



BLACK DIAMOND GROUP LIMITED

Annual Information Form

for the year ended December 31, 2013

March 14, 2014

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

In this Annual Information Form, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth below, unless otherwise indicated.

"**ABCA**" means the *Business Corporations Act* (Alberta), together with any or all regulations promulgated thereunder, as amended from time to time;

"**Annual Information Form**" means this annual information form;

"**APB**" means Australian Portable Buildings Pty. Ltd., a company existing pursuant to the laws of Australia, which is an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation;

"**BDI**" means Black Diamond Group Inc., a corporation incorporated pursuant to the ABCA, which is a direct wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation;

"**Black Diamond**" or the "**Corporation**" means Black Diamond Group Limited, a corporation incorporated pursuant to the ABCA and, unless the context otherwise requires, includes the Corporation's subsidiaries (including Black Diamond Dene LP, Black Diamond West Moberly LP and Black Diamond Nehiyawak LP) and the Corporation's business units. References to Black Diamond for the period prior to December 31, 2009 refer to the Fund;

"**Black Diamond Camps**" means the Black Diamond Camps operating division of Black Diamond Structures, which division rents and sells remote workforce housing and provides associated services, and which, along with BOXX Modular, became an operating division of Black Diamond Structures effective January 1, 2013;

"**Black Diamond Camps and Logistics**" means the former Black Diamond Camps and Logistics business unit of the Corporation, which rented and sold remote workforce housing solutions and provided associated services, and which was separated into two business units, Black Diamond Camps and Black Diamond Logistics, effective January 1, 2012;

"**Black Diamond Dene LP**" means Black Diamond Dene Limited Partnership, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of British Columbia;

"**Black Diamond Energy Services**" means the Black Diamond Energy Services business unit of the Corporation, which business unit rents and sells a complement of oilfield equipment and services;

"**Black Diamond International**" means the Black Diamond International business unit of the Corporation, which business unit rents and sells remote workforce housing and modular workspace solutions and provides associated services outside of North America;

"**Black Diamond Logistics**" means the Black Diamond Logistics business unit of the Corporation, which business unit provides turnkey lodging services, remote facility management and supply chain solutions;

"**Black Diamond LP**" means Black Diamond Limited Partnership, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Alberta;

"**Black Diamond Nehiyawak LP**" means Black Diamond Nehiyawak Limited Partnership, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of Alberta;

"**Black Diamond Structures**" means the Black Diamond Structures business unit of the Corporation, which, through two operating divisions, Black Diamond Camps and BOXX Modular, rents and sells remote workforce housing and modular workspace solutions and provides associated services;

"**Black Diamond West Moberly LP**" means Black Diamond West Moberly Limited Partnership, a limited partnership established under the laws of the Province of British Columbia;

"**Board of Directors**" means the board of directors of the Corporation;

"BOXX Modular" means the BOXX Modular operating division of Black Diamond Structures, which rents and sells modular workspace solutions, and which, along with Black Diamond Camps, became an operating division of Black Diamond Structures effective January 1, 2013;

"Common Shares" means the common shares of the Corporation, and following the close of business on August 25, 2011, refers to the common shares of the Corporation following the Share Split;

"Conversion" means the reorganization and restructuring of the Fund's trust structure into the Corporation pursuant to a plan of arrangement pursuant to Section 193 of the ABCA on December 31, 2009;

"Fund" means Black Diamond Income Fund, an unincorporated open-ended trust established under the laws of the Province of Alberta which was reorganized and restructured into the Corporation on December 31, 2009 pursuant to the Conversion;

"Person" includes an individual, a body corporate, a trust, a union, a pension fund, a government and a governmental agency;

"Senior Secured Notes" means, collectively, the Senior Secured Notes due 2019 and the Senior Secured Notes due 2022;

"Senior Secured Notes due 2019" means the \$62 million principal amount of senior secured notes of Black Diamond LP issued on July 7, 2011, which notes have an interest rate of 5.44% per annum and are due on July 8, 2019. The amortizing scheduled annual repayments of the notes begin on July 7, 2015. The notes are secured and rank equally with the Corporation's senior credit facilities and the Senior Secured Notes due 2022;

"Senior Secured Notes due 2022" means the \$40 million principal amount of senior secured notes of Black Diamond LP issued on July 3, 2013, which notes have an interest rate of 4.58% per annum and are due on July 3, 2022. Amortizing principal repayments of \$13.3 million are due under the notes on July 3, 2020, 2021 and 2022. The notes are secured and rank equally with the Corporation's senior credit facilities and the Senior Secured Notes due 2019;

"Shareholders" means the holders of Common Shares from time to time;

"Share Split" means the split of all of the issued and outstanding Common Shares on a two-for-one basis as at the close of business on August 25, 2011;

"subsidiary" means, in relation to any Person, any body corporate, partnership, joint venture, association or other entity of which more than 50% of the total voting power of shares or units of ownership or beneficial interest entitled to vote in the election of directors (or members of a comparable governing body) is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by such Person;

"Tax Act" means the *Income Tax Act* (Canada) and the regulations thereunder, as amended; and

"TSX" means the Toronto Stock Exchange.

CONVENTIONS

The Fund completed the Conversion on December 31, 2009, consequently, references to Black Diamond for the period prior to December 31, 2009 refer to the Fund.

Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts set forth in this Annual Information Form are in Canadian dollars, except where otherwise indicated.

Unless otherwise specified, information in this Annual Information Form is as at the end of Black Diamond's most recently completed financial year, being December 31, 2013.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements included in this Annual Information Form are forward-looking statements. These statements relate to future events or the Corporation's future performance. All statements contained herein that are not clearly historical in nature are forward-looking, and the words "may", "will", "should", "could", "expect", "plan", "intend", "anticipate", "believe", "estimate", "propose", "predict", "potential", "continue", or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology are generally intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements represent the Corporation's internal projections, estimates or beliefs concerning, among other things, an outlook on the estimated amounts and timing of capital expenditures, anticipated future debt levels and revenues or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance. These statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially. In addition, this Annual Information Form may contain forward-looking statements attributed to third party industry sources. Undue reliance should not be placed on these forward-looking statements, as there can be no assurance that the plans, intentions or expectations upon which they are based will occur.

Forward-looking statements included in this Annual Information Form include, but are not limited to, statements with respect to:

- the amount of revenue anticipated to be derived by the Corporation from contracts;
- the amount of capital that the Corporation will expend in 2014 and how such capital will be expended;
- the economic life of the Corporation's assets;
- the Corporation's business strategy;
- the Corporation's future growth;
- the timing, entitlement and amount of the Corporation's future dividend payments;
- the Corporation's results of operations and performance;
- the Corporation's business prospects and opportunities; and
- realization of the anticipated benefits of acquisitions.

Although the Corporation believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements because the Corporation cannot give assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. The Corporation cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance, or achievements. Moreover, the Corporation assumes no responsibility for the outcome of the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates and projections that involve a number of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated by the Corporation and described in the forward-looking statements. Prospective investors should carefully consider the information contained under the heading "Risk Factors" in this Annual Information Form and all other information included in this Annual Information Form before making investment decisions with regard to the Common Shares.

The Corporation's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of the risk factors set forth below and elsewhere in this Annual Information Form:

- general economic, market and business conditions in Canada, the United States and Australia;
- fluctuations in the market for oil and natural gas and related products and services;
- the Corporation's ability to attract and retain customers;
- failure of counter-parties to perform on contracts, including third party manufacturers of the Corporation's products;
- competition for, among other things, capital and skilled personnel;
- the Corporation's ability to raise capital on acceptable terms;
- political conditions;
- the Corporation's dependence on suppliers of its equipment;
- fluctuations in the market for base metals and other commodities and related products and services;
- incorrect assessments of the value of contracts and acquisitions;
- liabilities and risks, including environmental liabilities and risks;
- fluctuations in foreign exchange or interest rates and stock market volatility;
- uncertainties in weather and temperature can create unpredictability in the Corporation's activity and utilization rates;

- fixed costs in relation to variable revenue streams; and
- the presence of heavy competition in the industries in which the Corporation operates and any or all of the factors discussed under "Risk Factors".

With respect to forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form, the Corporation has made assumptions regarding, among other things, that counter-parties will perform on contracts entered into with the Corporation; that capital expenditure levels will be consistent with the Corporation's disclosed capital expenditure program; that the Corporation will be able to obtain equity and debt financing on satisfactory terms; that oil and natural gas prices will be substantially in line with current price forecasts; that the Corporation will be able to market its services successfully to current and new customers; that the Corporation will be able to obtain labour and other industry services at reasonable rates; that interest and foreign exchange rates will not vary materially from current levels; and that existing regulatory and royalty regimes will continue without material modification. Management has included the above summary of assumptions and risks related to forward-looking statements included in this Annual Information Form in order to provide readers with a more complete perspective on the Corporation's future operations. Readers are cautioned that these statements may not be appropriate for other purposes.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this Annual Information Form and the Corporation disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, other than as required by applicable securities laws.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

Black Diamond Group Limited

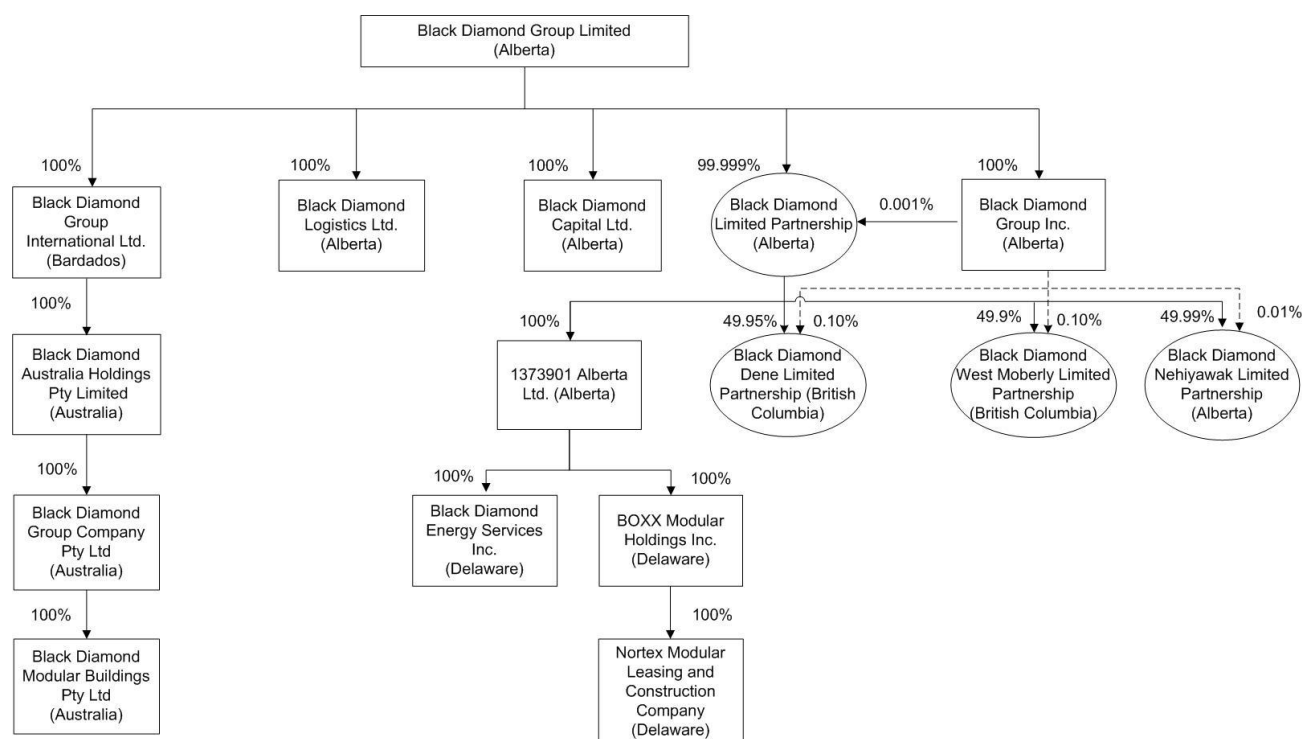
Head Office:
Suite 2000, 715 – 5th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2P 2X6

Registered Office:
Suite 2400, 525 – 8th Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2P 1G1

The Corporation was incorporated pursuant to the ABCA on October 7, 2009. On December 31, 2009, the Corporation and the Fund completed a plan of arrangement pursuant to Section 193 of the ABCA pursuant to which the Fund's trust structure was reorganized and restructured into the Corporation. On December 31, 2009, pursuant to the plan of arrangement, holders of trust units of the Fund received one Common Share for each trust unit held and the Corporation assumed all of the liabilities and obligations of the Fund.

