

PHILIPPINE METALS INC.

**Annual General and Special Meeting
to be held on December 30, 2016**

**Notice of Annual General and Special Meeting
and
Information Circular**

NOVEMBER 28, 2016

**PHILIPPINE METALS INC.
SUITE 580 - 625 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
V6C 2T6**

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an annual general and special meeting (the “**Meeting**”) of the shareholders of Philippine Metals Inc. (the “**Corporation**”) will be held at Suite 2600, Oceanic Plaza, 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia on Friday, December 30, 2016 at 10:00 a.m. (Vancouver time). At the Meeting, the shareholders will receive the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, together with the auditor’s report thereon, and consider resolutions to:

1. elect directors for the ensuing year;
2. appoint Davidson & Company LLP, Chartered Accountants, as auditor of the Corporation for the ensuing year;
3. authorize the directors to determine the remuneration to be paid to the auditor;
4. consider and, if thought fit, to pass with or without variation, a special resolution: (i) approving the continuance of the Corporation (the “**Continuance**”) from the Province of Alberta under the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta) (“**ABCA**”) and into the Province of British Columbia under the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (“**BCBCA**”); (ii) to adopt new constating documents of the Corporation upon the Continuance; and (iii) to repeal the existing by-laws of the Corporation upon completion of the Continuance; and
5. consider and, if deemed appropriate, approve by special resolution, the consolidation of the fully paid and issued common shares of the Corporation on, or up to, a ten (10) old for one new common share basis, as more particularly set out in the section of the information circular entitled “Particulars of Matters to be Acted Upon – Consolidation of Common Shares”; and
6. transact such other business as may properly be put before the Meeting.

All shareholders are entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting in person or by proxy. The Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) requests that all shareholders who will not be attending the Meeting in person read, date and sign the accompanying proxy and deliver it to Computershare Investor Services Inc. (“**Computershare**”). If a shareholder does not deliver a proxy to Computershare, Attention: Proxy Department, 100 University Avenue, 8th Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2Y1, by 10:00 a.m. (Vancouver, British Columbia time) on December 28, 2016 (or before 48 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays before any adjournment of the meeting at which the proxy is to be used) then the shareholder will not be entitled to vote at the Meeting by proxy. Only shareholders of record at the close of business on November 28, 2016 (the “**Record Date**”) will be entitled to vote at the Meeting.

An information circular and a form of proxy accompany this notice.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, the 28th day of November, 2016.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

“Craig Lindsay”

Craig Lindsay
Chief Executive Officer

**PHILIPPINE METALS INC.
SUITE 580 - 625 HOWE STREET
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
V6C 2T6**

INFORMATION CIRCULAR

(as at November 28, 2016 except as otherwise indicated)

SOLICITATION OF PROXIES

This information circular (the “**Circular**”) is provided in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the management of Philippine Metals Inc. (the “**Corporation**”). The form of proxy which accompanies this Circular (the “**Proxy**”) is for use at the annual general and special meeting of the shareholders of the Corporation to be held on Friday, December 30, 2016 (the “**Meeting**”), at the time and place set out in the accompanying notice of Meeting (the “**Notice of Meeting**”). The Corporation will bear the cost of this solicitation. The solicitation will be made by mail, but may also be made by telephone.

APPOINTMENT AND REVOCATION OF PROXY

The persons named in the Proxy are directors and/or officers of the Corporation. **A registered shareholder who wishes to appoint some other person to serve as their representative at the Meeting may do so by striking out the printed names and inserting the desired person’s name in the blank space provided.** The completed Proxy should be delivered to Computershare Investor Services Inc. (“**Computershare**”) by 10:00 a.m. (local time in Vancouver, British Columbia) on December 28, 2016 or before 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) before any adjournment of the Meeting at which the Proxy is to be used.

The Proxy may be revoked by:

- (a) signing a proxy with a later date and delivering it at the time and place noted above;
- (b) signing and dating a written notice of revocation and delivering it to Computershare, or by transmitting a revocation by telephonic or electronic means, to Computershare, at any time up to and including the last business day preceding the day of the Meeting, or any adjournment of it, at which the Proxy is to be used, or delivering a written notice of revocation and delivering it to the Chairman of the Meeting on the day of the Meeting or adjournment of it; or
- (c) attending the Meeting or any adjournment of the Meeting and registering with the scrutineer as a shareholder present in person.

Provisions Relating to Voting of Proxies

The shares represented by Proxy in the form provided to shareholders will be voted or withheld from voting by the designated holder in accordance with the direction of the registered shareholder appointing him. If there is no direction by the registered shareholder, those shares will be voted for all proposals set out in the Proxy and for the election of directors and the appointment of the

auditors as set out in this Circular. The Proxy gives the person named in it the discretion to vote as such person sees fit on any amendments or variations to matters identified in the Notice of Meeting, or any other matters which may properly come before the Meeting. At the time of printing of this Circular, the management of the Corporation (the “Management”) knows of no other matters which may come before the Meeting other than those referred to in the Notice of Meeting.

Advice to Beneficial Holders of Common Shares

The information set forth in this section is of significant importance to many shareholders, as a substantial number of shareholders do not hold common shares in their own name. Shareholders who hold their common shares through their brokers, intermediaries, trustees or other persons, or who otherwise do not hold their common shares in their own name (referred to herein as “**Beneficial Shareholders**”) should note that only proxies deposited by shareholders who appear on the records maintained by the Corporation’s registrar and transfer agent as registered holders of common shares will be recognized and acted upon at the Meeting. If common shares are listed in an account statement provided to a Beneficial Shareholder by a broker, then those common shares will, in all likelihood, not be registered in the shareholder’s name. Such common shares will more likely be registered under the name of the shareholder’s broker or an agent of that broker. In Canada, the vast majority of such shares are registered under the name of CDS & Co. (the registration name for CDS Clearing and Depository Services Inc., which acts as nominee for many Canadian brokerage firms). In the United States, the vast majority of such common shares are registered under the name of Cede & Co., the registration name for The Depository Trust Company, which acts as nominee for many United States brokerage firms. Common shares held by brokers (or their agents or nominees) on behalf of a broker’s client can only be voted or withheld at the direction of the Beneficial Shareholder. Without specific instructions, brokers and their agents and nominees are prohibited from voting shares for the broker’s clients. **Therefore, each Beneficial Shareholder should ensure that voting instructions are communicated to the appropriate person well in advance of the Meeting.**

Existing regulatory policy requires brokers and other intermediaries to seek voting instructions from Beneficial Shareholders in advance of shareholder meetings. The various brokers and other intermediaries have their own mailing procedures and provide their own return instructions to clients, which should be carefully followed by Beneficial Shareholders in order to ensure that their common shares are voted at the Meeting. The form of instrument of proxy supplied to a Beneficial Shareholder by its broker (or the agent of the broker) is substantially similar to the instrument of proxy provided directly to registered shareholders by the Corporation. However, its purpose is limited to instructing the registered shareholder (i.e., the broker or agent of the broker) how to vote on behalf of the Beneficial Shareholder. The vast majority of brokers now delegate responsibility for obtaining instructions from clients to Broadridge Financial Solutions Inc. (“**Broadridge**”) in Canada. Broadridge typically prepares a machine-readable voting instruction form (“**VIF**”), mails those forms to Beneficial Shareholders and asks Beneficial Shareholders to return the VIFs to Broadridge, or otherwise communicate voting instructions to Broadridge (by way of the internet or telephone, for example). Broadridge then tabulates the results of all instructions received and provides appropriate instructions respecting the voting of shares to be represented at the Meeting. **A Beneficial Shareholder who receives a Broadridge VIF cannot use that form to vote common shares directly at the Meeting. The VIFs must be returned to Broadridge (or instructions respecting the voting of common shares must otherwise be communicated to Broadridge) well in advance of the Meeting in order to have the common shares voted. If you have any questions respecting the voting of common shares held through a broker or other intermediary, please contact that broker or other intermediary for assistance.**

The Notice of Meeting, Circular, Proxy and VIF, as applicable, are being provided to both registered shareholders and Beneficial Shareholders. Beneficial Shareholders fall into two categories - those who

object to their identity being known to the issuers of securities which they own (“**OBOs**”) and those who do not object to their identity being made known to the issuers of the securities which they own (“**NOBOs**”). Subject to the provisions of National Instrument 54-101 - *Communication with Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer* (“**NI 54-101**”), issuers may request and obtain a list of their NOBOs from intermediaries directly or via their transfer agent and may obtain and use the NOBO list for the distribution of proxy-related materials directly (not via Broadridge) to such NOBOs. If you are a Beneficial Shareholder and the Corporation or its agent has sent these materials directly to you, your name, address and information about your holdings of common shares have been obtained in accordance with applicable securities regulatory requirements from the intermediary holding the common shares on your behalf.

The Corporation has distributed copies of the Notice of Meeting, Circular and VIF to intermediaries for distribution to NOBOs. Unless you have waived your right to receive the Notice of Meeting, Circular and VIF, intermediaries are required to deliver them to you as a NOBO of the Corporation and to seek your instructions on how to vote your common shares.

The Corporation’s OBOs can expect to be contacted by Broadridge or their brokers or their broker’s agents as set out above. The Corporation does not intend to pay for intermediaries to deliver the Notice of Meeting, Circular and VIF to OBOs and accordingly, if the OBO’s intermediary does not assume the costs of delivery of those documents in the event that the OBO wishes to receive them, the OBO may not receive the documentation.

Although a Beneficial Shareholder may not be recognized directly at the Meeting for the purposes of voting common shares registered in the name of his broker, a Beneficial Shareholder may attend the Meeting as proxyholder for the registered shareholder and vote the common shares in that capacity. NI 54-101 allows a Beneficial Shareholder who is a NOBO to submit to the Corporation or an applicable intermediary any document in writing that requests that the NOBO or a nominee of the NOBO be appointed as proxyholder. If such a request is received, the Corporation or an intermediary, as applicable, must arrange, without expenses to the NOBO, to appoint such NOBO or its nominee as a proxyholder and to deposit that proxy within the time specified in this Circular, provided that the Corporation or the intermediary receives such written instructions from the NOBO at least one business day prior to the time by which proxies are to be submitted at the Meeting, with the result that such a written request must be received by 10:00 a.m. (Vancouver time) on the day which is at least three business days prior to the Meeting. **A Beneficial Shareholder who wishes to attend the Meeting and to vote their common shares as proxyholder for the registered shareholder, should enter their own name in the blank space on the VIF or such other document in writing that requests that the NOBO or a nominee of the NOBO be appointed as proxyholder and return the same to their broker (or the broker’s agent) in accordance with the instructions provided by such broker.**

All references to shareholders in the Notice of Meeting, Circular and the accompanying Proxy are to registered shareholders of the Corporation as set forth on the list of registered shareholders of the Corporation as maintained by the registrar and transfer agent of the Corporation, Computershare, unless specifically stated otherwise.

Financial Statements

The audited financial statements of the Corporation for the years ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, together with the auditor’s report on those statements and Management Discussion and Analysis, will be presented to the shareholders at the Meeting.

