company, if any, or such other officer of the Company acting in that capacity, by:
- (1) personal delivery to the address of the principal executive offices of the Company;
  - (2) facsimile transmission, at such facsimile number as stipulated from time to time for the purposes of this notice by the secretary of the Company, if any, or such other officer of the Company acting in that capacity, and provided that receipt of confirmation of such transmission has been received; or
  - (3) email, at such email address as stipulated from time to time for the purposes of this notice by the secretary of the Company, if any, or such other officer of the Company acting in that capacity, and provided that receipt of confirmation of such transmission has been received.
- If such delivery or electronic communication is made on a day which is a not a business day in Vancouver, British Columbia, 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.
- (j) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article 14.12, the board may, in its sole discretion, waive any requirement of this Article 14.12.

## **15. ALTERNATE DIRECTORS**

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

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

### **15.2 Notice of Meetings**

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

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

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

- (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 director, once more in that capacity;
- (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.

#### **15.4 Consent Resolutions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

The appointment of an alternate director ceases when:

- (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 solicitor for the Company;
- (d) the alternate director ceases to be qualified to act as a director; or
- (e) his or her appointor revokes the appointment of the alternate director.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **16.3 Setting the Remuneration of Auditors**

The directors may from time to time set the remuneration of the auditors of the Company.

## **17. DISCLOSURE OF INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **17.6 No Disqualification**

No director or intended director is disqualified by his or her office from contracting with the Company either with regard to the holding of any office or place of profit the director holds with the Company or as vendor, purchaser or otherwise, and no

contract or transaction entered into by or on behalf of the Company in which a director is in any way interested is liable to be voided for that reason.

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

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

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

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

### **18. PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS**

#### **18.1 Meetings of Directors**

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

#### **18.2 Voting at Meetings**

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

#### **18.3 Chair of Meetings**

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

- (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:
  - (1) 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;
  - (2) neither the chair of the board nor the president, if a director, is willing to chair the meeting; or
  - (3) the chair of the board and the president, if a director, have advised the secretary, if any, or any other director, that they will not be present at the meeting.

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

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

- (a) in person;
- (b) by telephone; or
- (c) with the consent of all directors, 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 Article 18.4 is deemed for all purposes of the *Business Corporations Act* and these Articles to be present at the meeting and to have agreed to participate in that manner.

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

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

#### **18.6** Notice of Meetings

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

#### **18.7** When Notice Not Required

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

- (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 or alternate director, as the case may be, has waived notice of the meeting.

#### **18.8** Meeting Valid Despite Failure to Give Notice

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

#### **18.9** Waiver of Notice of Meetings

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

#### **18.10** Quorum

The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the directors may be set by the directors and, if not so set, is no less than half of the directors then in office or, if the number of directors is set at one, is deemed to be set at one director, and that director may constitute a meeting.

#### **18.11** Validity of Acts Where Appointment Defective

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

### **18.12 Consent Resolutions in Writing**

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

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

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

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

- (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.

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

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 paragraph (a) any of the directors' powers, except:
  - (1) the power to fill vacancies in the board of directors;
  - (2) the power to remove a director;
  - (3) the power to change the membership of, or fill vacancies in, any committee of the directors; and
  - (4) the power to appoint or remove officers appointed by the directors; and
- (c) make any delegation referred to in paragraph (b) subject to the conditions set out in the resolution or any subsequent directors' resolution.

### **19.3 Obligations of Committees**

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

- (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.

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

The directors may, at any time, with respect to a committee appointed under Articles 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.

#### **19.5 Committee Meetings**

Subject to Article 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 Articles 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.

### **20. OFFICERS**

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

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

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

The directors may, for each officer:

- (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.

#### **20.3 Qualifications**

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

## **20.4 Remuneration and Terms of Appointment**

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

## **21. INDEMNIFICATION**

### **21.1 Definitions**

In this Article 21:

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

### **21.2 Mandatory Indemnification of Eligible Parties**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) is or was a director, alternate director, officer, employee or agent of the Company;

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

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

## **22. DIVIDENDS**

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

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

### **22.2 Declaration of Dividends**

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

### **22.3 No Notice Required**

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

### **22.4 Record Date**

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

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

A resolution declaring a dividend may direct payment of the dividend wholly or partly 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.

### **22.6 Settlement of Difficulties**

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

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



### **22.7** When Dividend Payable

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

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

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

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

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

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

No dividend bears interest against the Company.

### **22.11** Fractional Dividends

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

### **22.12** Payment of Dividends

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

### **22.13** Capitalization of Retained Earnings or Surplus

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.

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

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

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

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

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

## 24. NOTICES

### 24.1 Method of Giving Notice

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

- (a) mail addressed to the person at the applicable address for that person as follows:
  - (1) for a record mailed to a shareholder, the shareholder's registered address;
  - (2) 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;
  - (3) 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:
  - (1) for a record delivered to a shareholder, the shareholder's registered address;
  - (2) 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;
  - (3) 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; and
- (f) delivery in such other manner as may be approved by the directors and reasonably evidenced.

### 24.2 Deemed Receipt of Mailing

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 Article 24.1 is deemed to be received by the person to whom it was mailed on the day, (Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted), following the date of mailing;
- (b) faxed to a person to the fax number provided by that person referred to in Article 24.1 is deemed to be received by the person to whom it was faxed on the day it was faxed; and
- (c) e-mailed to a person to the e-mail address provided by that person referred to in Article 24.1 is deemed to be received by the person to whom it was e-mailed on the day it was e-mailed.