Intercorporate Relationships

The following diagram illustrates the Corporation's principal operating subsidiaries and partnerships, their respective direct and indirect ownership and their jurisdiction of incorporation, continuance or formation, as the case may be, as at the date of this Annual Information Form.



Note:

- (1) Individually, the Corporation's remaining subsidiaries (or their predecessors) accounted for (i) less than 10% of the Corporation's consolidated assets as at December 31, 2013, and (ii) less than 10% of the Corporation's consolidated sales and operating revenues for the year ended December 31, 2013. In the aggregate, the remaining subsidiaries (or their predecessors) accounted for less than 20% of each of (i) and (ii) described above.

Limited Partnerships

Black Diamond LP

Black Diamond LP is a limited partnership registered on September 13, 2006 under the *Partnership Act* (Alberta). BDI is the general partner of Black Diamond LP, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation.

Black Diamond Dene LP

Black Diamond Dene LP is a limited partnership registered on October 8, 2009 under the *Partnership Act* (British Columbia). BDI, as general partner, and Black Diamond LP and the Fort Nelson First Nation, as limited partners, formed Black Diamond Dene LP through which BDI and the Fort Nelson First Nation work together to provide quality services to resource development as well as other commercial and industrial activity in the Fort Nelson First Nation traditional territory in northeastern British Columbia. Each of Black Diamond LP and the Fort Nelson First Nation own approximately a 50% equity interest in Black Diamond Dene LP.

Black Diamond West Moberly LP

Black Diamond West Moberly LP is a limited partnership registered on October 21, 2010 under the *Partnership Act* (British Columbia). BDI, as general partner, and Black Diamond LP and the West Moberly First Nations, as limited partners, formed Black Diamond West Moberly LP through which BDI and the West Moberly First Nations work together to provide quality services to resource development as well as other commercial and industrial activity in the West Moberly First Nations traditional territory located at the west end of Moberly Lake, British Columbia, approximately 90 kilometres southwest of Fort St. John, British Columbia. Each of Black Diamond LP and the West Moberly First Nations own approximately a 50% equity interest in Black Diamond West Moberly LP.

Black Diamond Nehiyawak LP

Black Diamond Nehiyawak LP is a limited partnership registered on April 2, 2013 under the *Partnership Act* (Alberta). BDI, as general partner, and Black Diamond LP and the Beaver Lake Cree Nation, as limited partners, formed Black Diamond Nehiyawak LP through which BDI and the Beaver Lake Cree Nation, located near Lac La Biche, Alberta, work together to provide quality services to resource development as well as other commercial and industrial activity in the Beaver Lake Cree Nation traditional territory in northeastern Alberta. Each of Black Diamond LP and the Beaver Lake Cree Nation, through its designated corporate entities, own approximately a 50% equity interest in Black Diamond Nehiyawak LP.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Three Year History

The following is a summary of the significant events in the development of Black Diamond's business over the last three completed financial years.

Year Ended December 31, 2011

On January 26, 2011, the Corporation extended and increased its credit facilities with its banking syndicate. Aggregate facilities in the amount of \$125 million replaced the previous \$95 million in credit facilities. The Corporation extended its \$10 million committed revolving operating facility for another year and extended and increased its committed capital expenditure facility to \$115 million from \$85 million.

On April 19, 2011, the Corporation announced a \$40 million increase to its 2011 capital expenditure budget bringing the total 2011 capital expenditure budget to \$80 million. The capital expansion was required to meet customer-driven demand throughout the resource development sector for remote accommodation facilities and surface rental equipment in the Alberta oil sands and other emerging resource plays including the Horn River and Montney basins in northern British Columbia and the Bakken Formation in southern Saskatchewan and North Dakota. In addition, capital was expended to fulfill project

opportunities in the government and infrastructure sectors in the southern United States. The increased capital was dispersed in a generally non-speculative manner consistent with prior years.

On May 10, 2011, the Corporation completed a public offering of 1,980,000 Common Shares at a price of \$26.10 per share for gross proceeds of approximately \$51.7 million.

On July 7, 2011, the Corporation, through Black Diamond LP, issued the Senior Secured Notes due 2019 to The Prudential Insurance Company of America and Prudential Retirement Insurance and Annuity Company.

On August 25, 2011, as at the close of business, the Corporation completed the Share Split. As a result of the split, the Corporation's issued capital doubled from approximately 18.6 million Common Shares to approximately 37.2 million Common Shares.

On November 9, 2011, the Board of Directors approved a 2012 capital budget of \$70 million and approved a 15% increase in the Corporation's monthly dividend effective January 2012 to \$0.055 per share paid monthly, or \$0.66 per share annually, up from \$0.57 per share annually. The Corporation spent the capital on organic growth opportunities with investment in its then three business units consistent with historical weighting.

Year Ended December 31, 2012

Effective January 1, 2012, the Black Diamond Camps and Logistics business unit was separated into two business units, Black Diamond Camps and Black Diamond Logistics. Black Diamond Camps rents and sells workforce housing and provides associated services and, effective January 1, 2013, is an operating division of Black Diamond Structures. Black Diamond Logistics provides turnkey lodging services, remote facility management and supply chain solutions.

On May 1, 2012, the Board of Directors approved a \$25 million increase in the Corporation's 2012 capital expenditure budget from \$70 million to \$95 million. The Board of Directors also approved a 9% increase in the Corporation's monthly dividend effective May 2012 to \$0.060 per share paid monthly, or \$0.72 per share annually, up from \$0.66 per share annually.

On June 11, 2012, the Board of Directors approved a further \$25 million increase in the Corporation's 2012 capital expenditure budget from \$95 million to \$120 million. The \$25 million increase in capital expenditures supported projects and additional contracts which occurred through the remainder of 2012 and funded fleet additions within the Corporation's then three asset-based business units.

On June 14, 2012, the Corporation announced that a partnership agreement had been entered into with the Beaver Lake Cree Nation located near Lac La Biche, Alberta to form Black Diamond Nehiyawak LP through which it and the Beaver Lake Cree Nation work together to provide quality services to resource development as well as other commercial and industrial activity in the Beaver Lake Cree Nation traditional territory in northeastern Alberta.

On June 28, 2012, the Corporation announced that it had signed a long-term occupancy contract for its Sunday Creek Lodge facility east of Conklin, Alberta. Approximately 75% of the remote facility was contracted until January 2016 to a large resource company. In conjunction with the contract award, significant upgrades were made to the facility. A portion of the existing lodge was converted to multi-storey dormitories and enhancements made to the kitchen, dining and recreation facilities. The upgrades brought the total room count of the lodge to 1,162.

On July 25, 2012, the Corporation completed a public offering of 2,750,000 Common Shares at a price of \$22.15 per share for gross proceeds of approximately \$60.9 million.

On November 5, 2012, the Board of Directors approved a 2013 capital budget of \$90 million. The Corporation spent the capital on organic growth opportunities with investment in its business units consistent with historical weighting.

Effective December 31, 2012, the Corporation extended and increased its credit facilities with its banking syndicate. Aggregate facilities in the amount of \$145 million replaced the previous \$125 million in credit facilities. The Corporation increased its committed revolving operating facility to \$15 million from \$10 million and increased its committed capital expenditure facility to \$130 million from \$115 million.

Year Ended December 31, 2013

Effective January 1, 2013, Black Diamond Camps and BOXX Modular became operating divisions under the Black Diamond Structures business unit. The Corporation also established a new business unit entitled Black Diamond International, which business unit rents and sells remote workforce housing and modular workspace solutions and provides associated services outside of North America.

On January 14, 2013, an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation completed the acquisition of 107 modular accommodation and workspace units of Nomad Building Solutions Limited for \$6.37 million. The acquired assets are similar to assets which the Corporation operates in Canada and are well-positioned in the resource-rich states of Queensland and Western Australia.

On January 18, 2013, an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation acquired 90% of the modular rental business of Australian Portable Buildings Pty. Ltd. ("APB") along with 20% of APB's portable building manufacturing business in consideration of \$42.59 million, subject to customary post-closing adjustments including a net asset adjustment. The remaining 10% of the modular rental business and 80% of the modular building manufacturing business was acquired by a Canadian modular building manufacturer that is a current supplier to the Corporation. On March 5, 2013, the Corporation announced that an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation acquired the remaining 10% of APB's modular rental business not already owned by it for \$3.99 million. See "Description of the Business – Business Units – Black Diamond International".

On February 28, 2013, an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation completed the acquisition, effective January 1, 2013, of 116 modular accommodation and accommodation-related units of Nomad Building Solutions Limited for \$3.92 million.

On March 12, 2013, the Board of Directors approved a 17% increase in the Corporation's monthly dividend effective March 2013 to \$0.07 per share paid monthly, or \$0.84 per share annually, up from \$0.72 per share annually.

On May 9, 2013, the Board of Directors approved a further \$25 million increase in the Corporation's 2013 capital expenditure budget from \$90 million to \$115 million in light of the continued strong demand for the Corporation's workforce lodging and temporary work spaces and to address projects in development.

On July 3, 2013, the Corporation, through Black Diamond LP, issued the Senior Secured Notes due 2022 to The Prudential Insurance Company of America and Pruco Life Insurance Company.

On November 6, 2013, the Board of Directors approved an initial 2014 capital budget of \$100 million and approved a 7% increase in the Corporation's monthly dividend effective December 2013 to \$0.075 per share paid monthly, or \$0.90 per share annually, up from \$0.84 per share annually. The Corporation plans to expend the approved capital on organic growth opportunities within its business units.