VOTING SECURITIES AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS OF VOTING SECURITIES

As at November 28, 2016 (the “**Record Date**”), the Corporation’s authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares of which 5,539,535 common shares are issued and outstanding and an unlimited number of preference shares of which none are issued and outstanding. All common shares in the capital of the Corporation carry the right to one vote.

Holders of common shares (the “**Shareholders**”) registered as at the Record Date are entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting. Shareholders who wish to be represented by proxy at the Meeting must, to entitle the person appointed by the Proxy to attend and vote, deliver their Proxies at the place and within the time set forth in the notes to the Proxy.

To the knowledge of the directors and executive officers of the Corporation, as of the date of this Circular, the following persons beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over, 10% or more of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation:

Shareholder	Number of Shares⁽²⁾	Percentage of Issued Capital⁽³⁾
Metex Mineral Resource Corporation ⁽¹⁾	750,000	13.54%
Marshall Farris	607,595	10.97%

Notes:

- (1) A company beneficially owned and controlled by Mr. Peter Draper.
- (2) Based on information disclosed in the public filings of the applicable parties.
- (3) Based on a total of 5,539,535 Common Shares issued and outstanding as at November 28, 2016.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The directors of the Corporation are elected annually and hold office until the next annual general meeting of the shareholders or until their successors are elected or appointed. The Management of the Corporation proposes to nominate the persons listed below for election as directors of the Corporation to serve until their successors are elected or appointed. In the absence of instructions to the contrary, Proxies given pursuant to the solicitation by the Management will be voted for the nominees listed in this Circular. Management does not contemplate that any of the nominees will be unable to serve as a director.

The following table sets out the names of the nominees for election as directors, the offices they hold within the Corporation, their occupations, the length of time they have served as directors of the Corporation, and the number of shares of the Corporation which each beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or over which control or direction is exercised, as of the date of this Circular.

Name, province or state and country of residence and position, if any, held in the Corporation	Principal occupation during the past five years	Served as director of the Corporation since	Number of common shares of the Corporation beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or controlled or directed at present ⁽¹⁾
Craig Lindsay ⁽²⁾ British Columbia, Canada <i>CEO and Director</i>	Mr. Lindsay has been the President and CEO of Otis Gold Corp. since April 2007. Additionally, he has been the Managing Director of Arbutus Grove Capital Corp., a private company offering corporate finance and merchant banking services, since 2003. From 2005 to 2009, he was President and CEO of Magnum Uranium Corp. Mr. Lindsay currently sits on the boards of Alianza Minerals Ltd.	June 6, 2011	200,000
Marshall Farris British Columbia, Canada <i>President and Director</i>	Mr. Farris is the Founder and President of Ascenta Finance Corp since 2005. Mr. Farris is currently a director of Zonte Metals Inc. a junior mining issuers. Mr. Farris is a former director of Mindoro Resources Ltd., Prize Mining Corporation, Blackheath Resources Inc., Mammoth Resources Ltd., and Panoro Minerals Ltd.	March 25, 2010	607,598
Blair McIntyre British Columbia, Canada <i>Director</i>	Mr. McIntyre is the Managing Director of Oak Street Communications, a private company offering corporate finance and merchant banking services since 2014. From 2008 to 2014, he was a partner in a Vancouver based private equity firm focused on raising capital and providing management services for a number of mineral resource and technology companies. Previous experience includes business development and sales roles for Crystal Decisions/ Business Objects and Centric Software. Mr. McIntyre currently sits on the boards of Strategic Resources Inc.	April 22, 2015	Nil
Shane O'Farrell ⁽²⁾ Dublin, Ireland <i>Director</i>	Mr. O'Farrell is currently responsible for property expansion and development within Lidl UK GmbH, a privately held retail chain with over 10,000 stores across Europe. From 2013 to 2015, he was Chief Executive Officer of Lumichip Ltd., a leading provider of customized LED lighting components with operations in Asia and Europe. Prior to joining Lumichip he held a number of executive management positions within Lidl GmbH (2007 – 2012).	June 22, 2015	Nil

Name, province or state and country of residence and position, if any, held in the Corporation	Principal occupation during the past five years	Served as director of the Corporation since	Number of common shares of the Corporation beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or controlled or directed at present ⁽¹⁾
Raul Ramirez Morton ⁽²⁾ Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico <i>Director</i>	President, Molycomex S.A. de C.V.; CEO, Mexican Moly Mines	April 22, 2015	Nil

Notes:

(1) The information as to common shares beneficially owned or controlled has been provided by the nominees themselves.

(2) A member of the audit committee.

No proposed director is being elected under any arrangement or understanding between the proposed director and any other person or company.

Corporate Cease Trade Orders or Bankruptcies

Except as set out below, no director or proposed director of the Corporation is, or within the ten years prior to the date of this Circular has been, a director or executive officer of any company, including the Corporation, that while that person was acting in that capacity:

- (a) was the subject of a cease trade order or similar order or an order that denied the company access to any exemption under securities legislation for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; or
- (b) was subject to an event that resulted, after the director ceased to be a director or executive officer of the company being the subject of a cease trade order or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; or
- (c) 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.

Mr. Blair McIntyre was a director of Pacific Standard Properties Inc. from June 22, 2012 until May 17, 2016. The British Columbia Securities Commission issued a cease trade order against Pacific Standard Properties Inc. effective May 8, 2014 for failure to file its annual financial statements and related management discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2013. Pacific Standard Properties Inc. was not a listed entity on a designated stock exchange, however, it was considered a reporting issuer by the British Columbia Securities Commission. The Company has since been dissolved.

Individual Bankruptcies

No director or proposed director of the Corporation has, within the ten years prior to the date of this Circular, become bankrupt or made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or been 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 that individual.

Penalties or Sanctions

None of the proposed directors have been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority, has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority or has been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would be likely to be considered important to a reasonable security holder making a decision about whether to vote for the proposed director.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Named Executive Officers

During the financial years ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, the Corporation had two Named Executive Officers (“NEOs”) being, Craig Lindsay, the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Nigel Kirkwood, the Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) of the Corporation.

“Named Executive Officer” means: (a) each CEO, (b) each CFO, (c) each of the three most highly compensated executive officers of the company, including any of its subsidiaries, or the three most highly compensated individuals acting in a similar capacity, other than the CEO and CFO, at the end of the most recently completed financial year whose total compensation was, individually, more than \$150,000; and (d) each individual who would be a NEO under (c) above but for the fact that the individual was neither an executive officer of the Corporation, nor acting in a similar capacity, at the end of that financial year.

COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

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

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

The Corporation’s compensation program is comprised of: (i) a base salary or management fee arrangement and benefits; and (ii) long-term incentives in the form of incentive stock options. The Board determines the allocation and terms of any stock option grants. When granting stock options, the Board considers the amount of past options which have been granted.

Option-based Awards

The Corporation currently has in place a stock option plan (the “Plan”) under which awards have been made to executive officers. The grant of stock options to purchase our common shares is a method of

compensation which is used to attract and retain personnel and to provide an incentive to participate in the long-term focus and development of the Corporation, with specific emphasis on increasing shareholder value. The CEO typically puts forth a proposal for stock option grants for directors, officers and employees, which is reviewed and discussed by the Board and ultimately approved by the Board. The following factors are taken into consideration when new stock option grants are proposed:

- the optionee's length of service and responsibility level;
- past performance and expected future performance;
- previous option grants; and
- the number of our issued and outstanding shares.

The Board has not established specific target levels for stock option grants as of the date of this Information Circular.

For the Corporation's financial years ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, no options to purchase Common Shares were granted to directors, officers or consultants of the Corporation.

As at the Record Date, there are 45,625 options outstanding.

Compensation Governance

The Corporation's Board 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 Corporation. The Corporation does not have a Compensation Committee.

Pension Plan Benefits

The Corporation does not have any pension plan or deferred compensation plan that provides for payments or benefits at, following or in connection with the retirement of NEOs.

Risk Implications Associated with Compensation Policies and Practices

The Board is satisfied that there were not any identified risks arising from the Corporation's compensation plans or policies that would have had any negative or material impact on the Corporation.

Restrictions on Purchase of Financial Instruments

The Corporation's Insider Trading Policy provides that the practice of selling "short" securities of the Corporation and the practice of buying or selling a "call" or "put" or any other derivative security in respect of any securities of the Corporation is not permitted at any time by the directors, officers and employees of the Corporation.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Set out below is a summary of compensation paid or accrued during the Corporation's three most recently completed financial years to the Corporation's NEOs.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and principal position	Year	Salary (\$)	Share-based awards ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	Option-based awards ⁽²⁾ (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation (\$)		Pension value (\$)	All other compensation (\$)	Total compensation (\$)
					Annual Incentive plans	Long-term incentive plans			
Craig Lindsay <i>CEO</i>	2016	10,000 ⁽³⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10,000
	2015	60,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	60,000
	2014	58,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	58,000
Nigel Kirkwood <i>CFO</i>	2016	10,000 ⁽³⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10,000
	2015	60,000 ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	60,000
	2014	58,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	58,000

Notes:

- (1) “**Share-Based Award**” means an award under an equity incentive plan of equity-based instruments that do not have option-like features, including, for greater certainty, common shares, restricted shares, restricted share units, deferred share units, phantom shares, phantom share units, common share equivalent units and stock.
- (2) “**Option-Based Award**” means an award under an equity incentive plan of options, including, for greater certainty, share options, share appreciation rights and similar instruments that have option-like features.
- (3) Amounts have been accrued, but not paid.
- (4) \$5,000 remains owing to Mr. Kirkwood.

Narrative Discussion

Effective December 6, 2012, pursuant to a verbal agreement, Arbutus Grove Capital Corp. (“**Arbutus Grove**”), a company controlled by Craig Lindsay, the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, received a monthly consulting fee of \$5,000 for providing management services to the Corporation. Effective April 1, 2015, in an effort to conserve the Corporation’s cash resources, Arbutus Grove agreed to suspend the payment of its management fee. An accrual of \$10,000 in respect of management fees for the year was recorded at March 31, 2016. No stock options were granted to Mr. Lindsay during the 2014, 2015, and 2016 financial years.

Pursuant to a verbal agreement, NK Financial Services Ltd. (“**NK Financial**”), a company controlled by Nigel Kirkwood, the Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation, received a monthly consulting fee of \$5,000 for providing management services to the Corporation. Effective April 1, 2015, in an effort to conserve cash, NK Financial agreed to suspend the payment of its management fee. An accrual of \$10,000 in respect of management fees for the year was recorded at March 31, 2016. No stock options were granted to Mr. Kirkwood during the 2014, 2015 and 2016 financial years.