### **24.3 Certificate of Sending**

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

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

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

### **24.5 Notice to Legal Personal Representatives and Trustees**

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

- (a) mailing the record, addressed to them:
  - (1) 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
  - (2) 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 paragraph (a)(2) has not been supplied to the Company, by giving the notice in a manner in which it might have been given if the death, bankruptcy or incapacity had not occurred.

### **24.6 Undelivered Notices**

If any record sent to a shareholder pursuant to Article 24.1 is returned on two consecutive occasions 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.

## **25. SEAL**

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

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

- (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.

### **25.2 Sealing Copies**

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

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

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

## **26. MECHANICAL REPRODUCTIONS OF SIGNATURES**

### **26.1 Instruments may be Mechanically Signed**

The signature of any officer, director, registrar, branch registrar, transfer agent or branch transfer agent of the Company, unless otherwise required by the *Business Corporations Act* or by these Articles, may, if authorized by the directors, be printed, lithographed, engraved or otherwise mechanically reproduced upon all instruments executed or issued by the Company or any officer thereof; and any instrument on which the signature of any such person is so reproduced shall be deemed to have been manually signed by such person whose signature is so reproduced and shall be as valid to all intents and purposes as if such instrument had been signed manually, and notwithstanding that the person whose signature is so reproduced may have ceased to hold the office that he is stated on such instrument to hold at the date or issue of such instrument.

### **26.2 Definitions of Instruments**

The term "instrument" as used in Article 26.1 shall include deeds, mortgages, hypothecs, charges, conveyances, transfers and assignments of property, real or personal, agreements, releases, receipts and discharges for the payment of money or other obligations, shares and share warrants of the Company, bonds, debentures and other debt obligations of the Company, and all paper writings.

## **27. PROHIBITIONS**

### **27.1 Definitions**

In this Article 27:

- (a) "designated security" means:
  - (1) a voting security of the Company;
  - (2) 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
  - (3) a security of the Company convertible, directly or indirectly, into a security described in paragraph (a) or (b);
- (b) "security" has the meaning assigned in the *Securities Act* (British Columbia);

- (c) “voting security” means a security of the Company that:
  - (1) is not a debt security, and
  - (2) carries a voting right either under all circumstances or under some circumstances that have occurred and are continuing.

**27.2 Application**

Article 27.3 does not apply to the Company if and for so long as it is a:

- (a) public company; or
- (b) 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.

**27.3 Consent Required for Transfer of Shares or Designated Securities**

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

## Schedule "D"

### DISSENT PROCEDURES

**Section 185 of the OBCA: Rights of dissenting shareholders is reproduced in its full form below:**

#### "Rights of dissenting shareholders"

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

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

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

(d.1) be continued under the *Co-operative Corporations Act* under section 181.1;

(d.2) be continued under the *Not-for-Profit Corporations Act, 2010* under section 181.2; or

- (e) sell, lease or exchange all or substantially all its property under subsection 184 (3),

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

#### Idem

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

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

#### One class of shares

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

#### Exception

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

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

### **Shareholder's right to be paid fair value**

(4) In addition to any other right the shareholder may have, but subject to subsection (30), a shareholder who complies with this section is entitled, when the action approved by the resolution from which the shareholder dissents becomes effective, to be paid by the corporation the fair value of the shares held by the shareholder in respect of which the shareholder dissents, determined as of the close of business on the day before the resolution was adopted. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (4).

### **No partial dissent**

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

### **Objection**

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

### **Idem**

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

### **Notice of adoption of resolution**

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

### **Idem**

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

### **Demand for payment of fair value**

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

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

### **Certificates to be sent in**

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

## **Idem**

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

## **Endorsement on certificate**

(13) A corporation or its transfer agent shall endorse on any share certificate received under subsection (11) a notice that the holder is a dissenting shareholder under this section and shall return forthwith the share certificates to the dissenting shareholder. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (13).

## **Rights of dissenting shareholder**

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

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

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

## **Same**

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

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

## **Same**

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

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



### **Offer to pay**

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

- (a) a written offer to pay for the dissenting shareholder's shares in an amount considered by the directors of the corporation to be the fair value thereof, accompanied by a statement showing how the fair value was determined; or
- (b) if subsection (30) applies, a notification that it is unable lawfully to pay dissenting shareholders for their shares. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (15).

### **Idem**

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

### **Idem**

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

### **Application to court to fix fair value**

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

### **Idem**

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

### **Idem**

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

### **Costs**

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

### **Notice to shareholders**

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

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

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

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

### **Parties joined**

(23) All dissenting shareholders who satisfy the conditions set out in clauses (22) (a) and (b) shall be deemed to be joined as parties to an application under subsection (18) or (19) on the later of the date upon which the application is brought and the date upon which they satisfy the conditions, and shall be bound by the decision rendered by the court in the proceedings commenced by the application. R.S.O. 1990, c. B.16, s. 185 (23).

### **Idem**

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

### **Appraisers**

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

### **Final order**

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

### **Interest**

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

### **Where corporation unable to pay**

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

### **Idem**

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

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

**Idem**

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

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

**Court order**

(31) Upon application by a corporation that proposes to take any of the actions referred to in subsection (1) or (2), the court may, if satisfied that the proposed action is not in all the circumstances one that should give rise to the rights arising under subsection (4), by order declare that those rights will not arise upon the taking of the proposed action, and the order may be subject to compliance upon such terms and conditions as the court thinks fit and, if the corporation is an offering corporation, notice of any such application and a copy of any order made by the court upon such application shall be served upon the Commission. 1994, c. 27, s. 71 (24).

**Commission may appear**

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