Significant Acquisitions

The Corporation did not complete any significant acquisitions during its most recently completed financial year for which disclosure is required under Part 8 of National Instrument 51-102 – *Continuous Disclosure Obligations*.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

General

Founded in 2003, Black Diamond is a provider of remote workforce accommodations, modular space solutions and oilfield products and services in Canada, the United States and Australia. With its corporate head office located in Calgary, Alberta, Black Diamond provides its products and services to a wide spectrum of industries including oil, natural gas, mining, power, construction, engineering, military, government and education.

Through its direct and indirect subsidiaries and through its approximate 50% equity participation in certain aboriginal limited partnerships, Black Diamond operates four complementary business units comprised of Black Diamond Structures, Black Diamond Logistics, Black Diamond Energy Services and Black Diamond International.

Black Diamond Structures rents and sells remote workforce housing and modular workspace solutions and provides associated services. Black Diamond Logistics provides turnkey lodging services, remote facility management and supply chain solutions and Black Diamond Energy Services rents and sells a complement of oilfield equipment and services. Black Diamond International rents and sells remote workforce housing and modular workspace solutions and provides associated services outside of North America.

Black Diamond operates its four complementary business units in 19 strategic locations across Canada, the United States and Australia as shown in the map below:

Black Diamond Group Limited

Operations

CANADA

Calgary, AB
Edmonton, AB
Grande Prairie, AB
Conklin, AB
Fort St. John, BC
Fort Nelson, BC
Vancouver, BC
Regina, SK
Estevan, SK
Stoney Creek, ON
Pickering, ON



UNITED STATES

Dallas, TX
Houston, TX
Austin, TX
Denver, CO



AUSTRALIA

Sydney, NSW
Brisbane, QL
Townsville, QL
Perth, WA



Business Units

The businesses of, and services provided by, each of Black Diamond's four complementary business units are described below.

Black Diamond Structures

The Black Diamond Structures business unit is comprised of the Black Diamond Camps and BOXX Modular operating divisions described below.

Black Diamond Camps

Black Diamond Structures provides workforce housing and associated services through its Black Diamond Camps operating division primarily in western Canada to a diversified client base which includes oil and natural gas exploration and development companies, mineral and metals mining and processing companies, large catering and food services providers, engineering and construction companies, drillers, general contractors, pipeline constructors and municipal, provincial and federal governments. Black Diamond Camps' products include large dormitories, kitchen/diner complexes and recreation facilities and offer customers flexible and expedient solutions to accommodating their workforce in remote locations where local accommodation infrastructure is either insufficient or non-existent. As at December 31, 2013, the workforce housing rental fleet consisted of approximately 3,214 units representing approximately 12,272 beds. In addition to workforce housing rental units, this division offers both new and used units for sale and provides delivery, installation, project management and ancillary products and services.

Black Diamond Camps workforce housing rental equipment (units) consist of wood framed structures mounted on steel I-beam skids, and contain materials which are typical of conventional buildings, such as plywood sheathing, gypsum board, vinyl flooring, metal siding, and rubber membrane roofing. These units are typically equipped with heating and air conditioning, electrical panels and circuitry, plumbing as required, windows, doors and hardware. The units are generally fully furnished with bedroom, recreation amenities and/or cooking equipment. Management of the Corporation is careful to specify new manufactured equipment in such a way as to reasonably extend the rental life of the asset through durability, versatility and desirability. Management is of the view that these units, if properly maintained, will continue to work at market rates for an extended period of time.

BOXX Modular

Black Diamond Structures is also a provider of modular workspace solutions through its BOXX Modular operating division in the markets it serves. This division has grown both organically through the procurement of new manufactured rental equipment and through the acquisition of existing fleet equipment. As at December 31, 2013, the modular workspace rental fleet consisted of 3,285 units of which 2,072 are located in Canada and 1,213 in the United States. Operating from branch offices in Edmonton and Calgary, Alberta, Stoney Creek and Pickering, Ontario, Regina, Saskatchewan, Denver, Colorado and Dallas, Austin and Houston, Texas, this division provides high quality, cost effective modular space solutions to a diversified client base which includes general contractors, construction trades, real estate developers, manufacturers, commercial businesses, government agencies and various companies involved in the resource industry. The products include "single wide" office units, lavatories, storage units, large multi-unit office complexes, training (classroom) facilities, custom manufactured modular facilities and blast resistant structures. These products offer customers flexible and expedient solutions to meet their temporary and permanent workspace and storage needs. In order to provide customers with turnkey solutions, this division offers ancillary rental items such as furniture and office equipment. In addition to rental, this division offers both new and used units for sale and provides delivery, installation, project management and ancillary products and services.

The modular workspace rental equipment (units) consist of wood or steel framed structures mounted on either chassis with axles and running gear or on steel channel skids, and contain materials which are typical of conventional buildings, such as plywood sheathing, gypsum board, wood paneling, vinyl flooring, metal siding, and rubber membrane roofing. These units are typically equipped with heating and air conditioning, electrical panels and circuitry, plumbing as required, windows, doors, and hardware. These units are intended to be flexible by allowing for reconfiguration of interior partitions, the addition or removal of washrooms, and in the case of complexes, to be connected to form larger and more versatile space

configurations. Management specifies newly manufactured equipment in such a way as to reasonably extend the rental life of the asset through durability, versatility, and desirability. As a result, management is of the view that these units, if properly maintained, will continue to work at market rates in excess of 20 years.

Black Diamond Logistics

Black Diamond Logistics provides turnkey lodging services, remote facility management and supply chain solutions. The division manages a number of other workforce housing facilities and associated services for customers. The division also provides sophisticated supply chain management services to customers to improve efficiency of remote services. Black Diamond Logistics also operates Sunday Creek Lodge to provide lodging services to a variety of customers on a non-dedicated basis. The lease, accommodations facilities and infrastructure of Sunday Creek Lodge are owned by the Corporation. Sunday Creek Lodge consists of Sunday Creek South and Sunday Creek Main which, combined, represented 1,182 beds at December 31, 2013. The following are the camps under management by Black Diamond Logistics as at December 31, 2013 and the number of beds at each camp:

Camp Name	Number of Beds
Sunday Creek Lodge	1,182
Cottonwood	384
Liard	60
Komie	112
Kirby Lake	206
K1A	549
Conklin	235
Komie 39.5	32
Kinosis	804
Resthaven	280
Saturn	112
Boyle	307

Black Diamond Energy Services

Black Diamond Energy Services is focussed on the rental of oilfield surface equipment and oilfield and drilling accommodation equipment along with full service installation and maintenance services. The primary business of Black Diamond Energy Services can be separated into the following two revenue streams:

Oilfield Rentals: consists of various types of oilfield rental equipment used to support drilling, completion and production activities. This includes equipment specific to liquid and solid containments such as 400 barrel tanks, large format frac tanks, flocculation tanks, flare tanks, shale bins, environmental containment systems, fluids management and transfer equipment, and ancillary equipment such as light towers, matting, power generation and various related types of equipment. As at December 31, 2013, the surface rental fleet consisted of 2,255 units.

Wellsite Quarters and Drill Camps: are single and multi-unit complexes which are highly mobile and durable and which, when fully assembled, create a single building to house, feed and provide life support amenities to drilling crews and support staff. These camps will relocate often and have peak utilization during the traditional winter drilling season when remote and muskeg prone areas are more accessible due to ground frost. These camps typically work on day rates which provide volatility to revenue streams, and they are highly specialized with few applications other than drill site accommodation. This segment also includes self contained living quarters for engineers and geologists (commonly referred to as wellsite units or staff quarters) and single unit sleepers. Freestanding fleet units typically work on day rates, and with the exception of wellsites, have a variety of applications both within and outside of the resource sector. As at December 31, 2013, the drill camp and staff quarter fleet consisted of 292 units representing in excess of 898 beds.

Black Diamond International

Black Diamond International rents and sells remote workforce housing and modular workspace solutions and provides associated services outside of North America.

Black Diamond International's modular accommodation and workspace rental fleet of various configurations consisted of 1,142 units as at December 31, 2013. The rental fleet assets are similar to assets which the Corporation operates in Canada and are well-positioned in the resource-rich regions of Australia. Black Diamond International's diverse customer base includes natural resource companies, building and construction companies, commercial and general industrial companies and government. Black Diamond International's customers are primarily located in the States of Queensland, Western Australia and New South Wales and its larger customers operate primarily in the mining and natural resource development areas.

Black Diamond International also has a 20% interest in a manufacturing business that operates approximately 25,200 square metres of manufacturing facilities, on sites totalling approximately 120,000 square metres, in Perth, Sydney, Brisbane and Townsville in which modular accommodation and workforce units are constructed for Black Diamond International's own fleet and for third party customer sales. The remaining 80% of the modular building manufacturing business is owned by a Canadian modular building manufacturer that is a current supplier to the Corporation.

Revenues Generated by Categories of Principal Services

The following sets forth the percentages of total consolidated revenues generated from each of Black Diamond's principal business units for the applicable periods:

Business Unit	Year Ended December 31, 2013 ⁽¹⁾	Year Ended December 31, 2012 ⁽²⁾
Black Diamond Structures	61%	62%
Black Diamond Logistics	24%	24%
Black Diamond Energy Services	9%	14%
Black Diamond International	6%	-

Notes:

- (1) Effective January 1, 2013, Black Diamond organized its business into four business units comprised of Black Diamond Structures, Black Diamond Logistics, Black Diamond Energy Services and Black Diamond International. The Black Diamond Structures business unit is comprised of two operating divisions, Black Diamond Camps and BOXX Modular.
- (2) The percentages for the year ended December 31, 2012 have been restated to conform to Black Diamond's new organizational structure.

Business Strategy

Black Diamond's current business strategy is summarized as follows:

Rental Rate and Utilization. Black Diamond's rental business has three key drivers: capital cost of rental assets; utilization; and average rental rate. Black Diamond's ability to maintain or increase revenue streams from existing assets depends on its ability to keep the units rented at as high a rental rate as the Corporation can obtain. To accomplish this the Corporation must maintain a high quality fleet in good condition; be able to provide a variety of sizes and types of units to satisfy the varied requirements of Black Diamond's diverse customer base; and develop strong long-term relationships with its primary customer base through service, responsiveness and reliability.

Increase Fleet Size. Black Diamond intends to continue to grow all aspects of its rental fleet portfolio. The Corporation expects to accomplish this through a combination of procurement of new manufactured units built to its specifications, and by acquisition of existing units and existing fleets.

Geographic Expansion. Black Diamond intends to continue to expand its principal operating divisions geographically through the establishment of additional branches and the acquisition of additional fleet assets. This may include locations outside of North America and Australia.

Expanded Products and Services. Black Diamond plans to offer a wider variety of modular structures and oilfield equipment to its rental customers. The Corporation also plans to offer more turnkey solutions to customers by providing additional site services, ancillary rental options, and associated rental equipment. This may include support units, operated remote lodging facilities, fluid storage and transfer systems, and waste handling systems for well completions and additional surface rentals to the drilling, exploration and production industries. Black Diamond has recently began offering the direct sale or capital lease of equipment.