INCENTIVE PLAN AWARDS

Outstanding Share-Based Awards and Option-Based Awards

The Corporation does not have any share-based awards held by a NEO. The following table sets forth the outstanding option-based awards held by the NEOs of the Corporation at the years ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015:

Outstanding Share -Based Awards and Option-Based Awards

Name	Year Ended	Option-based Awards				Share-based Awards	
		Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#)	Option exercise price (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Option expiration date	Value of unexercised in-the-money options (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Number of shares or units of shares that have not vested (#)	Market or payout value of share-based awards that have not vested (\$)
Craig Lindsay <i>CEO</i>	2016	45,625	1.20	01/06/2017	Nil	N/A	N/A
	2015	45,625	1.20	01/06/2017	Nil	N/A	N/A
Nigel Kirkwood <i>CFO</i>	2016	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2015	25,000	3.60	03/25/2016	Nil	N/A	N/A

Note:

- (1) “In-the-Money Options” means the excess of the market value of the Corporation’s shares on March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, respectively, over the exercise price of the options. The market price for the Corporation’s common shares on March 31, 2016 was \$0.03 and the market price for the Corporation’s common shares on March 31, 2015 was \$0.06.

Incentive Plan Awards – Value Vested or Earned During the Year

The following table sets forth details of the value vested or earned for all incentive plan awards during the years ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 by each NEO:

Value Vested or Earned for Incentive Plan Awards During the Year Ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015

Name	Year Ended	Option-based awards - Value vested during the year (\$)	Share-based awards - Value vested during the year (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation - Value earned during the year (\$)
Craig Lindsay <i>CEO</i>	2016	Nil	N/A	N/A
	2015	Nil	N/A	N/A
Nigel Kirkwood <i>CFO</i>	2016	Nil	N/A	N/A
	2015	Nil	N/A	N/A

Narrative Discussion

The following information is intended as a brief description of the Plan and is qualified in its entirety by the full text of the Plan, which is attached as Schedule “A” to the management information circular of the Corporation dated December 7, 2011 and filed on SEDAR on December 19, 2011. The Plan was previously approved by the shareholders of the Corporation at a shareholders’ meeting on January 6, 2012.

The Plan is a 20% fixed stock option plan. The maximum aggregate number of common shares of the Corporation (the “**Common Shares**”) that may be issued upon the exercise of options granted under the Plan is 1,107,906 Common Shares.

On December 15, 2008, the TSX Venture Exchange (“**TSXV**”) implemented changes to streamline its Policies, including Policy 4.4 relating to incentive stock options. The amended Policy 4.4 of the TSXV is less restrictive and now allows for option termination dates on ceasing to act for an issuer to be determined at the discretion of the board and for options to be granted for up to 10 years. Pursuant to the Plan, the maximum length of any option shall be 10 years from the date the option is granted. Notwithstanding the above, a participant’s options will expire 90 days after a participant ceases to act for the Corporation, other than by reason of death, subject to extension at the discretion of the Board. Options of a participant that provides investor relations activities will expire 30 days after the cessation of the participant’s services to the Corporation, subject to extension at the discretion of the Board. Under the Plan, in the event of the death of a participant, the participant’s estate shall have 12 months in which to exercise the outstanding options.

The Plan complies with the policies of the TSXV and the Toronto Stock Exchange (“**TSX**”). The Plan includes limitations on the maximum number of Common Shares issuable under the Plan, a “black out” provision and an amendment provision in accordance with the policies of the TSX.

Under the Plan, the Board may, from time to time, grant options to purchase Common Shares to certain directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Corporation and of its subsidiaries and affiliates. The maximum number of Common Shares issuable under the Plan and all other security based compensation arrangements of the Corporation is 20% of the issued and outstanding number of Common Shares of the Corporation, subject to the following additional limitations:

- (a) the aggregate number of Common Shares reserved for issuance to any one person under the Plan, together with all other security based compensation arrangements of the Corporation, must not exceed 5% percent of the then outstanding Common Shares (on a non-diluted basis);
- (b) in the aggregate, no more than 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares (on a non-diluted basis) may be reserved at any time for insiders under the Plan, together with all other security based compensation arrangements of the Corporation;
- (c) the number of securities of the Corporation issued to insiders, within any one year period, under all security based compensation arrangements, cannot exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares;
- (d) options shall not be granted if the exercise thereof would result in the issuance of more than 2% percent of the issued Common Shares of the Corporation in any 12 month period to any one (1) consultant of the Corporation (or any of its subsidiaries); and
- (e) options shall not be granted if the exercise thereof would result in the issuance of more than 2% percent of the issued Common Shares of the Corporation in any 12 month period to persons employed to provide investor relations activities. Options granted to consultants performing investor relations activities will contain vesting provisions such that vesting occurs over at least 12 months with no more than one-quarter (¼) of the options vesting in any three (3) month period.

The Plan includes a black out provision. Pursuant to the policies of the Corporation respecting restrictions on trading, there are a number of periods each year during which directors, officers and certain employees are precluded from trading in the Corporation's securities. These periods are referred to as "black out periods". A black out period is designed to prevent a person from trading while in possession of material information that is not yet available to other shareholders. The TSX recognizes these black out periods might result in an unintended penalty to employees who are prohibited from exercising their options during that period because of their company's internal trading policies. As a result, the TSX provides a framework for extending options that would otherwise expire during a black out period. The Plan includes a provision that should an option expiration date fall within a black out period or immediately following a black out period, the expiration date will automatically be extended for 10 business days following the end of the black out period.

Based on the policies of the TSX, the Plan specifies the types of amendments to the Plan and the options granted thereunder that can be made by the Board without the approval of the shareholders. The Plan allows the Board to terminate or discontinue the Plan at any time without the consent of the option holders provided that such termination or discontinuance shall not alter or impair any option previously granted under the Plan. The only amendments to the Plan that would be subject to shareholder approval are amendments that would:

- (a) reduce the exercise price of an option held by an insider of the Corporation;
- (b) extend the expiry date of an option held by an insider of the Corporation (subject to such date being extended by virtue of the black out provision noted above);
- (c) amend the limitations on the maximum number of Common Shares reserved or issued to insiders;
- (d) increase the maximum number of Common Shares issuable pursuant to the Plan; or
- (e) amend the amendment provisions of the Plan.

Effective January 1, 2011, public companies such as the Corporation must withhold and remit to Canada Revenue Agency amounts from the employment benefit realized on the exercise of employee stock options. As such, the Plan also includes provisions that provide mechanisms to facilitate this withholding.

PENSION BENEFITS

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

TERMINATION AND CHANGE OF CONTROL BENEFITS

The Corporation has not entered into any other contract, agreement, plan or arrangement that provides for payments to a NEO at, following or in connection with any termination (whether voluntary, involuntary or constructive), resignation, retirement a change in control of the Corporation or a change in an NEOs responsibilities.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Other than compensation paid to the NEOs, and except as noted below, no compensation was paid to directors in their capacity as directors of the Corporation or its subsidiaries, in their capacity as members

of a committee of the Board or of a committee of the board of directors of its subsidiaries, or as consultants or experts, during the Corporation's most recently completed financial year.

Set out below is a summary of compensation paid or accrued during the Corporation's most recently completed financial year to the Corporation's directors, other than the NEOs previously disclosed:

Director Compensation Table

Name	Year Ended	Fees earned (\$)	Share-based awards (\$)	Option-based awards ⁽¹⁾ (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation (\$)	Pension value (\$)	All other compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Roberto Delgado ⁽¹⁾	2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Michael Bird ⁽²⁾	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2015	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Marshall Farris	2016	10,000 ⁽³⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	10,000
	2015	60,000 ⁽³⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	60,000
Blair McIntyre ⁽⁴⁾	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shane O'Farrell ⁽⁵⁾	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Raul Ramirez Morton ⁽⁶⁾	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes:

- (1) Mr. Delgado retired as a director of the Corporation effective March 31, 2015.
- (2) Mr. Bird retired as a director of the Corporation effective April 21, 2015.
- (3) Fees paid to (2015) or accrued for (2016) Mr. Farris in respect of his role as President.
- (4) Mr. McIntyre was appointed a director of the Corporation effective April 22, 2015.
- (5) Mr. O'Farrell was appointed a director of the Corporation effective June 22, 2015.
- (6) Mr. Ramirez Morton was appointed a director of the Corporation effective April 22, 2015.

Narrative Discussion

Pursuant to an agreement with MLF Holdings Ltd. ("MLF Holdings"), a company controlled by Marshall Farris, the President and a director of the Corporation, in consideration of being the President of the Corporation, MLF Holdings was paid a monthly management fee in the year ended March 31, 2012 of \$5,000 per month effective from April 1, 2010 which was increased to \$10,000 per month effective January 1, 2011. Effective July 1, 2011 the monthly management fee paid to MLF Holdings was reduced to \$5,000 per month and effective April 1, 2015, in an effort to conserve cash, MLF Holdings agreed to suspend the payment of its management fee. An accrual of \$10,000 in respect of management fees for the

year was recorded at March 31, 2016. No stock options were granted to Mr. Farris during the 2015 or 2016 fiscal years.

Directors are compensated through the grant of stock options, however, no stock options were granted to directors in the 2015 or 2016 fiscal years. No directors' fees are paid.

INCENTIVE PLAN AWARDS

Outstanding Share-Based Awards and Option-Based Awards

The Corporation does not have any share-based awards held by a director. The following table sets forth details of all awards granted to directors of the Corporation which are outstanding at the year ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015.

Outstanding Option-Based Awards and Option-Based Awards

Name	Year Ended	Option-based Awards				Share-based Awards	
		Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#)	Option exercise price (\$) ⁽¹⁾	Option expiration date	Value of unexercised in-the-money options (\$) ⁽⁶⁾	Number of shares or units of shares that have not vested (#)	Market or payout value of share-based awards that have not vested (\$)
Roberto Delgado ⁽¹⁾	2016	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2015	42,500	3.60	03/25/2016	Nil	N/A	N/A
Michael Bird ⁽²⁾	2016	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2015	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Marshall Farris	2016	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2015	48,750	3.60	03/25/2016	Nil	N/A	N/A
Blair McIntyre ⁽³⁾	2016	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shane O'Farrell ⁽⁴⁾	2016	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Raul Ramirez Morton ⁽⁵⁾	2016	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	2015	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Notes:

- (1) Mr. Delgado retired as a director of the Corporation effective March 31, 2015.
- (2) Mr. Bird retired as a director of the Corporation effective April 21, 2015.
- (3) Mr. McIntyre was appointed a director of the Corporation effective April 22, 2015.
- (4) Mr. O'Farrell was appointed a director of the Corporation effective June 22, 2015.
- (5) Mr. Ramirez Morton was appointed a director of the Corporation effective April 22, 2015.
- (6) "In-the-Money Options" means the excess of the market value of the Corporation's shares on March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, respectively, over the exercise price of the options. The market price for the Corporation's common shares on March 31, 2016 was \$0.03 and the market price for the Corporation's common shares on March 31, 2015 was \$0.06.