Develop New Markets. Black Diamond intends to target additional industry sectors for the rental of both camp and workspace units and for its remote site services capabilities. To date, Black Diamond has been primarily focused on the oil and natural gas and construction sectors. There are numerous other industries that utilize the products and services offered by Black Diamond.

Acquisitions. Black Diamond plans to continue its strategy of targeting acquisitions of businesses where those businesses complement the existing business and are accretive to Shareholders.

Renegotiation or Termination of Material Contracts

As of the date hereof, management of the Corporation does not anticipate that any aspect of the Corporation's business will be materially affected during the remainder of 2014 by the renegotiation or termination of the Corporation's contracts or subcontracts.

Product Suppliers

Black Diamond relies on manufacturers for the supply of new equipment for its rental fleets. The manufacturing segment of the modular building industry is relatively well structured in western Canada where there are currently two independent large capacity manufacturers, a number of mid-sized manufacturers, and numerous small scale manufacturers. The Corporation maintains strong relationships with both large manufacturers and a number of the mid-sized and small scale suppliers. To date the Corporation has successfully secured manufacturing capacity to meet its requirements. The Corporation expects to continue to secure sufficient manufacturing space to meet customer demand throughout 2014. See "Risk Factors – Dependence on Suppliers".

Employees

As at December 31, 2013, Black Diamond had a total of 395 employees of which 177 were hourly paid personnel.

Sales, Distribution and Marketing

Black Diamond markets its rental assets, custom sales and site services through in-house sales personnel.

Customers

Black Diamond's customers include oil and natural gas and mineral exploration and production companies, food services providers (caterers), drilling contractors, engineering procurement construction companies, general contractors, pipeline constructors, utilities, oilfield services companies, construction sub-trades, manufacturers, commercial educational institutions, military agencies, industrial companies and municipal, provincial, state and federal governments. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Corporation had two significant customers who each contributed greater than 10% of the Corporation's consolidated revenue, for a combined total of 24%. See "Risk Factors – Dependence on Significant Customers".

From the Corporation's experience to date, its customers' preferences for its products and services include the following:

- quality and newness of equipment;
- cleanliness of equipment when it arrives on site;
- availability of equipment;
- variety of layouts and amenities to best suit their project needs;

- relationship with strategic First Nation partnerships;
- responsiveness to their needs;
- delivery time, distance and cost; and
- reputation and relationship with the fleet operator.

Pricing of Products and Services

Black Diamond's products and services are priced differently. Workforce accommodation and modular workspace solutions are priced either as long-term monthly rates or as short-term day rates depending on the type of product and the intended project's duration.

Contract rates for workforce accommodation, modular workspace solutions and oilfield rental products are set based on industry factors such as availability of equipment, winter or summer work and guaranteed minimum number of days being contracted.

With Black Diamond Structures' modular workspace solution products, the Corporation charges higher rates for short-term rentals (three months or less) to reflect the additional costs associated with the turn around of equipment on such a short-term, and to encourage the division's modular workspace solution customers to enter into longer term commitments. The Corporation similarly offers lower rates for long-term contracts.

Seasonality

The drill camp, free standing fleet and surface rentals segments of Black Diamond Energy Services have historically experienced higher activity in the winter. This is due to the increased drilling and infrastructure construction activity at remote northern sites where access is restricted during warmer months due to muskeg and wildlife conservation issues. The large camp segment of Black Diamond Structures is less seasonal due to the typically longer project durations at which this equipment is utilized. The modular space business of Black Diamond Structures experiences little seasonality due to the recurring volume and diverse operating locations. See "Risk Factors – Seasonality".

Competitive Conditions

The industries and businesses in which Black Diamond operates are highly competitive and in order to be successful, Black Diamond has to provide services that meet the specific needs of its clients at competitive prices. The principal competitive factors in the markets in which Black Diamond operates are service quality and availability, reliability and performance of equipment used to perform its services, technical knowledge and experience and reputation for safety and value. Competitors offer similar services in all geographic regions in which Black Diamond operates. See "Risk Factors – Competition".

The success of the Corporation's business is connected, in large part, to the general health of the oil and natural gas industry in western Canada and the United States. Accordingly, in addition to the various federal, provincial, state and municipal regulations to which the Corporation adheres in its ongoing operations, it is also sensitive to the industry conditions relating to the oil and natural gas industry, including land tenure, exploration, development, production, refining, transportation and marketing imposed by legislation enacted by various levels of government and with respect to pricing and taxation of oil and natural gas by agreements among the governments of Canada, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the United States. See "Risk Factors – Volatility of Industry Conditions" and "Risk Factors – Government Regulation".

Aboriginal Relationships

Black Diamond recognizes how important aboriginal business relationships are when working in Canada's northern frontiers. Black Diamond recognizes the obligations and requirements laid out in the various land claims in the areas where it conducts its business and, with respect to its businesses, Black Diamond is of the view that aboriginal rights are to be respected and the aboriginal people are to be given opportunities to participate and benefit from the activity on their lands. As such, one of Black Diamond's objectives is to maximize the amount of local and aboriginal participation in its operations. Black Diamond employs a team of community relations management professionals who work closely with all of Black Diamond's First Nations partnerships and the communities in which they operate and report directly to Black Diamond's senior leadership. See "Risk Factors – Aboriginal Relationships".

Environmental Considerations

The Canadian, United States and various international oil and natural gas and mining industries are regulated by a number of federal, provincial and state governmental bodies and agencies under a variety of complex federal, provincial and state legislation that sets forth numerous prohibitions and requirements with respect to planning and approval processes related to land use, sustainable resource management, waste management, responsibility for the release of presumed hazardous materials, protection of wildlife and the environment and the health and safety of workers. Legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on the transport of dangerous goods and the release or emission of various substances, including substances used and produced in association with certain oil and natural gas and mining industry operations. The legislation addresses various permits, drilling, access road construction, camp construction, well and mine completion, installation of surface equipment, air monitoring, surface and ground water monitoring in connection with these activities, waste management and access to remote or environmentally sensitive areas.

The operations of the Corporation are subject to a variety of federal, provincial, state and local laws, regulations, and guidelines, including various environmental and health and safety statutes and regulations governing health and safety, the conduct of operations, the protection of the environment, the operation of equipment and the handling and disposal of substances used in its operations, or that may otherwise be present on or in the lands the Corporation owns or occupies. Such legislation also generally imposes potential liability on present owners or occupants of property where contamination has occurred without regard to whether such owner or occupant played a role in the original contaminating event. The Corporation believes that each of the subsidiaries is currently in compliance with such laws and regulations. The Corporation intends to invest financial and managerial resources to ensure such compliance and will continue to do so in the future. Although such expenditures historically have not been material to Black Diamond, such laws or regulations are subject to change. Accordingly, it is impossible for the Corporation to predict the cost or impact of such laws and regulations on the Corporation's future operations. See "Risk Factors – Environmental Liability" and "Risk Factors – Government Regulation".

Foreign Operations

Black Diamond's primary operations are in Canada; however, a portion of its operations are conducted in the United States and in Australia. The United States and Australia operations are conducted through indirect subsidiaries of Black Diamond, and are consolidated into the Corporation's quarterly and annual financial statements. See "Risk Factors – Foreign Operations" and "Risk Factors – Foreign Currency Exchange Risk".

Intangible Property

The Corporation's customer relationships have value to the Corporation as there are substantial long-term contracts and relationships in place and it is estimated that a significant amount of future revenue will be derived from the existing customer base. Where the value of identifiable intangible assets have been included in the financial statements of the Corporation, they are amortized on a straight line basis as follows:

- customer relationships over four to 20 years;
- non-compete agreements over two to three years; and
- trademarks over 10 years.

RISK FACTORS

Investors should carefully consider the risk factors set out below and consider all other information contained herein and in the Corporation's other public filings before making an investment decision. The risks set out below are not an exhaustive list and should not be taken as a complete summary or description of all the risks associated with the Corporation's business. If any of the following risks or other risks occur, the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely impacted in a material way.

Volatility of Industry Conditions

The demand, pricing and terms for workforce accommodation, oilfield equipment rentals and temporary workspace solutions largely depend upon the level of industry activity for oil and natural gas and mineral exploration and development and infrastructure development. This would include resource exploration and development companies, infrastructure and commercial construction companies and real estate developers. Industry conditions are influenced by numerous factors over which the Corporation has no control, including: the level of oil and natural gas and mineral prices; expectations about future oil and natural gas and mineral prices; the cost of exploring for, producing and delivering oil and natural gas and minerals; the expected rates of declining current production; the discovery rates of new oil and natural gas and mineral reserves; available pipeline and other oil and natural gas transportation and infrastructure capacity; demand for oil and natural gas and minerals; weather conditions; political, military, regulatory and economic conditions; and the ability of oil and natural gas and mining companies to raise equity capital or debt financing for exploration and development work.

The level of activity in the resource production industry is volatile. No assurance can be given that expected trends in resource production activities will continue or that demand for workforce accommodation and oilfield rental equipment will reflect the level of activity in the industry. Any prolonged substantial reduction in resource prices would likely affect resource production levels and therefore affect the demand for services to oil and natural gas and mining customers. A material decline in resource prices or Canadian, United States or Australian industry activity could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Any addition to or elimination or curtailment of government incentives could have a significant impact on the oilfield services industry.

Alternatives to and Changing Demand for Petroleum Products

Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to oil and natural gas, and technological advances in fuel economy and energy generation devices could reduce the demand for oil, natural gas and other liquid hydrocarbons. The Corporation cannot predict the impact of changing demand for oil and natural gas products, and any major changes could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Dependence on Significant Customers

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Corporation had two significant customers who each contributed greater than 10% of the Corporation's consolidated revenue, for a combined total of 24%. The loss of these sources of revenue could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, in certain geographical operating areas, the Corporation may depend on a smaller number of customers, the loss of which would have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's operations in those operating areas and may result in significant equipment relocation costs.

Competition

The workforce accommodation, oilfield equipment rentals and temporary workspace industries in which the Corporation operates are highly competitive. To be successful, the Corporation must provide equipment and services that meet the specific needs of its clients at competitive prices. The principal competitive factors in the markets in which the Corporation operates are service quality and availability, reliability and performance of equipment used to perform its services, technical knowledge and experience, and reputation for safety and price. The Corporation competes with international and regional competitors, several of which are significantly larger than the Corporation. These competitors offer similar services in all of the geographic regions in which the Corporation operates. As a result of competition, the Corporation may be unable to

continue to provide its present services, to provide such services at historical operating margins or to acquire additional business opportunities, which could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Reduced levels of activity in the workforce accommodation, oilfield equipment rentals and temporary workspace industries can intensify competition and result in lower revenue to the Corporation. Variations in the exploration and development budgets of oil and natural gas and mining companies which are directly affected by fluctuations in oil and natural gas and mineral prices, the cyclical nature and competitiveness of the oil and natural gas and mining industries and governmental regulation, could have an effect upon the Corporation's ability to generate revenue and earnings.

Management of Growth

The Corporation may be subject to growth-related risks including capacity constraints and pressure on its internal systems and controls. The ability of the Corporation to manage growth effectively will require it to continue to implement and improve its operational and financial systems and to expand, train and manage its employee base. The inability of the Corporation to deal with this growth may have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Reliance on Key Personnel

The Corporation's success depends in large measure on certain key personnel. The loss of the services of such key personnel may have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. The Corporation does not have any key person insurance in effect for the Corporation. The contributions of the existing management team to the immediate and near term operations of the Corporation are likely to be of central importance. Investors must rely upon the ability, expertise, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of the management of the Corporation.

Workforce Availability

The Corporation's ability to provide reliable and quality services is dependent on its ability to hire and retain a dedicated and quality pool of employees. The competition for qualified personnel in the industries in which the Corporation operates is intense and there can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to continue to attract and retain all personnel necessary for the development and operation of its business. In periods of higher activity, it may become more difficult to find and retain qualified employees which could limit growth, increase operating costs or have other material adverse effects on the Corporation's operations.

Dependence on Agreements and Contracts

The operations of the Corporation depend on performance under written contracts with its customer base that are generally cancellable only for non-performance. The key factors which determine whether a client continues to use the Corporation are service quality and availability, reliability and performance of equipment used to perform its services, technical knowledge and experience, reputation for safety and competitive price. There can be no assurance that the Corporation's relationship with its customers will continue, and a significant reduction or total loss of the business from these customers, if not offset by sales to new or existing customers, could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Global Economic Uncertainty

Market events and conditions in recent years, including disruptions in the international credit markets and other financial systems and sovereign debt levels have caused significant volatility in commodity prices. These events and conditions have caused a decrease in confidence in the global credit and financial markets and have created a climate of greater volatility, less liquidity, widening of credit spreads, a lack of price transparency, increased credit losses and tighter credit conditions. Notwithstanding various actions by governments, concerns about the general condition of the capital markets, financial instruments, banks, investment banks, insurers and other financial institutions caused the broader credit markets to further deteriorate and stock markets to decline substantially. While there are signs of economic recovery, these factors have

negatively impacted company valuations and are likely to continue to impact the performance of the global economy going forward. This volatility may in the future affect the Corporation's ability to obtain equity or debt financing on acceptable terms.

Access to Additional Financing

The Corporation may find it necessary in the future to obtain additional debt or equity financing to support ongoing operations, to undertake capital expenditures or to undertake acquisitions or other business combination transactions. Uncertain levels of near term industry activity coupled with the recent global credit crisis exposes the Corporation to the risk that additional financing will not be available to the Corporation when needed, on terms acceptable to the Corporation or at all. The Corporation's inability to raise financing to support ongoing operations or to fund capital expenditures or acquisitions could limit the Corporation's growth and could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

Where additional financing is raised by the issuance of Common Shares or securities convertible into Common Shares, control of the Corporation may change and Shareholders may suffer dilution to their investment. The Corporation's activities may also be financed partially or wholly with debt, which may increase the Corporation's debt levels above industry standards. The level of the Corporation's indebtedness from time to time could impair the Corporation's ability to obtain additional financing in the future on a timely basis to take advantage of business opportunities that may arise.

Government Regulation

The Corporation's operations are subject to numerous laws as well as industry regulations and guidelines, many of which are related to health and safety, the conduct of operations, transportation and the environment. Some of the laws, regulations and guidelines that apply to the Corporation's operations also authorize the recovery of natural resource damages by the government, injunctive relief, and the imposition of stop, control, remediation and abandonment orders. While management believes that its businesses will be operated in accordance with applicable laws, the Corporation will remain subject to a varied and complex body of laws and regulations that both public officials and private individuals may seek to enforce. The costs arising from compliance with such laws, regulations and guidelines may be material to the Corporation.

Any regulatory changes that impose additional operating or environmental restrictions or requirements on the Corporation or its customers could adversely affect the Corporation through increased operating costs and potential decreased demand for the Corporation's products and services. The trend in environmental regulation has been to impose more restrictions and limitations on activities that may impact the environment, including the generation and disposal of wastes and the use and handling of chemical substances. Laws, regulations or treaties concerning climate change, greenhouse gas emissions or other environmental matters may have an adverse impact on the demand for oil and natural gas and minerals, which could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation.

Dependence on Suppliers

The Corporation sources its equipment and equipment parts from a variety of suppliers, most of whom are located in Canada, the United States and Australia. Should any suppliers be unable to provide the necessary equipment or parts or otherwise fail to deliver products in the quantities required, any resulting delays in the provision of services or in the time required to find new suppliers could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Failure to Realize Anticipated Benefits of Acquisitions and Dispositions

The Corporation considers acquisitions and dispositions of businesses and assets in the ordinary course of business. Achieving the benefits of acquisitions depends on successfully consolidating functions and integrating operations and procedures in a timely and efficient manner and the Corporation's ability to realize the anticipated growth opportunities and synergies from combining the acquired businesses and operations with those of the Corporation. The integration of acquired businesses may require substantial management effort, time and resources diverting management's focus from other strategic opportunities and operational matters. Management continually assesses the value and contribution of services provided and assets required to provide such services. In this regard, non-core assets may be periodically disposed of so the Corporation

can focus its efforts and resources more efficiently. Depending on the state of the market for such non-core assets, certain non-core assets of the Corporation, if disposed of, may realize less than their carrying value on the financial statements of the Corporation.

Environmental Liability

The Corporation is subject to the operating risks inherent in the industries in which the Corporation operates, including environmental damage. The Corporation has established programs to address compliance with current environmental standards and monitors its practices concerning the handling of environmentally hazardous materials. However, there can be no assurance that the Corporation's procedures will prevent environmental damage from occurring from spills of materials handled by the Corporation or that such damage has not already occurred. On occasion, substantial liabilities to third parties may be incurred. The Corporation may have the benefit of insurance maintained by it or the operator; however the Corporation may become liable for damages against which it cannot adequately insure or against which it may elect not to insure because of high costs or other reasons.

Environmental Regulation

The Government of Canada and provincial governments in areas where the Corporation does business have been working through various forms of regulation and legislation focused on climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. Future federal legislation, together with provincial emission reduction requirements may require the reduction of emissions or emissions intensity from the Corporation's customers' operations and facilities. A number of the Corporation's customers are involved in the oil and natural gas exploration and development industry, with specific focus on oil sands related projects. Focus and scrutiny has recently intensified on oil sands development, which could lead to incremental environmental regulation or legislation.

Potential changes in requirements may result in increased operating costs and capital expenditures for oil and natural gas and mining industry participants, thereby delaying or decreasing the demand for the Corporation's products and services.

Management of the Corporation is unable to predict the impact of potential emissions targets and it is possible that changes could adversely affect the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Operating Risks and Insurance

The operations of the Corporation are subject to hazards inherent in the workforce accommodation, temporary workspace and oilfield rental industries, such as equipment defects, malfunction and failures, and natural disasters which result in fires, vehicle accidents, damage to facilities, business interruption and damage to or destruction of property, equipment and the environment. These risks could expose the Corporation to substantial liability for personal injury, wrongful death, property damage, pollution, and other environmental damages. The frequency and severity of such incidents will affect operating costs, insurability and relationships with customers, employees and regulators.

Although the Corporation has obtained insurance against certain of the risks to which it is exposed, such insurance is subject to coverage limits and no assurance can be given that such insurance will be adequate to cover the Corporation's liabilities. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to maintain adequate insurance in the future at rates it considers reasonable and commercially justifiable. The occurrence of a significant uninsured claim, a claim in excess of the insurance coverage limits maintained by the Corporation, or a claim at a time when it is not able to obtain liability insurance, could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Safety Performance

Standards for the prevention of incidents in the industries in which the Corporation operates are governed by service company safety policies and procedures, accepted industry safety practices, customer specific safety requirements and health and safety legislation. Many customers consider safety performance a key factor in selecting workforce accommodation, temporary workspace and oilfield equipment and service providers. Deterioration of the Corporation's safety performance could result in a decline in the demand for the Corporation's products and services and could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Aboriginal Relationships

A component of Black Diamond's business strategy is based on developing and maintaining positive relationships with the aboriginal people and communities in the areas where Black Diamond operates. These relationships are important to Black Diamond's operations and customers who desire to work on traditional aboriginal lands. The inability to develop and maintain relationships and to be in compliance with local requirements could adversely affect Black Diamond's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Expansion into New Activities

The operations and expertise of the Corporation's management are currently focused primarily on logistics management as well as the workforce accommodation, oilfield equipment rentals and temporary workspace industries. In the future, the Corporation may acquire or move into new industry related activities, may acquire different industry related assets, and as a result may face unexpected risks or alternatively, significantly increase the Corporation's exposure to one or more existing risk factors, which may in turn result in the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows being adversely affected.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

The Corporation is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations as certain revenues, expenses and working capital derived from its foreign operations are denominated in United States dollars and Australian dollars. As such, the Corporation's United States and Australian subsidiaries are subject to translation gains and losses on consolidation. Realized foreign exchange gains and losses are included in net earnings while unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses arising on the translation of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the Corporation's foreign operations are included in other comprehensive income.

Foreign Operations

Some of the Corporation's current operations and related assets are located in the United States and Australia. In addition, the Corporation's growth plans may contemplate establishing operations in additional foreign countries, including countries where the political and economic systems may be less stable than those in Canada, the United States and Australia. Risks of foreign operations include, but are not necessarily limited to, changes of laws affecting foreign ownership, government participation, taxation, royalties, duties, rates of exchange, inflation, repatriation of earnings, social unrest, acts of terrorism and uncertain political and economic conditions resulting in unfavourable government actions such as unfavourable legislation or regulation. While the impact of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, if any of the risks materialize, they could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Seasonality

The Corporation's business units have slightly different seasonal aspects. Black Diamond Energy Services is exposed to the seasonality of the western Canadian oil and natural gas drilling industry where the busiest months are January through March and the slowest months are April through September. There is greater demand for certain of the equipment and services provided by this business unit in the winter season when the occurrence of freezing permits the movement and operation of heavy equipment. However, if an unseasonably warm winter prevents sufficient freezing, the Corporation may not be able to access wellsites. The large camp segment of Black Diamond Structures is less seasonal due to the typically longer project durations at which this equipment is utilized. The modular space business of Black Diamond Structures experiences little seasonality due to the recurring volume and diverse operating locations. Volatility in the weather and temperature can therefore create unpredictability in activity and utilization rates, which could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Dependence on Camp Permits

In most cases, permits issued by government agencies are required to set up and operate remote work camp facilities. The issuance of permits is dependent upon water and waste treatment alternatives available, road traffic volumes and fire conditions in forested areas. Failure of the Corporation or the Corporation's customers to receive or renew permits could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Availability of Credit Facilities

The Corporation currently has available a \$15 million committed revolving operating facility (the "Operating Facility") and a \$130 million committed revolving capital expenditure facility (the "Capital Expenditure Facility" and together with the Operating Facility, the "Credit Facilities") with a syndicate of banks. Availability under the Operating Facility is margined to accounts receivable and borrowings under the Capital Expenditure Facility may not exceed 60% of the net book value of tangible capital property and equipment less the principal amount of, any accrued and unpaid interest on, any make-whole, breakage or prepayment indemnifications, and any prepayment obligations with respect to, the Senior Secured Notes. Unless extended, the maximum available amount of the Capital Expenditure Facility will be reduced in 2016 in equal quarterly reductions in an amount equal to 1/16th of the commitment on December 31, 2015 and the Credit Facilities will mature on December 31, 2016. The Corporation may elect to request an extension of the Credit Facilities. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will be able to continue to renew its Credit Facilities in the amounts it requires or on terms acceptable to it. Any failure of the Corporation to repay or refinance any or all of the Credit Facilities at their maturity dates on acceptable terms or to comply with applicable covenants under the Credit Facilities could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flow. There is no assurance that the Corporation will be able to refinance any or all of the Credit Facilities at their maturity dates on acceptable terms, or on any basis.