Incentive Plan Awards – Value Vested or Earned During the Year

The following table sets forth details of the value vested or earned for all incentive plan awards during the years ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 each director:

Value Vested or Earned for Incentive Plan Awards During the Most Recently Completed Financial Year

Name		Option-based awards - Value vested during the year (\$)	Share-based awards - Value vested during the year (\$)	Non-equity incentive plan compensation - Value earned during the year (\$)
Roberto Delgado ⁽¹⁾	2016	Nil	N/A	N/A
	2015	Nil	N/A	N/A
Michael Bird ⁽²⁾	2016	Nil	N/A	N/A
	2015	Nil	N/A	N/A
Marshall Farris	2016	Nil	N/A	N/A
	2015	Nil	N/A	N/A
Blair McIntyre ⁽³⁾	2016	Nil	N/A	N/A
	2015	Nil	N/A	N/A
Shane O'Farrell ⁽⁴⁾	2016	Nil	N/A	N/A
	2015	Nil	N/A	N/A
Raul Ramirez Morton ⁽⁵⁾	2016	Nil	N/A	N/A
	2015	Nil	N/A	N/A

Notes:

- (1) Mr. Delgado retired as a director of the Corporation effective March 31, 2015.
- (2) Mr. Bird retired as a director of the Corporation effective April 21, 2015.
- (3) Mr. McIntyre was appointed a director of the Corporation effective April 22, 2015.
- (4) Mr. O'Farrell was appointed a director of the Corporation effective June 22, 2015.
- (5) Mr. Ramirez Morton was appointed a director of the Corporation effective April 22, 2015.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

The following table sets out those securities of the Corporation which have been authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, as at March 31, 2016:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by the securityholders	45,625	1.20	1,062,281
Equity compensation plans not approved by the securityholders	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	45,625		1,062,281

The following table sets out those securities of the Corporation which have been authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, as at March 31, 2015:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by the securityholders	66,875	1.96	1,041,031
Equity compensation plans not approved by the securityholders	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	66,875		1,041,031

INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

None of the current or former directors, executive officers, employees of the Corporation, the proposed nominees for election to the Board, or their respective associates or affiliates, are or have been indebted to the Corporation since the beginning of the most recently completed financial year of the Corporation.

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

No director or executive officer of the Corporation or any proposed nominee of Management of the Corporation for election as a director of the Corporation, nor any associate or affiliate of the foregoing persons, has any material interest, direct or indirect, by way of beneficial ownership of securities or otherwise, since the beginning of the Corporation's last financial year in matters to be acted upon at the Meeting, other than the election of directors and the appointment of auditors.

INTEREST OF INFORMED PERSONS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Other than as set out in table in "Voting Securities and Principal Holders of Voting Securities", none of the persons who were directors or executive officers of the Corporation or a subsidiary at any time during the Corporation's last completed financial year, the proposed nominees for election to the Board, any person or company who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or who exercises control or direction over (or a combination of both) more than 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Corporation, nor the associates or affiliates of those persons, has any material interest, direct or indirect, by way of beneficial ownership of securities or otherwise, in any transaction or proposed transaction which has materially affected or would materially affect the Corporation.

APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR

Auditor

Management intends to nominate Davidson & Company LLP, Chartered Accountants, for re-appointment as auditor of the Corporation. Forms of proxies given pursuant to this solicitation will, on any poll, be voted as directed and, if there is no direction, for the re-appointment of Davidson & Company LLP,

Chartered Accountants, as the auditor of the Corporation to hold office for the ensuing year with remuneration to be fixed by the directors.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this Circular, no Management functions of the Corporation are to any substantial degree performed by a person or company other than the directors or NEOs of the Corporation.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Corporation is required to have an audit committee (the “**Audit Committee**”) comprised of not less than three directors, a majority of whom are not officers, control persons or employees of the Corporation or an affiliate of the Corporation.

Audit Committee Charter

The text of the Audit Committee’s charter is attached as Schedule “A” to this Circular.

Composition of Audit Committee and Independence

The Corporation’s current Audit Committee consists of Craig Lindsay, Blair McIntyre and Shane O’Farrell.

National Instrument 52-110 - *Audit Committees* (“**NI 52-110**”) provides that a member of an audit committee is “independent” if the member has no direct or indirect material relationship with the Corporation, which could, in the view of the Corporation’s Board, reasonably interfere with the exercise of the member’s independent judgment. Of the Corporation’s current Audit Committee members, Blair McIntyre and Shane O’Farrell are “independent” within the meaning of NI 52-110. Craig Lindsay is not “independent” as he is also the CEO of the Corporation.

NI 52-110 provides that an individual is “financially literate” if he or she has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Corporation’s financial statements. All of the members of the Audit Committee are “financially literate” as that term is defined. The following sets out the Audit Committee members’ education and experience that is relevant to the performance of his responsibilities as an audit committee member.

Relevant Education and Experience

Craig Lindsay

Mr. Lindsay has in excess of 20 years’ experience in corporate finance, investment banking and business development in both North America and Asia. He has been the President, CEO and Director of Otis Gold Corp. since April 2007. Additionally, he is a current director and member of the audit committee of Alianza Minerals Ltd. (TSX-V: ANZ) and was formerly the President, CEO, director and member of the audit committee of Magnum Uranium Corp. prior to its merger with Energy Fuels Inc. (EFR: TSX). Prior thereto, he was a Vice President in the Corporate Finance and Investment Banking department at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLC. He has a Bachelor of Commerce degree from the University of British

Columbia (1988), a Masters of Business Administration degree from Dalhousie University (1993) and is a Chartered Financial Analyst.

Blair McIntyre

Mr. McIntyre has more than 17 years of experience in business development and strategic alliances, and is a partner in a private investment firm based in Vancouver. Mr. McIntyre has facilitated and financed multiple international resource and technology transactions in both the private and public sector. Most recently, Blair served as President at Lions Gate Metals, a B.C. based mineral exploration company where his responsibilities included management, exploration activities, corporate social responsibility, marketing and financing. With his years of sales and business development experience, Blair brings a unique analytical skill set to the team. Blair has a Bachelor of Science from UBC and a Business Administration Diploma from BCIT.

Raul Ramirez Morton

Mr. Ramirez Morton was a founding shareholder of Mexican Silver Mines (TSXV: MSM) in 2006 and served as a board member and VP Operations until 2010 when it was merged with Rio Alto Mining Ltd. (TSXV: RIO). Mr. Ramirez Morton is the Chairman and CEO of Mexican Moly Mines S.A. de C.V., a privately held copper-moly-gold mine and the President of Molycomex S.A. de C.V., a privately held mining exploration company in Mexico. Mr. Ramirez Morton has vast experience in managing mines as well as experience in dealing with Ministries Licensing and regulations and is very well connected in the Mexican Mining Industry. Mr. Ramirez Morton has a degree in Business Administration with a Major in Finance from the Monterrey Institute of Technology.

Audit Committee Oversight

Since the commencement of the Corporation's most recently completed financial year, the Audit Committee of the Corporation has not made any recommendations to nominate or compensate an external auditor which were not adopted by the Board.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

Since the commencement of the Corporation's most recently completed financial year, the Corporation has not relied on:

- (a) the exemption in section 2.4 (De Minimis Non-audit Services) of NI 52-110;
- (b) the exemption in subsection 6.1.1(4) (*Circumstance Affecting the Business or Operations of the Venture Issuer*);
- (c) the exemption in subsection 6.1.1(5) (*Events Outside Control of Member*);
- (d) the exemption in subsection 6.1.1(6) (*Death, Incapacity or Resignation*); or
- (e) an exemption from NI 52-110, in whole or in part, granted under Part 8 (Exemptions).

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

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

Audit Fees

The following table sets forth the fees paid by the Corporation and its subsidiaries to Davidson & Company LLP, Chartered Accountants, for services rendered in the last two fiscal years:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
	(\$)	(\$)
Audit fees ⁽¹⁾	18,000	17,720
Audit related fees ⁽²⁾	Nil	Nil
Tax fees ⁽³⁾	3,000	5,250
All other fees ⁽⁴⁾	Nil	6,500
Total	<u>\$21,000</u>	<u>\$29,470</u>

Notes:

- (1) “Audit fees” include aggregate fees billed by the Corporation’s external auditor in each of the last two fiscal years for audit fees.
- (2) “Audited related fees” include the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for assurance and related services by the Corporation’s external auditor that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Corporation’s financial statements and are not reported under “Audit fees” above. The services provided include employee benefit audits, due diligence assistance, accounting consultations on proposed transactions, internal control reviews and audit or attest services not required by legislation or regulation.
- (3) “Tax fees” include the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered by the Corporation’s external auditor for tax compliance, tax advice and tax planning. The services provided include tax planning and tax advice includes assistance with tax audits and appeals, tax advice related to mergers and acquisitions, and requests for rulings or technical advice from tax authorities.
- (4) “All other fees” include the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for products and services provided by the Corporation’s external auditor, other than “Audit fees”, “Audit related fees” and “Tax fees” above.

Exemption in Section 6.1

The Corporation is a “venture issuer” as defined in NI 52-110 and is relying on the exemption in section 6.1 of NI 52-110 relating to Parts 3 (*Composition of Audit Committee*) and 5 (*Reporting Obligations*).

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURE

National Instrument 58-101 - *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices*, requires all reporting issuers to provide certain annual disclosure of their corporate governance practices with respect to the corporate governance guidelines (the “**Guidelines**”) adopted in National Policy 58-201. These Guidelines are not prescriptive, but have been used by the Corporation in adopting its corporate governance practices. The Board and Management consider good corporate governance to be an integral part of the effective and efficient operation of Canadian corporations. The Corporation’s approach to corporate governance is set out below.

Board of Directors

Management is nominating five individuals to the Board, all of whom are current directors of the Corporation.

The Guidelines suggest that the board of directors of every reporting issuer should be constituted with a majority of individuals who qualify as “independent” directors under NI 52-110, which provides that a

director is independent if he or she has no direct or indirect “material relationship” with the Corporation. The “material relationship” is defined as a relationship which could, in the view of the Corporation’s Board, reasonably interfere with the exercise of a director’s independent judgement. All of the current members of the Board are considered “independent” within the meaning of NI 52-110, except for Craig Lindsay, who is the CEO of the Corporation and Marshall Farris, who is the President of the Corporation.

The Board has a stewardship responsibility to supervise the management of and oversee the conduct of the business of the Corporation, provide leadership and direction to Management, evaluate Management, set policies appropriate for the business of the Corporation and approve corporate strategies and goals. The day-to-day management of the business and affairs of the Corporation is delegated by the Board to the CEO and the President. The Board will give direction and guidance through the President to Management and will keep Management informed of its evaluation of the senior officers in achieving and complying with goals and policies established by the Board.

Directorships

The following directors of the Corporation are also directors of other reporting issuers as stated:

- Marshall Farris is a director of Zonte Metals Inc.;
- Craig Lindsay is a director of Otis Gold Corp. and Alianza Minerals Ltd.; and
- Blair McIntyre is a director of Strategic Resources Inc.

Orientation and Continuing Education

The Board’s practice is to recruit for the Board only persons with experience in public company matters and the mining business. Prospective new board members are provided a reasonably detailed level of background information on the Corporation’s affairs and plans. The Corporation does not provide any formal ongoing continuing education.

Ethical Business Conduct

The Board has considered adopting a written code of business conduct and ethics and has decided it is not necessary to adopt such a code at the present time due to the current activity level of the Corporation. A Disclosure and Confidentiality Policy as well as an Insider Trading and Reporting Policy have been formally adopted.

The Board has established a Whistle Blower Policy, which is Addendum “A” to the terms of reference of the Audit Committee which are attached hereto as Schedule “A” and establishes the complaint procedure for concerns about any aspect of the Corporation’s activities and operations.

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

Under corporate legislation, a director is required to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Corporation and exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances. In addition, as some of the directors of the Corporation also

serve as directors and officers of other companies engaged in similar business activities, directors must comply with the conflict of interest provisions of the Business Corporations Act (Alberta), as well as the 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 officer has a material interest. Any interested director would be required to declare the nature and extent of his interest and would not be entitled to vote at meetings of directors which evoke such a conflict

Nomination of Directors

The Board identifies new candidates for board nomination by an informal process of discussion and consensus-building on the need for additional directors, the specific attributes being sought, likely prospects, and timing. Prospective directors are not approached until consensus is reached. This process takes place among the Chairman and a majority of the non-executive directors.

Assessments

The Board reviews its own performance and effectiveness as well as the effectiveness and performance of its committees. Effectiveness is subjectively measured by comparing actual corporate results with stated objectives. The contributions of individual directors are informally monitored by other Board members, bearing to mind the business strengths of the individual and the purpose of originally nominating the individual to the Board.

The Board believes its corporate governance practices are appropriate and effective for the Corporation, given its size and operations.

PARTICULARS OF MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON

Continuance

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

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

Reasons for the Continuance

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

Procedure to Effect the Continuance

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

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

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

Effect of the Continuance

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

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

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

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

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

Certain Corporate Differences Between the ABCA and BCBCA

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

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

Charter Documents

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

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

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

Advance Notice Provisions within Articles

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

Alterations of Share Structure and Change of Name

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

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

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

Amendments to Charter Documents

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

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

Sale of Undertaking

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

The ABCA requires approval of the holders of the shares of a corporation represented at a duly called meeting by not less than two-thirds of the votes cast upon a special resolution for a sale, lease or exchange of all or substantially all of the property (as opposed to the “undertaking”) of the corporation, other than in the ordinary course of business of the corporation. Each share of a corporation carries the right to vote

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

Rights of Dissent and Appraisal

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

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

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

Oppression Remedies

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

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

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

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

Shareholder Derivative Actions

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

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

Requisite Approvals

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

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

Shareholders' Proposals

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

- (a) be a registered holder or beneficial owner of a prescribed number of shares for a prescribed period. Under the regulations currently in effect, the prescribed number of shares is the number of voting shares (i) that is equal to at least 1% of all issued voting shares of the corporation as of the day on which the registered holder or beneficial owner of the shares submits a proposal, or (ii) whose fair market value as determined as of the close of business on the day before the registered holder or beneficial owner of the shares submits the proposal is at least \$2,000. Under the regulations currently in effect, the prescribed period is the 6-

month period immediately before the day on which the registered holder or beneficial owner of the shares submits the proposal;

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

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

Requisition of Meetings

The BCBCA provides that one or more shareholders of a company holding not less than 5% of the issued voting shares of the company may give notice to the directors requiring them to call and hold a general meeting within four months. The ABCA permits the holders of not less than 5% of the issued shares that carry the right to vote at a meeting to require the directors to call and hold a meeting of shareholders of a company for the purposes stated in the requisition. If the directors do not call a meeting within 21 days of receiving the requisition, any shareholder who signed the requisition may call the meeting.

Place of Meetings

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

The ABCA provides that meetings of shareholders may be held at the place outside of Canada provided by the Articles, or all the shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting agree that the meeting is to be held at that place.

Directors

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

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

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

Status as a British Columbia Company

Currently, the Corporation's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without nominal or par value and an unlimited number of preference shares. If the Corporation's shareholders approve the Continuance, the Corporation will continue with an authorized capital consisting of an unlimited number of common shares and an unlimited number of preference shares, issuable in series.

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

Dissent Rights with Respect to the Continuance

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

Computershare Trust Company

600, 530 - 8th Avenue SW
Calgary, Alberta T2P 3S8
Fax: 403-267-6529

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

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

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

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

Approval of the Continuance

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Consolidation of Common Shares

At the Meeting, the Corporation's shareholders will be asked to consider, and if thought appropriate, to pass a special resolution in the form set out below (the "**Consolidation Resolution**") amending the Corporation's authorized share capital by consolidating the Corporation's issued and outstanding common shares in the capital of the Corporation on the basis of up to ten (10) old common shares for one (1) new common share of the Corporation (the "**Consolidation**"), such ratio to be determined by the Board in its sole discretion (the "**Consolidation Ratio**"). The effect of the Consolidation, the background to and reasons for the Consolidation, certain risks associated with the Consolidation and certain additional information relating to the Consolidation, are set out below.

The Board believes that the Consolidation is in the best interests of the Corporation and its shareholders and may be necessary in order to provide the Corporation with a share capital structure that will better attract capital financing and enhance future growth opportunities.

The Consolidation is also subject to the approval of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "**Exchange**"). Assuming approval of the Consolidation is obtained from the shareholders and the Exchange, the Consolidation will take effect on a date to be coordinated with the Exchange and announced in advance by the Corporation.

Principal Effects of the Consolidation

If approved and implemented, the Consolidation will occur simultaneously for all the common shares and the consolidation ratio would be the same for all such common shares. The consolidation would affect all shareholders equally. Except for any variances attributable to fractional common shares, the change in the number of issued and outstanding common shares that would result from the Consolidation would cause no change in the capital attributable to the common shares and would not materially affect any shareholders' percentage ownership in the Corporation, even though such ownership would be represented by a smaller number of common shares. The Corporation's name will not change in conjunction with the Consolidation.

The Consolidation will not change, in any way, any shareholder's proportion of votes to total votes; however, if the Consolidation Resolution is passed, the total number of votes that a Shareholder may cast at any future general meeting of the Corporation will be reduced. Each fractional common share remaining after conversion that is less than one-half of a common share will be cancelled and each fractional common share that is at least one-half of a common share will be changed to one whole common share.

The exercise or conversion price and the number of common shares issuable under any outstanding convertible securities of the Corporation, including outstanding stock options issued under the Corporation's stock option plan dated December 7, 2011 will be adjusted in accordance with their terms if the Consolidation is implemented.

The principal effect of the Consolidation will be that the number of common shares issued and outstanding will be reduced from 5,539,535 common shares as at November 28, 2016, to approximately 553,953 common shares (assuming a Consolidation Ratio of one (1) new common share for every ten (10) old common shares).

Certain Risks of the Consolidation

The effect of the Consolidation upon the market price of the common shares cannot be predicted with any certainty, and the history of similar share consolidations for companies similar to the Corporation is varied. There can be no assurance that the total market capitalization of the common shares immediately following the Consolidation will be equal to or greater than the total market capitalization immediately before the Consolidation. In addition, there can be no assurance that the per-share market price of the common shares following the Consolidation will remain higher than the per-share market price immediately before the Consolidation or equal or exceed the direct arithmetical result of the Consolidation. In addition, a decline in the market price of the common shares after the Consolidation may result in a greater percentage decline than would occur in the absence of the Consolidation. Furthermore, the Consolidation may lead to an increase in the number of shareholders who will hold “odd lots”; that is, a number of shares not evenly divisible into “board lots” (a board lot is either 100, 500 or 1,000 shares, depending on the price of the shares). As a general rule, the cost to shareholders transferring an odd lot of common shares is somewhat higher than the cost of transferring a board lot. Nonetheless, despite the risks and the potential increased cost to shareholders in transferring odd lots of post-consolidation common shares, the Board believes the Consolidation is in the best interest of all shareholders.

Effect on Common Share Certificate

If the Consolidation is approved by shareholders and the Exchange and is implemented, registered shareholders will be required to exchange their existing share certificates for new share certificates representing post-consolidation common shares. Provided final approval by the Exchange is received and if the Board decides to implement it, then following the announcement by the Corporation of the effective date of the Consolidation, registered shareholders will be sent a letter of transmittal from Computershare as soon as practicable after the effective date of the Consolidation. The letter of transmittal will contain instructions on how to surrender certificate(s) representing pre-consolidation common shares to Computershare. Computershare will forward to each registered shareholder who has sent the required documents a new share certificate representing the number of post-consolidation common shares to which the shareholder is entitled. Until surrendered, each share certificate representing pre-consolidation common share will be deemed for all purposes to represent the number of whole post-consolidation common shares to which the shareholder is entitled as a result of the Consolidation.

Effect on Beneficial Shareholders

Beneficial Shareholders holding their common shares through a bank, broker or other intermediary should note that such banks, brokers or other intermediaries may have different procedures for processing the Consolidation than those that will be put in place by the Corporation for registered shareholders. If you hold your common shares with a bank, broker or other intermediary and if you have any questions in this regard, you are encouraged to contact your intermediary. SHAREHOLDERS SHOULD NOT DESTROY ANY SHARE CERTIFICATES(S) AND SHOULD NOT SUBMIT ANY SHARE CERTIFICATE(S) UNTIL REQUESTED TO DO SO.

Procedure for Implementing the Consolidation

If the Consolidation Resolution is approved by shareholders and final approval by the Exchange of the Consolidation is received, no further action will be required to implement the Consolidation and it will become effective on the date approved by the Board, which date will be announced in advance by the Corporation.

No Dissent Rights

Under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia), the Shareholders do not have any dissent rights with respect to the proposed Consolidation.

Shareholder Approval Authorizing the Consolidation

Shareholders will be asked to approve the Consolidation by special resolution at the Meeting, being a majority of not less than two thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) of the votes cast by shareholders present in person or by proxy at the Meeting. The text of a special resolution, in substantially the form as set out below, will be placed before shareholders of the Corporation at the Meeting.

BE IT RESOLVED, as a special resolution of the Corporation's shareholders, that:

- (a) the issued share capital of the Corporation be altered at a date to be determined by the board of directors of the Corporation by consolidating all of the issued and outstanding common shares without par value on the basis of up to ten (10) pre-consolidated common shares for one (1) post-consolidated common share (the "**Consolidation**");
- (b) any fractional shares of the Corporation arising upon the Consolidation be converted into whole shares of the Corporation as follows: (i) any fractional shares arising upon the Consolidation comprising less than one-half of one share will be deemed to have been tendered by the registered owner to the Corporation for cancellation, and will be returned to the authorized but unissued share capital of the Corporation; and (ii) any fractional shares arising upon the Consolidation comprising greater than or equal to one-half of one share will be converted into one whole share.
- (c) the directors of the Corporation, in their sole and complete discretion, may act upon this special resolution to effect the Consolidation and to determine the actual Consolidation ratio (such ratio not to exceed ten (10) old common shares for one new common share), or if deemed appropriate and without any further approval from the shareholders of the Corporation, may choose not to act upon this special resolution notwithstanding shareholder approval of the Consolidation; and
- (d) any one director or officer of the Corporation, signing alone, be authorized to execute and deliver, under the corporate seal of the Corporation or otherwise, all such documents and instruments and to do such further acts, as may be necessary to give full effect to these resolutions or as may be required to carry out the full intent and meaning thereof."