Leverage and Restrictive Covenants

The ability of the Corporation to pay dividends or make other payments or advances will be subject to applicable laws and contractual restrictions in the instruments governing any indebtedness of the Corporation (including the Credit Facilities and the Senior Secured Notes). The degree to which the Corporation is leveraged could have important consequences for Shareholders including: (i) the Corporation's ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures or acquisitions in the future may be limited; (ii) all or part of the Corporation's cash flow from operations may be dedicated to the payment of the principal of and interest on the Corporation's indebtedness, thereby reducing funds available for future operations or for dividends to Shareholders; (iii) some of the Corporation's borrowings are at variable rates of interest, which exposes the Corporation to the risk of increased interest rates; and (iv) the Corporation may be more vulnerable to economic downturns and be limited in its ability to withstand competitive pressures. These factors could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Interest expense has been estimated for the purpose of estimating cash flow available for dividends based on current market conditions that are subject to fluctuations. Such fluctuations could result in an unanticipated material increase in interest rates that could in turn have a material adverse effect on cash available for dividends to Shareholders.

The Credit Facilities and the Senior Secured Notes contain numerous covenants that limit the discretion of management of the Corporation with respect to certain business matters. These covenants will place restrictions on, among other things, the ability of the Corporation to create liens or other encumbrances, to pay dividends or make certain other payments, investments, loans and guarantees and to sell or otherwise dispose of assets and merge or consolidate with another entity. In addition, the Credit Facilities and the Senior Secured Notes contain a number of financial covenants that will require the Corporation to meet certain financial ratios and financial condition tests. A failure to comply with the obligations in the Credit Facilities and the Senior Secured Notes could result in a default which, if not cured or waived, could result in a termination of dividends by the Corporation and would permit acceleration of the relevant indebtedness. If the indebtedness under the Credit Facilities and the Senior Secured Notes were to be accelerated, there can be no assurance that the assets of the Corporation would be sufficient to repay in full that indebtedness.

Vulnerability to Market Changes

Fixed costs, including costs associated with operating expenses, leases, labour costs and depreciation account for a significant portion of the Corporation's costs and expenses. As a result, reduced productivity resulting from reduced demand, equipment failure, weather or other factors could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to customers and partners in the form of outstanding accounts. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets.

The carrying amount of accounts receivable reflects management's assessment of the credit risk associated with the Corporation's customers. The Corporation generally grants unsecured credit to its customers. The allowance for doubtful accounts and past due receivables are reviewed by management on an ongoing basis. Accounts receivable are considered for impairment on a case-by-case basis when they are past due or when objective evidence is received that a customer will default. The Corporation takes into consideration the customer's payment history, their credit worthiness and the current economic environment in which the customer operates to assess impairment. The Corporation accounts for a specific bad debt provision when management considers that the expected recovery is less than the actual amount receivable. When a receivable balance is considered uncollectible it is written off against the allowance for doubtful accounts. Subsequent recovery of amounts previously written off is included in net earnings. Failure to accurately estimate the amount of bad debts of the Corporation or failure to collect accounts receivable on a timely basis or in full could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Potential Replacement or Reduced Use of Products and Services

Certain of the Corporation's equipment or systems may become obsolete or experience a decrease in demand through the introduction of competing products that are lower in cost, exhibit enhanced performance characteristics or are determined by the market to be more preferable for environmental or other reasons. The Corporation will need to keep current with the changing market for workforce accommodation, oilfield equipment rental and temporary workspace solutions which it provides and technological and regulatory changes. If the Corporation fails to do so, this could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Litigation

In the normal course of the Corporation's operations, it may become involved in, named as a party to, or be the subject of, various legal proceedings, including regulatory proceedings, tax proceedings and legal actions, related to personal injuries, property damage, property tax, the environment and contract disputes. The outcome of outstanding, pending or future proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty and may be determined adversely to the Corporation and as a result, could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Dilution

The Corporation may make future acquisitions or enter into financings or other transactions involving the issuance of securities of the Corporation which may be dilutive.

Market Price of Common Shares

The trading price of securities of issuers in the businesses of the Corporation is subject to substantial volatility often based on factors related and unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the issuers involved. Factors unrelated to the Corporation's performance could include macroeconomic developments nationally, within North America or globally, domestic and global commodity prices or current perceptions of the attractiveness of particular industries. Similarly, the market price of the Common Shares could be subject to significant fluctuations in response to variations in the Corporation's operating results, financial condition, liquidity and other internal factors. Accordingly, the price at which the Common Shares will trade cannot be accurately predicted.

Dividends

The amount of future cash dividends paid by the Corporation, if any, will be subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Corporation and may vary depending on a variety of factors and conditions existing from time to time, including fluctuations in the Corporation's earnings, capital expenditure requirements, debt service requirements, operating costs, foreign exchange rates and the satisfaction of the liquidity and solvency tests imposed by the Corporation's lenders and applicable corporate law for the declaration and payment of dividends. Depending on these and various other factors, many of which will be beyond the control of the Corporation, the amount of future cash dividends paid by the Corporation could be reduced or suspended entirely.

The market value of the Common Shares may deteriorate if cash dividends are reduced or suspended. Furthermore, the future treatment of dividends for tax purposes will be subject to the nature and composition of dividends paid by the Corporation and potential legislative and regulatory changes.

Income Taxes

Income tax provisions, including current and future income tax assets and liabilities in the Corporation's consolidated financial statements, and income tax filing positions require estimates and interpretations of federal, provincial and other taxing authorities income tax rules and regulations, and judgments as to their interpretation and application of the Corporation's specific situation. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Canada Revenue Agency or a provincial or other tax agency will agree with the Corporation's tax filing positions or will not change its administrative practices to the detriment of the Corporation or its shareholders and creditors. While the Corporation believes that its tax filing positions are supportable under applicable law, a number of the Corporation's tax filing positions may be the subject of review by taxation authorities. Therefore, it is possible that additional taxes could be payable by the Corporation and the ultimate value of the Corporation's tax assets and liabilities could change in the future and that such additional taxes and changes to such accounts could be materially adverse to the Corporation.

Interest Rate Risk

The Corporation is exposed to interest rate risk on some of its long-term debt. Floating-rate debt is subject to interest rate cash flow risk, as the required cash flows to service the debt will fluctuate with changes in market interest rates. An increase in prevailing interest rates could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Conflicts of Interest

The directors and officers of the Corporation may also be directors or officers of other companies which operate in the same industries as that of the Corporation and situations may arise where they are in a conflict of interest with the Corporation. Conflicts of interest, if any, will be subject to and governed by procedures prescribed by the ABCA which require a director or officer of a corporation who is a party to, or is a director or an officer of, or has a material interest in any person who is a party to, a material contract or proposed material contract with the Corporation to disclose his or her interest and, in the case of directors, to refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract unless otherwise permitted under the ABCA. See "Directors and Executive Officers – Conflicts of Interest".

Forward-Looking Information May Prove Inaccurate

Shareholders and prospective investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on the Corporation's forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties, of both a general and specific nature, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking information or contribute to the possibility that predictions, forecasts or projections will prove to be materially inaccurate.

Additional information on the risks, assumptions and uncertainties are found under the heading "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" of this Annual Information Form.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Common Shares and an unlimited number of preferred shares, each having the rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions described below.

Common Shares

Holders of Common Shares are entitled to notice of, to attend and to one (1) vote per share held at any meeting of Shareholders (other than meetings of a class or series of shares of the Corporation other than the Common Shares as such). Holders of Common Shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Board of Directors on the Common Shares as a class, subject to prior satisfaction of all preferential rights to dividends attached to all shares of other classes of shares of the Corporation ranking in priority to the Common Shares in respect of dividends. Holders of Common Shares are entitled in the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Corporation, whether voluntary or involuntary, or any other distribution of the assets of the Corporation among its shareholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs, and subject to prior satisfaction of all preferential rights to return of capital on dissolution attached to all shares of other classes of shares of the Corporation ranking in priority to the Common Shares in respect of return of capital on dissolution, to share rateably, together with the holders of shares of any other class of shares of the Corporation ranking equally with the Common Shares in respect of return of capital, in such assets of the Corporation as are available for distribution.

Preferred Shares

Subject to the filing of Articles of Amendment in accordance with the ABCA, the Board of Directors 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. Subject to the filing of Articles of Amendment in accordance with the ABCA, the Board of Directors may from time to time fix, 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, the extent, if any, of further participation on a distribution, voting rights, if any, and dividend rights (including whether such dividends be preferential, or cumulative or non-cumulative), if any. Holders of each series of preferred shares are entitled, in priority to holders of Common Shares and any other shares of the Corporation ranking junior to the preferred shares from time to time with respect to the payment of dividends, to be paid rateably with holders of each other series of preferred shares, the amount of accumulated dividends, if any, specified as being payable preferentially to the holders of such series. In the event of a distribution, holders of each series of preferred shares are entitled, in priority to holders of Common Shares and any other shares of the Corporation ranking junior to the preferred shares from time to time with respect to payment on a distribution, to be paid rateably with holders of each series of preferred shares the amount, if any, specified as being payable preferentially to the holders of such series on a distribution.

DIVIDENDS

Following the Conversion, the Corporation commenced a monthly dividend program in January 2010 whereby a monthly dividend would be paid on or about the 15th day of each month to Shareholders of record on the last business day of the preceding month, subject to the Corporation's ongoing financial requirements. Since the commencement of the monthly dividend program, the Board of Directors has increased the amount of the monthly dividend five times. On November 10, 2010, the Board of Directors approved a 5.6% increase in the Corporation's monthly dividend. On November 9, 2011, the Board of Directors approved a 15% increase in the Corporation's monthly dividend. On May 1, 2012, the Board of Directors approved a 9% increase in the Corporation's monthly dividend. On March 12, 2013, the Board of Directors approved a 17% increase in the Corporation's monthly dividend. On November 6, 2013, the Board of Directors approved a 7% increase in the Corporation's monthly dividend.