The Board recommends that shareholders vote FOR the Consolidation Resolution.

General Matters

It is not known whether any other matters will come before the Meeting other than those set forth above and in the Notice of Meeting, but if any other matters do arise, the person named in the Proxy intends to vote on any poll, in accordance with his or her best judgement, exercising discretionary authority with respect to amendments or variations of matters set forth in the Notice of Meeting and other matters which may properly come before the Meeting or any adjournment of the Meeting.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Corporation may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Financial information about the Corporation is provided in the Corporation's comparative annual financial statements to March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015, a copy of which, together with Management's Discussion and Analysis thereon, can be found on the Corporation's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com. Additional financial information concerning the Corporation may be obtained by any securityholder of the Corporation free of charge by contacting the Corporation, at 604-637-6373.

BOARD APPROVAL

The contents of this Circular have been approved and its mailing authorized by the directors of the Corporation.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, the 28th day of November, 2016.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

"Craig Lindsay"

Craig Lindsay
Chief Executive Officer

PHILIPPINE METALS INC.

**Schedule “A”
Audit Committee Charter**

(SEE ATTACHED)

Audit Committee Terms of Reference

A. Mandate

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

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

B. Composition

The Audit Committee shall be comprised of three directors as determined by the Board of Directors, the majority of whom shall be independent directors, pursuant to the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange.

At least one member of the Audit Committee shall have accounting or related financial management expertise. All members of the Audit Committee that are not financially literate will work towards becoming financially literate to obtain a working familiarity with basic finance and accounting practices. For the purposes of the Corporation’s Charter, the definition of “financially literate” is the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can presumably be expected to be raised by the Corporation’s financial statements.

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

C. Meetings

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

The minutes of the Audit Committee meetings shall accurately record the decisions reached and shall be distributed to the Audit Committee members with copies to the Board of Directors, the Chief Financial Officer or such other officer acting in that capacity, and the external auditor.

D. Responsibilities and Duties

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

Documents/Reports Review

1. Review and update this Charter annually.

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

External Auditors

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

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

Financial Reporting Process

14. In consultation with the external auditors, review with management the integrity of the Corporation's financial reporting process, both internal and external.
15. Consider the external auditors' judgments about the quality and appropriateness of the Corporation's accounting principles as applied in its financial reporting.
16. Consider and approve, if appropriate, changes to the Corporation's auditing and accounting principles and practices as suggested by the external auditors and management.
17. Review significant judgments made by management in the preparation of the financial statements and the view of the external auditors as to appropriateness of such judgments.
18. Following completion of the annual audit, review separately with management and the external auditors any significant difficulties encountered during the course of the audit, including any restrictions on the scope of work or access to required information.
19. Review any significant disagreement among management and the external auditors regarding financial reporting.
20. Review with the external auditors and management the extent to which changes and improvements in financial or accounting practices have been implemented.
21. Review the certification process.
22. 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.

Other

23. Review any related-party transactions.

E. Authority

The Audit Committee may:

1. engage independent outside counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties;
2. set and pay the compensation for any advisors employed by the Audit Committee; and
3. communicate directly with the internal and external auditors.

The Audit Committee shall have unrestricted access to the Corporation's personnel and documents and will be provided with the resources necessary to carry out its responsibilities.

ADDENDUM “A” TO THE AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY

Introduction

The Corporation is committed to the highest standards of openness, honesty and accountability. In line with that commitment, we expect employees and others that we deal with who have serious concerns about any aspect of the Corporation’s activities and operations to come forward and voice those concerns.

Employees are often the first to realize that there may be something seriously wrong within the Corporation. However, they may decide not to express their concerns because they feel that speaking up would be disloyal to their colleagues or to the Corporation. They may also fear recrimination, harassment or victimization. In these circumstances, they may feel it would be easier to ignore the concern rather than report what may just be a suspicion of wrong-doing.

This policy document makes it clear that employees can report wrong-doings or suspected wrong-doings without fear of victimization, subsequent discrimination or disadvantage. This Whistle Blowing Policy is intended to encourage and enable employees to raise serious concerns within the Corporation rather than overlooking a problem or seeking a resolution of the problem outside the Corporation.

This Policy applies to all employees and those contractors working for the Corporation. It is also intended to provide a method for other stakeholders (suppliers, customers, shareholders etc.) to voice their concerns regarding the Corporation’s business conduct.

The Policy is also intended as a clear statement that if any wrongdoing by the Corporation or any of its employees or by any of its contractors or suppliers is identified and reported to the Corporation, it will be dealt with expeditiously and thoroughly investigated and remedied. The Corporation will further examine and implement the means of ensuring that such wrongdoing can be prevented in future.

A whistleblowing or reporting mechanism invites all employees and other stakeholders to act responsibly to uphold the reputation of their organization and maintain public confidence. Encouraging a culture of openness within the organization will also help this process. This Policy aims to ensure that serious concerns are properly raised and addressed within the Corporation.

BACKGROUND

What is Whistleblowing?

Employees are usually the first to know when something is going seriously wrong. A culture of turning a “blind eye” to such problems means that the alarm is not sounded and those in charge do not get the chance to take action before real damage is done. Whistleblowing can therefore be described as giving information about potentially illegal and/or underhanded practices i.e. wrong doing.

What is wrong doing?

Wrong doing involves any unlawful, illegal or otherwise improper behaviour and can include:

- An unlawful act whether civil or criminal;
- Breach of or failure to implement or comply with any approved policy of the Corporation, including the internal financial controls approved by the Corporation;

- Knowingly breaching federal or provincial laws or regulations;
- Unprofessional conduct or conduct that is not consistent with recognized, established standards of practice;
- Questionable accounting or auditing practices;
- Dangerous practice likely to cause physical harm/damage to any person/property;
- Failure to rectify or take reasonable steps to report a matter likely to give rise to a significant and avoidable cost or loss to the Corporation;
- Abuse of power or authority for any unauthorized or ulterior purpose;
- Unfair discrimination in the course of employment or provision of services.

This list is not definitive, but is intended to give an indication of the kind of conduct which might be considered as “wrong doing”.

Who is protected?

This Policy is set in the context of the regulatory provisions of the Canadian Securities Association (CSA) Multilateral Instrument 52-110 - Audit Committees. Any employee who makes a disclosure or raises a concern under this Policy will be protected if the employee:

- Discloses the information in good faith;
- Believes it to be substantially true;
- Does not act maliciously or make knowingly false allegations; and
- Does not seek any personal or financial gain.

Who should you contact?

Anyone with a complaint or concern about the Corporation should contact Craig Lindsay, Chief Executive Officer and Director.

How the Corporation will respond

The Corporation will respond positively to your concerns. Where appropriate, the matters raised may:

1. be investigated by management, the Board of Directors, internal audit (when implemented), or through the disciplinary process;
2. be referred to the police;
3. be referred to the external auditor or external legal counsel; and
4. form the subject of an independent inquiry.

In order to protect individuals and those accused of misdeeds or possible malpractice, initial enquiries will be made to decide whether an investigation is appropriate and, if so, what form it should take. Some concerns may

be resolved by agreed action without the need for investigation. If urgent action is required, this will be taken before any investigation is conducted.

Within ten working days of a concern being raised, the responsible officer will write to you:

1. acknowledging that the concern has been received;
2. indicating how he/she proposes to deal with the matter;
3. giving an estimate of how long it will take to provide a response;
4. telling you whether any initial enquiries have been made; and
5. telling you whether further investigations will take place and if not, why not.

The amount of contact between the officers considering the issues and you will depend on the nature of the matters raised, the potential difficulties involved and the clarity of the information provided. If necessary, the Corporation will seek further information from you.

The Corporation will take steps to minimize any difficulties which you may experience as a result of raising a concern. For instance, if you are required to give evidence in criminal or disciplinary proceedings, the Corporation will arrange for you to receive advice about the procedure.

The Corporation accepts that you need to be assured that the matter has been properly addressed. Thus, subject to legal constraints, we will inform you of the outcomes of any investigation.

Time Frames

Concerns will be investigated as quickly as possible. It should be borne in mind that it may be necessary to refer a matter to an external agency and this may result in an extension of the investigative process. It should also be borne in mind that the seriousness and complexity of any complaint may have an impact on the time taken to investigate a matter. A designated person will indicate at the outset the anticipated time frame for investigating the complaint.

Prevention of recriminations, victimization or harassment

The Corporation will not tolerate an attempt on the part of anyone to apply any sanction or detriment to any person who has reported to the Corporation a serious and genuine concern that they may have about an apparent wrongdoing.

Confidentiality and Anonymity

The Corporation will respect the confidentiality of any whistle blowing complaint received by the Corporation where the complainant requests that confidentiality. However, it must be appreciated that it will be easier to follow up and to verify complaints if the complainant is prepared to give his or her name.

False and Malicious Allegations

The Corporation is proud of its reputation with the highest standards of honesty. It will therefore ensure that substantial and adequate resources are put into investigating any complaint which it receives. However, the Corporation will regard the making of any deliberately false or malicious allegations by any employee of the Corporation as a serious disciplinary offence which may result in disciplinary action, up to and including dismissal for cause.

PHILIPPINE METALS INC.

**Schedule “B”
Articles of Continuance**



Telephone: 1 877 526-1526
www.bcregistryservices.gov.bc.ca

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

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

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

A NAME OF COMPANY – Choose *one* of the following:

- ☒ The name Philippine Metals Inc. is the name reserved for the foreign corporation to be continued in. The name reservation number is: 8415906, *OR*
- ☐ The foreign corporation is to be continued in with a name created by adding "B.C. Ltd." after the incorporation number of the company.

B FOREIGN CORPORATION'S CURRENT JURISDICTION

1. Corporate number assigned by the foreign corporation's jurisdiction 204004972
2. Corporation's name in the foreign corporation's jurisdiction Philippine Metals Inc.
3. Foreign corporation's date of incorporation or the most recent date of amalgamation or continuation 1989/04/07 (YYYY / MM / DD)
4. Foreign corporation's jurisdiction of incorporation, amalgamation or continuation
Alberta

C AUTHORIZATION FOR CONTINUATION

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

- ☐ ATTACHED ☒ ALREADY FILED

D REGISTRATION AS AN EXTRAPROVINCIAL COMPANY

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

- ☐ YES ☒ NO

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

Extraprovincial Registration Number in BC _____

Extraprovincial Company Name in BC _____

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

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

NAME OF AUTHORIZED SIGNING AUTHORITY FOR
THE FOREIGN CORPORATION

Craig Lindsay

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED SIGNING AUTHORITY FOR
THE FOREIGN CORPORATION

X

DATE SIGNED

YYYY / MM / DD

NOTICE OF ARTICLES

A NAME OF COMPANY

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

Philippine Metals Inc.

B TRANSLATION OF COMPANY NAME

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

N/A

C DIRECTOR NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)

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

LAST NAME

FIRST NAME

MIDDLE NAME

See Appendix "A"

DELIVERY ADDRESS	PROVINCE/STATE	COUNTRY	POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE
MAILING ADDRESS	PROVINCE/STATE	COUNTRY	POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE
LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	
DELIVERY ADDRESS	PROVINCE/STATE	COUNTRY	POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE
MAILING ADDRESS	PROVINCE/STATE	COUNTRY	POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE
LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	
DELIVERY ADDRESS	PROVINCE/STATE	COUNTRY	POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE
MAILING ADDRESS	PROVINCE/STATE	COUNTRY	POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE
LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	
DELIVERY ADDRESS	PROVINCE/STATE	COUNTRY	POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE
MAILING ADDRESS	PROVINCE/STATE	COUNTRY	POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE
LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	
DELIVERY ADDRESS	PROVINCE/STATE	COUNTRY	POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE
MAILING ADDRESS	PROVINCE/STATE	COUNTRY	POSTAL CODE/ZIP CODE
LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	

D REGISTERED OFFICE ADDRESSES

DELIVERY ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY'S REGISTERED OFFICE

Suite 2600, Oceanic Plaza, 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver

PROVINCE

BC

POSTAL CODE

V6E 3X1

MAILING ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY'S REGISTERED OFFICE

Suite 2600, Oceanic Plaza, 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver

PROVINCE

BC

POSTAL CODE

V6E 3X1

E RECORDS OFFICE ADDRESSES

DELIVERY ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY'S RECORDS OFFICE

Suite 2600, Oceanic Plaza, 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver

PROVINCE

BC

POSTAL CODE

V6E 3X1

MAILING ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY'S RECORDS OFFICE

Suite 2600, Oceanic Plaza, 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver

PROVINCE

BC

POSTAL CODE

V6E 3X1

F AUTHORIZED SHARE STRUCTURE

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

PHILIPPINE METALS INC.

Form 16 - Continuation Application

Appendix "A"

The director information for the Corporation as of the date of the Form 16 - Continuation Application is as follows:

First Name	Last Name	Delivery and Mailing Address
Craig	Lindsay	
Marshall	Farris	
Blair	McIntyre	
Shane	O'Farrell	
Raul	Ramirez Morton	

PHILIPPINE METALS INC.
(the “Company”)

The Company has as its articles the following articles.

Continuation Number: _____

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1. INTERPRETATION

1.1 Definitions

In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires:

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

1.2 *Business Corporations Act and Interpretation Act Definitions Applicable*

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

2. SHARES AND SHARE CERTIFICATES

2.1 Authorized Share Structure

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

2.2 Form of Share Certificate

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

transfer of a share that is an uncertificated share, the Company must send to the shareholder a written notice in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act*.

2.3 Shareholder Entitled to Certificate or Acknowledgment

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

2.4 Delivery by Mail

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

2.5 Replacement of Worn Out or Defaced Certificate or Acknowledgement

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

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

2.6 Replacement of Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Certificate or Acknowledgment

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

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

2.7 Splitting Share Certificates

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

2.8 Certificate Fee

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

2.9 Recognition of Trusts

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

3. ISSUE OF SHARES

3.1 Directors Authorized

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

3.2 Commissions and Discounts

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

3.3 Brokerage

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

3.4 Conditions of Issue

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

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

3.5 Share Purchase Warrants and Rights

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

4. SHARE REGISTERS

4.1 Central Securities Register

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

4.2 Closing Register

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

5. SHARE TRANSFERS

5.1 Registering Transfers

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

- (1) a duly signed instrument of transfer in respect of the share has been received by the Company;
- (2) if a share certificate has been issued by the Company in respect of the share to be transferred, that share certificate has been surrendered to the Company; and

- (3) if a non-transferable written acknowledgment of the shareholder's right to obtain a share certificate has been issued by the Company in respect of the share to be transferred, that acknowledgment has been surrendered to the Company.

5.2 Form of Instrument of Transfer

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

5.3 Transferor Remains Shareholder

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

5.4 Signing of Instrument of Transfer

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

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

5.5 Enquiry as to Title Not Required

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

5.6 Transfer Fee

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

6. TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

6.1 Legal Personal Representative Recognized on Death

In case of the death of a shareholder, the legal personal representative, or if the shareholder was a joint holder, the surviving joint holder, will be the only person recognized by the Company as having any title to the shareholder's interest in the shares. Before recognizing a person as a legal personal representative, the directors may require proof of appointment by a court of competent jurisdiction, a grant of letters probate, letters of administration or such other evidence or documents as the directors consider appropriate.

6.2 Rights of Legal Personal Representative

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

7. PURCHASE OF SHARES

7.1 Company Authorized to Purchase Shares

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

7.2 Purchase When Insolvent

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

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

7.3 Sale and Voting of Purchased Shares

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

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

8. BORROWING POWERS

The Company, if authorized by the directors, may:

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

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

9. ALTERATIONS

9.1 Alteration of Authorized Share Structure

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

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

9.2 Special Rights and Restrictions

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may by special resolution:

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

9.3 Change of Name

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

9.4 Other Alterations

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

10. MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

10.1 Annual General Meetings

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

10.2 Resolution Instead of Annual General Meeting

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

10.3 Calling of Meetings of Shareholders

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

10.4 Notice for Meetings of Shareholders

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

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

10.5 Record Date for Notice

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

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

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

10.6 Record Date for Voting

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

10.7 Failure to Give Notice and Waiver of Notice

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

10.8 Notice of Special Business at Meetings of Shareholders

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

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

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

10.9 Location of Annual General Meeting

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

11. PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

11.1 Special Business

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

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

11.2 Special Majority

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

11.3 Quorum

Subject to the special rights and restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares, the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of shareholders is two shareholders

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

11.4 One Shareholder May Constitute Quorum

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

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

11.5 Other Persons May Attend

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

11.6 Requirement of Quorum

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

11.7 Lack of Quorum

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

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

11.8 Lack of Quorum at Succeeding Meeting

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

11.9 Chair

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

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

11.10 Selection of Alternate Chair

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

11.11 Adjournments

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

11.12 Notice of Adjourned Meeting

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

11.13 Decisions by Show of Hands or Poll

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

11.14 Declaration of Result

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

11.15 Motion Need Not be Seconded

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

11.16 Casting Vote

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

11.17 Manner of Taking Poll

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

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

11.18 Demand for Poll on Adjournment

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

11.19 Chair Must Resolve Dispute

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

11.20 Casting of Votes

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

11.21 Demand for Poll

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

11.22 Demand for Poll Not to Prevent Continuance of Meeting

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

11.23 Retention of Ballots and Proxies

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

12. VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS

12.1 Number of Votes by Shareholder or by Shares

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

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

12.2 Votes of Persons in Representative Capacity

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

12.3 Votes by Joint Holders

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

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

12.4 Legal Personal Representatives as Joint Shareholders

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

12.5 Representative of a Corporate Shareholder

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

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

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

12.6 Proxy Provisions Do Not Apply to All Companies

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

12.7 Appointment of Proxy Holders

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

12.8 Alternate Proxy Holders

A shareholder may appoint one or more alternate proxy holders who need not be shareholders to act in the place of an absent proxy holder.

12.9 Deposit of Proxy

A proxy for a meeting of shareholders must:

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

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

12.10 Validity of Proxy Vote

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

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

12.11 Form of Proxy

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

[name of company]

(the “Company”)

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

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

Signed *[month, day, year]*

[Signature of shareholder]

[Name of shareholder - printed]

12.12 Revocation of Proxy

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

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

12.13 Revocation of Proxy Must Be Signed

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

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

12.14 Production of Evidence of Authority to Vote

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

13. DIRECTORS

13.1 First Directors; Number of Directors

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

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

13.2 Change in Number of Directors

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

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

13.3 Directors' Acts Valid Despite Vacancy

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

13.4 Qualifications of Directors

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

13.5 Remuneration of Directors

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

13.6 Reimbursement of Expenses of Directors

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

13.7 Special Remuneration for Directors

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

13.8 Gratuity, Pension or Allowance on Retirement of Director

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

14. ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS

14.1 Election at Annual General Meeting

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

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

14.2 Consent to be a Director

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

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

14.3 Failure to Elect or Appoint Directors

If:

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

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

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

14.4 Places of Retiring Directors Not Filled

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

14.5 Directors May Fill Casual Vacancies

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

14.6 Remaining Directors Power to Act

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

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

14.7 Shareholders May Fill Vacancies

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

14.8 Additional Directors

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

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

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

14.9 Ceasing to be a Director

A director ceases to be a director when:

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

14.10 Removal of Director by Shareholders

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

14.11 Removal of Director by Directors

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

15. ALTERNATE DIRECTORS

15.1 Appointment of Alternate Director

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

15.2 Notice of Meetings

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

15.3 Alternate for More Than One Director Attending Meetings

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

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

15.4 Consent Resolutions

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

15.5 Alternate Director Not an Agent

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

15.6 Revocation of Appointment of Alternate Director

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

15.7 Ceasing to be an Alternate Director

The appointment of an alternate director ceases when:

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

15.8 Remuneration and Expenses of Alternate Director

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

16. POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

16.1 Powers of Management

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

16.2 Appointment of Attorney of Company

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

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

16.3 Remuneration of the auditor

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

17. DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST OF DIRECTORS

17.1 Obligation to Account for Profits

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

17.2 Restrictions on Voting by Reason of Interest

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

17.3 Interested Director Counted in Quorum

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

17.4 Disclosure of Conflict of Interest or Property

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

17.5 Director Holding Other Office in the Company

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

17.6 No Disqualification

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

17.7 Professional Services by Director or Officer

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

17.8 Director or Officer in Other Corporations

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

18. PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

18.1 Meetings of Directors

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

18.2 Voting at Meetings

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

18.3 Chair of Meetings

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

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

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

18.4 Meetings by Telephone or Other Communications Medium

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

18.5 Calling of Meetings

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

18.6 Notice of Meetings

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

18.7 When Notice Not Required

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

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

18.8 Meeting Valid Despite Failure to Give Notice

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

18.9 Waiver of Notice of Meetings

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

18.10 Quorum

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

18.11 Validity of Acts Where Appointment Defective

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

18.12 Consent Resolutions in Writing

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

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

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

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

19. EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMITTEES

19.1 Appointment and Powers of Executive Committee

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

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

19.2 Appointment and Powers of Other Committees

The directors may, by resolution:

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

19.3 Obligations of Committees

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

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

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

19.4 Powers of Board

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

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

19.5 Committee Meetings

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

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

20. OFFICERS

20.1 Directors May Appoint Officers

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

20.2 Functions, Duties and Powers of Officers

The directors may, for each officer:

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

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

20.3 Qualifications

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

20.4 Remuneration and Terms of Appointment

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

21. INDEMNIFICATION

21.1 Definitions

In this Article 21:

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

21.2 Mandatory Indemnification of Directors and Former Directors

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

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

21.3 Indemnification of Other Persons

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

21.4 Non-Compliance with Business Corporations Act

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

21.5 Company May Purchase Insurance

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

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

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

22. DIVIDENDS

22.1 Payment of Dividends Subject to Special Rights

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

22.2 Declaration of Dividends

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

22.3 No Notice Required

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

22.4 Record Date

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

22.5 Manner of Paying Dividend

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

22.6 Settlement of Difficulties

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

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

22.7 When Dividend Payable

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

22.8 Dividends to be Paid in Accordance with Number of Shares

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

22.9 Receipt by Joint Shareholders

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

22.10 Dividend Bears No Interest

No dividend bears interest against the Company.