The Corporation is a resident in Canada and a taxable public corporation. All dividends paid to Shareholders since inception of the dividend program are "eligible" dividends under the Tax Act. It is expected that the dividends declared and paid in the future will be "eligible dividends" for income tax purposes and thus qualify for the enhanced gross-up and tax credit regime available to certain holders of Common Shares. Although it is expected that dividends of the Corporation will qualify as "eligible dividends" for the purposes of the Tax Act, and thus qualify for the enhanced gross-up and tax credit regime available to certain holders of Common Shares, no assurances can be given that all dividends will be designated as "eligible dividends" or qualify as "eligible dividends". See "Risk Factors – Dividends".

The Board of Directors will determine the actual timing, payment and amount of dividends, if any, that may be paid by the Corporation from time to time. Payment of dividends in the future, if any, will be dependent on, among other things, fluctuations in capital expenditure requirements, debt service requirements, operating costs, foreign exchange rates and the satisfaction of the liquidity and solvency tests imposed by the Corporation's lenders and applicable corporate law for the declaration and payment of dividends. Depending on these and various other factors, many of which will be beyond the control of the Corporation, the amount of dividends paid by the Corporation could be reduced or suspended entirely. See "Risk Factors – Dividends".

Pursuant to the Credit Facilities and the Senior Secured Notes, the Corporation is restricted from making dividends to its Shareholders if: (a) a demand is or has been made for the repayment of all or a portion of the amounts outstanding under the Credit Facilities; (b) a default or event of default under the Credit Facilities or the Senior Secured Notes has occurred or would result from the making of such dividends or (c) the aggregate amount of all dividends and other payments made to Shareholders, on a trailing four quarters basis, exceeds "Excess Cash Flow", which is determined on the basis of EBITDA plus the net proceeds of Common Share offerings less cash income taxes and debt service charges.

The following is a summary of the monthly dividends made by the Corporation for each of its three most recently completed financial years.

For the Month Ended	Dividend per Common Share	Payment Date
2011		
January	\$0.0950	February 15, 2011
February	\$0.0950	March 15, 2011
March	\$0.0950	April 15, 2011
April	\$0.0950	May 16, 2011
May	\$0.0950	June 15, 2011
June	\$0.0950	July 15, 2011
July	\$0.0950	August 16, 2011
August	\$0.0475 ⁽¹⁾	September 15, 2011
September	\$0.0475	October 17, 2011
October	\$0.0475	November 15, 2011
November	\$0.0475	December 15, 2011
December	\$0.0475	January 16, 2012
2012		
January	\$0.0550	February 15, 2012
February	\$0.0550	March 15, 2012
March	\$0.0550	April 16, 2012
April	\$0.0550	May 15, 2012
May	\$0.0600	June 15, 2012
June	\$0.0600	July 16, 2012
July	\$0.0600	August 15, 2012
August	\$0.0600	September 17, 2012
September	\$0.0600	October 15, 2012
October	\$0.0600	November 15, 2012
November	\$0.0600	December 17, 2012
December	\$0.0600	January 15, 2013
2013		
January	\$0.0600	February 15, 2013
February	\$0.0600	March 15, 2013
March	\$0.0700	April 15, 2013
April	\$0.0700	May 15, 2013
May	\$0.0700	June 17, 2013
June	\$0.0700	July 15, 2013
July	\$0.0700	August 15, 2013

For the Month Ended	Dividend per Common Share	Payment Date
August	\$0.0700	September 16, 2013
September	\$0.0700	October 15, 2013
October	\$0.0700	November 15, 2013
November	\$0.0700	December 16, 2013
December	\$0.0750	January 15, 2014
2014		
January	\$0.0750	February 17, 2014
February	\$0.0750	March 17, 2014
March	\$0.0750	April 15, 2014

Note:

- (1) The change in the dividend per Common Share from \$0.0950 to \$0.0475 reflects the Share Split completed as at the close of business on August 25, 2011.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The Common Shares are listed and posted for trading on the TSX under the symbol "BDI". The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices (which are not necessarily the closing prices) and the trading volumes for the Common Shares on the TSX as reported by the TSX for each month or, if applicable, partial month since the beginning of Black Diamond's most recently completed financial year.

Period	Price Range (\$)		Trading Volume
	High	Low	
<u>2013</u>			
January	22.82	19.97	2,702,677
February	22.60	20.72	1,512,960
March	21.91	19.82	1,952,625
April	21.19	19.01	1,724,350
May	24.32	20.61	3,178,870
June	24.25	20.87	1,940,887
July	24.94	21.62	1,841,956
August	25.70	22.56	2,389,870
September	25.64	23.40	1,306,748
October	27.75	24.38	898,720
November	29.78	26.57	1,314,224
December	30.30	27.15	1,566,591
<u>2014</u>			
January	30.14	27.66	3,155,050
February	31.36	28.84	1,005,568
March (1 to 13)	32.52	29.22	633,867

Prior Issuance of Outstanding Unlisted Securities

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the only securities which Black Diamond issued which class of securities are outstanding but are not listed or quoted on a marketplace were the Senior Secured Notes due 2022, options to purchase 850,000 Common Shares at an exercise price of \$20.98 per share granted on March 22, 2013 and options to purchase 85,000 Common Shares at an exercise price of \$27.43 per share granted on November 15, 2013.

ESCROWED SECURITIES AND SECURITIES SUBJECT TO CONTRACTUAL RESTRICTION ON TRANSFER

To the Corporation's knowledge, none of the securities of the Corporation are held in escrow or are subject to a contractual restriction on transfer as at the date hereof.

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Name, Occupation and Security Holdings

The following table sets forth certain information in respect of the Corporation's directors and executive officers:

Name, Province/State and Country of Residence	Position(s) with the Corporation ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation During the Five Preceding Years
Trevor Haynes Alberta, Canada	President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director	President and Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation since December 31, 2009; and prior thereto, President and Chief Executive Officer of BDI.
Steven Stein Alberta, Canada	Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer and a Director	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Corporation since January 1, 2012; from December 31, 2009 until January 1, 2012, Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of the Corporation; and prior thereto, Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of BDI.
Marshall McRae Alberta, Canada	Interim Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	Interim Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Corporation since October 16, 2013; from August 2009 until October 16, 2013, independent financial and management consultant; and prior thereto, Chief Financial Officer of CCS Inc., administrator of CCS Income Trust and its privately held successor, CCS Corporation, an energy and environmental services business.
Harry Klukas Alberta, Canada	Executive Vice President, International	Executive Vice President, International of the Corporation since January 1, 2012; from December 31, 2009 until January 1, 2012, Senior Vice President of the Corporation; and prior thereto, Senior Vice President of BDI.
Glen Clark Alberta, Canada	Senior Vice President, Commercial Development	Senior Vice President, Commercial Development of the Corporation since January 1, 2012; prior thereto, Division Vice President, Black Diamond Camps and Logistics.
Troy Cleland Alberta, Canada	Senior Vice President, Structures	Senior Vice President, Structures of the Corporation since November 5, 2012; from January 1, 2012 to November 5, 2012, Senior Vice President, Partnerships and Acquisitions of the Corporation; from January 1, 2011 until January 1, 2012, Vice President, Corporate Development of the Corporation; and prior thereto, Division Vice President, BOXX Modular (Canada).

Name, Province/State and Country of Residence	Position(s) with the Corporation ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation During the Five Preceding Years
Dave Brown Alberta, Canada	Senior Vice President, Energy Services	Senior Vice President, Energy Services of the Corporation since June 4, 2012; from September 2009 to June 2012, Vice President, Engineering of Calmena Energy Services Inc., an oilfield services company; and prior thereto, Senior Manager, Well Execution Innovation and Services Drilling, Completions, Construction Operations Manager of Talisman Energy Inc., an oil and gas company.
Paul de Rosenroll Alberta, Canada	Senior Vice President, Process Improvement and Training	Senior Vice President, Process Improvement and Training of the Corporation since January 1, 2014; from January 1, 2013 until January 1, 2014, Senior Vice President, Facilitation Integration and Training of the Corporation; from January 1, 2012 to January 1, 2013, Senior Vice President, Facilitation Integration and Training and Health, Safety and Environment of the Corporation; from March 23, 2010 until January 1, 2012, Vice President, Corporate Services, Health, Safety and Environment of the Corporation; and prior thereto, Manager, Corporate Services of BDI.
Colin Merrick Alberta, Canada	Vice President, Human Resources and Health, Safety and Environment	Vice President, Human Resources and Health, Safety and Environment of the Corporation since January 1, 2014; from April 22, 2013 to January 1, 2014, Vice President, Human Resources of the Corporation; from October 2011 to April 2013, Vice President Human Resources, Investor Relations and Administration with Pace Oil & Gas Ltd., an oil and gas company; and prior thereto, various senior positions with Deloitte & Touche LLP, an accounting firm.
Toby Labrie Alberta, Canada	Vice President, Finance and Controller	Vice President, Finance and Controller of the Corporation since January 1, 2012; from April 20, 2009 until January 1, 2012, Controller of the Corporation; and prior thereto, Team Lead management reporting and budgeting at First Calgary Petroleum Ltd., an oil and natural gas company.
Keith Swenson Colorado, United States	Vice President, Special Projects	Vice President, Special Projects of the Corporation since January 1, 2014; from January 1, 2013 until January 1, 2014, Division Vice President, Process Improvement of the Corporation; from January 2009 to December 31, 2012, Division Vice President, BOXX Modular (North America); and prior thereto, Division Vice President of GE Capital Modular Space, a modular space company.

Name, Province/State and Country of Residence	Position(s) with the Corporation ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation During the Five Preceding Years
Mark Lewis Alberta, Canada	Vice President, Legal	Vice President, Legal of the Corporation since November 6, 2013; from July 12, 2012 until November 6, 2013, General Counsel of the Corporation; and prior thereto, Manager, Legal at ENMAX Corporation, an electricity and natural gas provider company.
Patrick Melanson Texas, United States	Vice President, Information Technology	Vice President, Information Technology of the Corporation since February 3, 2014; from October 4, 2013 to January 31, 2014, Principle of IN-TECA, an information technology management consulting company; from October 1, 2012 to October 3, 2013, Senior Vice President, Product and Resource Management of EVRAZ, Inc. North America, a steel manufacturing company; and prior thereto Vice President, Chief Information Officer of EVRAZ, Inc. North America.
Neil Runions Alberta, Canada	Treasurer	Treasurer of the Corporation since December 14, 2012; and prior thereto, Managing Director of the Corporate Finance Division for the Prairies at the Bank of Montreal.
Chris Rowe Texas, United States	Division Vice President, Structures USA	Division Vice President, Structures USA of the Corporation since January 1, 2014; and prior thereto, senior positions with BOXX Modular (North America).
Mike Klukus Alberta, Canada	Division Vice President, Camps	Division Vice President, Camps of the Corporation since January 1, 2012; and prior thereto, Division General Manager, Black Diamond Camps and Logistics.
Jim Hill Alberta, Canada	Division Vice President, Logistics	Division Vice President, Logistics of the Corporation since January 10, 2013; and prior thereto, Vice President, Hospitality at the Sawridge Group of Companies, a group of hospitality companies.
Robert G. Brawn ⁽³⁾ Alberta, Canada	Director	President of 1573568 Alberta Ltd., a private investment company.
David Butler Alberta, Canada	Chairman and Director	President of Passport Petroleums Ltd., a private oil and natural gas company.
Robert J. Herdman ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Alberta, Canada	Director	Independent businessman since July 1, 2010; and prior thereto, Partner, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an accounting firm.
Minaz Kassam ⁽²⁾ Alberta, Canada	Director	Managing Partner of Kassam Chartered Accountancy (formerly Kassam and Company Chartered Accountants).