22.11 Fractional Dividends

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

22.12 Payment of Dividends

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

22.13 Capitalization of Surplus

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

23. DOCUMENTS, RECORDS AND REPORTS

23.1 Recording of Financial Affairs

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

23.2 Inspection of Accounting Records

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

24. NOTICES

24.1 Method of Giving Notice

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

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

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

24.2 Deemed Receipt of Mailing

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

24.3 Certificate of Sending

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

24.4 Notice to Joint Shareholders

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

24.5 Notice to Trustees

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

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

25. SEAL

25.1 Who May Attest Seal

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

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

25.2 Sealing Copies

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

25.3 Mechanical Reproduction of Seal

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

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

26. PROHIBITIONS

26.1 Definitions

In this Article 26:

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

26.2 Application

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

26.3 Consent Required for Transfer of Shares or Designated Securities

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

27. SPECIAL RIGHTS AND RESTRICTIONS - COMMON SHARES

27.1 Voting

The holders of Common Shares shall be entitled to receive notice of and to attend and vote at all meetings of shareholders of the Company except meetings of the holders of another class of shares. Each Common Share shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote.

27.2 Dividends

Subject to the preferences accorded to the holders of the Preferred Shares, the holders of Common Shares shall be entitled to receive such dividends as may be declared thereon by the Board of Directors of the Company from time to time.

27.3 Liquidation Rights

In the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, the holders of Common Shares shall be entitled to receive pro rata all of the assets of the Company remaining for distribution after the payment to the holders of the Preferred Shares, in accordance with the preference on liquidation, dissolution or winding-up accorded to the holders of the Preferred Shares.

28. SPECIAL RIGHTS AND RESTRICTIONS - PREFERRED SHARES

28.1 Issuance in Series

The Board of Directors of the Company may at any time and from time to time issue the Preferred Shares in one or more series, each series to consist of such number of shares as may, before the issuance thereof, be determined by the Board of Directors.

28.2 Rights and Restrictions of Shares in Series

The Board of Directors of the Company may (subject to as hereinafter provided) from time to time determine, before issuance, the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attaching to each series of Preferred Shares including, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the amount if any, specified as being payable preferentially to such series on a distribution of capital of the Company; the extent, if any, of further participation in a distribution of capital; voting rights, if any; and dividend rights (including whether such dividends be preferential, or cumulative or non-cumulative), if any.

28.3 Liquidation Rights

In the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company, the holders of each series of Preferred Shares shall be entitled, in priority to the holders of Common Shares and any other shares of the Company ranking junior to the Preferred Shares on a distribution of capital, to be paid rateably with the holders of each other series of Preferred Shares the amount, if any, specified as being payable preferentially to the holders of such series on a distribution of capital of the Company.

29. ADVANCE NOTICE PROVISIONS

29.1 Nomination of Directors

- (1) 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:
 - (a) by or at the direction of the board, including pursuant to a notice of meeting;
 - (b) by or at the direction or request of one or more shareholders pursuant to a proposal made in accordance with the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act*, or a requisition of the shareholders made in accordance with the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act*; or
 - (c) by any person (a “Nominating Shareholder”): (A) who, at the close of business on the date of the giving of the notice provided for below in this Article 29.1 and on the record date for notice of such meeting, is entered in the securities register as a holder of one or more shares carrying the right to vote at such meeting or who beneficially owns shares that are entitled to be voted at such meeting; and (B) who complies with the notice procedures set forth below in this Article 29.1.
- (2) 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 at the principal executive offices of the Company.
- (3) To be timely, a Nominating Shareholder’s notice to the Secretary of the Company must be made:
 - (a) in the case of an annual meeting of shareholders, not less than 35 nor more than 65 days prior to the date of the annual meeting of shareholders; provided, however, that in the event that the annual meeting of shareholders is to be held on a date that is less than 50 days after the date (the Notice Date) on which the first public announcement of the date of the annual meeting was made, notice by the Nominating Shareholder may be made not later than the close of business on the tenth (10th) day following the Notice Date; and
 - (b) in the case of a special meeting (which is not also an annual meeting) of shareholders called for the purpose of electing directors (whether or not called for other purposes), not later than the close of business on the fifteenth (15th) day following the day on which the first public announcement of the date of the special meeting of shareholders was made. In no event shall any adjournment or postponement of a meeting of shareholders or the announcement thereof commence a new time period for the giving of a Nominating Shareholder’s notice as described above.
- (4) To be in proper written form, a Nominating Shareholder’s notice to the Secretary of the Company must set forth:

- (a) as to each person whom the Nominating Shareholder proposes to nominate for election as a director: (A) the name, age, business address and residential address of the person; (B) the principal occupation or employment of the person; (C) the class or series and number of shares in the capital of the Company which are controlled or which are owned beneficially or of record by the person as of the record date for the meeting of shareholders (if such date shall then have been made publicly available and shall have occurred) and as of the date of such notice; and (D) 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
 - (b) as to 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).
- (5) 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.
- (6) No person shall be eligible for election as a director of the Company unless nominated in accordance with the provisions of this Article 29.1; provided, however, that nothing in this Article 29.1 shall be deemed to preclude discussion by a shareholder (as distinct from the nomination of directors) at a meeting of shareholders of any matter in respect of which it would have been entitled to submit a proposal pursuant to the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act*. The Chairman of the meeting shall have the power and duty to determine whether a nomination was made in accordance with the procedures set forth in the foregoing provisions and, if any proposed nomination is not in compliance with such foregoing provisions, to declare that such defective nomination shall be disregarded.
- (7) For purposes of this Article 29.1:
 - (a) "public announcement" shall mean disclosure in a press release reported by a national news service in Canada, or in a document publicly filed by the Company under its profile on the System of Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval at www.sedar.com; and
 - (b) "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 statute 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.

- (8) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article 29.1, notice given to the Secretary of the Company pursuant to this Article 29.1 may only be given by personal delivery, facsimile transmission or by email (at such email address as stipulated from time to time by the Secretary of the Company for purposes of this notice), and shall be deemed to have been given and made only at the time it is served by personal delivery, email (at the address as aforesaid) or sent by facsimile transmission (provided that receipt of confirmation of such transmission has been received) to the Secretary at the address of the principal executive offices of the Company; provided that if such delivery or electronic communication is made on a day which is a not a business day or later than 5:00 p.m. (Vancouver time) on a day which is a business day, then such delivery or electronic communication shall be deemed to have been made on the subsequent day that is a business day.
- (9) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the board may, in its sole discretion, waive any requirement in this Article 29.1.

Dated the ____ day of _____, 20__.

Craig Lindsay, Director

PHILIPPINE METALS INC.

**Schedule “C”
ABCA Dissent Rights**

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

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

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

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

- (7) If an application is made under subsection (6), the corporation shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, send to each dissenting shareholder a written offer to pay him an amount considered by the directors to be the fair value of the shares.
- (8) Unless the Court otherwise orders, an offer referred to in subsection (7) shall be sent to each dissenting shareholder:
 - (a) at least 10 days before the date on which the application is returnable, if the corporation is the applicant; or
 - (b) within 10 days after the corporation is served with a copy of the originating notice, if a shareholder is the applicant.
- (9) Every offer made under subsection (7) shall:
 - (a) be made on the same terms; and
 - (b) contain or be accompanied by a statement showing how the fair value was determined.
- (10) A dissenting shareholder may make an agreement with the corporation for the purchase of his shares by the corporation, in the amount of the corporation's offer under subsection (7) or otherwise, at any time before the Court pronounces an order fixing the fair value of the shares.
- (11) A dissenting shareholder:
 - (a) is not required to give security for costs in respect of an application under subsection (6); and
 - (b) except in special circumstances shall not be required to pay the costs of the application or appraisal.
- (12) In connection with an application under subsection (6), the Court may give directions for:
 - (a) joining as parties all dissenting shareholders whose shares have not been purchased by the corporation and for the representation of dissenting shareholders who, in the opinion of the Court, are in need of representation;
 - (b) the trial of issues and interlocutory matters, including pleadings and examinations for discovery;
 - (c) the payment to the shareholder of all or part of the sum offered by the corporation for the shares;
 - (d) the deposit of the share certificates with the Court or with the corporation or its transfer agent;
 - (e) the appointment and payment of independent appraisers, and the procedures to be followed by them;
 - (f) the service of documents; and

- (g) the burden of proof on the parties.
- (13) On an application under subsection (6), the Court shall make an order:
- (a) fixing the fair value of the shares in accordance with subsection (3) of all dissenting shareholders who are parties to the application;
 - (b) giving judgment in that amount against the corporation and in favour of each of those dissenting shareholders;
 - (c) fixing the time within which the corporation must pay that amount to a shareholder; and
 - (d) fixing the time at which a dissenting shareholder of an unlimited liability corporation ceases to become liable for any new liability, act or default of the unlimited liability corporation.
- (14) On:
- (a) the action approved by the resolution from which the shareholder dissents becoming effective;
 - (b) the making of an agreement under subsection (10) between the corporation and the dissenting shareholder as to the payment to be made by the corporation for his shares, whether by the acceptance of the corporation's offer under subsection (7) or otherwise; or
 - (c) the pronouncement of an order under subsection (13),
- whichever first occurs, the shareholder ceases to have any rights as a shareholder other than the right to be paid the fair value of his shares in the amount agreed to between the corporation and the shareholder or in the amount of the judgment, as the case may be.
- (15) Subsection (14)(a) does not apply to a shareholder referred to in subsection (5)(b).
- (16) Until one of the events mentioned in subsection (14) occurs:
- (a) the shareholder may withdraw his dissent; or
 - (b) the corporation may rescind the resolution,
- and in either event proceedings under this section shall be discontinued.
- (17) The Court may in its discretion allow a reasonable rate of interest on the amount payable to each dissenting shareholder, from the date on which the shareholder ceases to have any rights as a shareholder by reason of subsection (14) until the date of payment.
- (18) If subsection (20) applies, the corporation shall, within 10 days after:
- (a) the pronouncement of an order under subsection (13); or
 - (b) the making of an agreement between the shareholder and the corporation as to the payment to be made for his shares,
- notify each dissenting shareholder that it is unable lawfully to pay dissenting shareholders for their shares.
- (19) Notwithstanding that a judgment has been given in favour of a dissenting shareholder under

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

- (20) A corporation shall not make a payment to a dissenting shareholder under this section if there are reasonable grounds for believing that
- (a) the corporation is or would after the payment be unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or
 - (b) the realizable value of the corporation's assets would thereby be less than the aggregate of its liabilities.