Name, Province/State and Country of Residence	Position(s) with the Corporation ⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation During the Five Preceding Years
David Olsson Victoria, Australia	Director	Senior China Practice Consultant to King & Wood Mallesons, a law firm, since July 2013; and prior thereto, Senior Partner of King & Wood Mallesons.
Robert Wagemakers ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Alberta, Canada	Director	Independent businessman since July 31, 2012; from July 31, 2011 to July 30, 2012, Special Consultant to Nabors Drilling, a division of Nabors Canada; and prior thereto, Vice President, Marketing of Nabors Drilling.
Fred Davidson Alberta, Canada	Corporate Secretary	Partner, Burnet, Duckworth & Palmer LLP, a law firm.

Notes:

- (1) All of the directors of the Corporation have been appointed to hold office until the next annual general meeting of Shareholders or until their successor is duly elected or appointed, unless their office is earlier vacated. Messrs. Haynes and Stein have been directors of the Corporation since October 7, 2009, Messrs. Brawn, Butler, Kassam and Wagemakers have been directors of the Corporation since November 11, 2009, Mr. Herdman has been a director of the Corporation since March 7, 2012 and Mr. Olsson has been a director of the Corporation since January 1, 2014. Prior to the Conversion, Messrs. Brawn, Butler, Kassam and Wagemakers were directors of BDI, the former administrator of the Fund, since June 2006. Messrs. Haynes and Stein have been directors of BDI since June 2006.
- (2) Member of the Audit Committee.
- (3) Member of the Compensation, Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.
- (4) The Corporation does not have an executive committee.

As at the date of this Annual Information Form, the executive officers and directors of the Corporation, beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, an aggregate of 5,924,910 Common Shares, being approximately 14.0% of the outstanding Common Shares.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

Bankruptcies

To the knowledge of Black Diamond, except as described below, no director or executive officer of Black Diamond (nor any personal holding company of any of such persons) or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of Black Diamond to affect materially the control of Black Diamond: (a) is, as of the date of this Annual Information Form, or has been within the ten years before the date of this Annual Information Form, a director or executive officer of any company (including Black Diamond) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or (b) has, within the ten years before the date of this Annual Information Form, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder.

David Butler, a director of Black Diamond, served as a director of Mahalo Energy Ltd. ("**Mahalo**") until July 13, 2009. On May 22, 2009, Mahalo was granted protection from its creditors under the *Companies Creditors Arrangement Act (Canada)* ("**CCAA**") pursuant to an initial order granted by the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta. Mahalo concluded a Court approved plan of arrangement to exit CCAA protection on November 12, 2010 that resulted in the cancellation of the exiting share capital of the company and the settlement of existing creditor obligations. On May 21, 2009, Mahalo's wholly-owned subsidiary, Mahalo Energy (USA) Inc. filed for and received chapter 11 creditor protection in the United States. On April 20,

2010, the United States chapter 11 proceedings concluded with the transfer of Mahalo Energy (USA) Inc. to Mahalo's creditors.

Robert Herdman, a director of Black Diamond, served as a director of SemBioSys Genetics Inc. ("**SemBioSys**"), a development stage biotechnology company, until May 1, 2012. On June 22, 2012, a secured creditor of SemBioSys was granted an order under the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* (Canada) appointing a receiver to take possession of and deal with specific assets of SemBioSys which had been pledged to that creditor.

Cease Trade Orders

To the knowledge of Black Diamond, except as described below, no director or executive officer of Black Diamond (nor any personal holding company of any of such persons) is, as of the date of this Annual Information Form, or was within ten years before the date of this Annual Information Form, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including Black Diamond), that: (a) was subject to a cease trade order (including a management cease trade order), an order similar to a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, in each case that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days (collectively, an "**Order**"), that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or (b) was subject to an Order that was issued after the director or executive officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

David Butler, a director of Black Diamond, served as a director of Mahalo until July 13, 2009. On June 22, 2010, the Alberta Securities Commission issued a cease trade order against Mahalo for failure to file annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009 and for failure to file interim unaudited financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2010. The securities commissions of each of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec issued similar orders in respect of failure to file financial statements. On November 12, 2010, each of these securities commissions issued full revocation and cease to be reporting issuers orders on conclusion of Mahalo's CCAA proceedings.

Robert Herdman, a director of Black Diamond, served as a director of SemBioSys until May 1, 2012. On May 25, 2012, the Alberta Securities Commission issued a cease trade order against SemBioSys for failure to file the required certification of interim filings for the interim period ended March 31, 2012. The securities commission of each of British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec issued similar orders in respect of the failure to file the certification of interim filings.

Penalties or Sanctions

To the knowledge of Black Diamond, no director or executive officer of Black Diamond (nor any personal holding company of any of such persons), or shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of Black Diamond to affect materially the control of Black Diamond, has been subject to: (a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or (b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Conflicts of Interest

There are potential conflicts of interest to which the directors and officers of the Corporation will be subject in connection with the operations of Black Diamond. In particular, certain of the directors and officers of the Corporation are involved in managerial or director positions with other companies whose operations may, from time to time, be in direct competition with those of Black Diamond or with entities which may, from time to time, provide financing to, or make equity investments in, competitors of Black Diamond. Conflicts, if any, will be subject to the procedures and remedies available under the ABCA. See "Risk Factors – Conflicts of Interest". The ABCA requires a director or officer of a corporation who is a party to, or is a director or an officer of, or has a material interest in any person who is a party to, a material contract or proposed material contract with the Corporation, to disclose his or her interest and, in the case of directors, to refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract unless otherwise permitted under the ABCA.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

Legal Proceedings

The Corporation is not a party to any legal proceeding nor was it a party to, nor is or was any of its property the subject of any legal proceeding, during the financial year ended December 31, 2013, nor is the Corporation aware of any such contemplated legal proceedings, which involve a claim for damages, exclusive of interest and costs, that may exceed 10% of the current assets of the Corporation.

Regulatory Actions

During the financial year ended December 31, 2013, there were no (i) penalties or sanctions imposed against the Corporation by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority; (ii) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Corporation that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision, or (iii) settlement agreements the Corporation entered into before a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

There are no material interests, direct or indirect, of any director or executive officer of the Corporation, any person or company that beneficially owns, or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of any class or series of the Corporation's outstanding voting securities, or any associate or affiliate of any of the foregoing persons or companies, in any transaction within the three most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year which has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect the Corporation, other than as disclosed elsewhere in this Annual Information Form. Fred D. Davidson, the Corporate Secretary of the Corporation is a partner of Burnet, Duckworth & Palmer LLP, which firm receives fees for legal services provided to the Corporation.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The registrar and transfer agent for the Common Shares is Olympia Trust Company, at its principal offices in Calgary, Alberta and its agent's offices in Toronto, Ontario.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Except for contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business (unless otherwise required by applicable securities requirements to be disclosed), there were no material contracts entered into by the Corporation or its subsidiaries during the most recently completed financial year, or before the most recently completed financial year that are still in effect.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

Name of Expert

The only person or company who is named as having prepared or certified a report, valuation, statement or opinion described or included in a filing, or referred to in a filing, made under National Instrument 51-102 by the Corporation during, or relating to, the Corporation's most recently completed financial year, and whose profession or business gives authority to the report, valuation, statement or opinion made by the person or company, is Ernst & Young LLP, the Corporation's independent auditors.

Interests of Expert

Neither Ernst & Young LLP, nor any partner or employee of Ernst & Young LLP, is or is expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of the Corporation or of any associate or affiliate of the Corporation.

Ernst & Young LLP is independent of the Corporation within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta.

AUDIT COMMITTEE INFORMATION

Audit Committee Mandate and Terms of Reference

The Mandate and Terms of Reference of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is attached hereto as Schedule "A".

Composition of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee of the Corporation is comprised of Minaz Kassam (Chairman), Robert J. Herdman and Robert Wagemakers.

The following table sets out an assessment of each of Audit Committee member's independence, financial literacy and relevant educational background and experience supporting such financial literacy.

Name and Municipality of Residence	Independent	Financially Literate	Relevant Education and Experience
Minaz Kassam (Chairman) Calgary, Alberta	Yes	Yes	Mr. Kassam's education and experience relevant to the performance of his responsibilities as an Audit Committee member are derived from his experience as a Chartered Accountant. Mr. Kassam is the Managing Partner of Kassam Chartered Accountancy (formerly Kassam and Company Chartered Accountants), a position he has held since September 2007. From 1994 to September 2007, Mr. Kassam was a Senior Partner with Vertefeuille Kassam, Chartered Accountants LLP. Mr. Kassam has also developed practical experience and understanding of procedures for financial reporting from his service on boards and audit committees of numerous public and private issuers. Mr. Kassam received his Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Calgary in 1988 and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta.
Robert J. Herdman Calgary, Alberta	Yes	Yes	Mr. Herdman's education and experience relevant to the performance of his responsibilities as an Audit Committee member are derived from his in excess of 20 years experience as a senior audit partner with PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (a public accounting firm) during which time Mr. Herdman had extensive dealings with audit committees and boards of large public companies, extensive exposure to the regulatory and compliance environment in Canada and the United States and extensive experience in IFRS transitions. Mr. Herdman is a Chartered Accountant and is Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants. Mr. Herdman received a Bachelor of Education degree from the University of Calgary.

Name and Municipality of Residence	Independent	Financially Literate	Relevant Education and Experience
Robert Wagemakers Calgary, Alberta	Yes	Yes	Mr. Wagemakers' experience relevant to the performance or his responsibilities as an Audit Committee member are derived from his more than 39 years experience in the oil and natural gas sector during which time, Mr. Wagemakers has developed practical experience for financial reporting through his interaction with Chief Financial Officers over the years including during his tenure as Special Consultant for Nabors Drilling, a division of Nabors Canada from July 31, 2011 to July 30, 2012 and prior thereto, as Vice President, Marketing for Nabors Drilling from 2001 until July 2011. In 2013, Mr. Wagemakers graduated from the Directors Education Program of the Institute of Corporate Directors.

Pre-Approval of Policies and Procedures

Under the Mandate and Terms of Reference of the Audit Committee, the Audit Committee is required to review and pre-approve any non-audit services to be provided to the Corporation or its subsidiaries by the external auditors and consider the impact on the independence of such auditors. The Audit Committee may delegate to one or more independent members the authority to pre-approve non-audit services, provided that the member report to the Audit Committee at the next scheduled meeting such pre-approval and the member comply with such other procedures as may be established by the Audit Committee from time to time.

The Audit Committee has determined that in order to ensure the continued independence of the auditors, only limited non-audit related services will be provided to the Corporation by Ernst & Young LLP and in such case, only with the prior approval of the Audit Committee.

Audit Service Fees

The Audit Committee has reviewed the nature and amount of non-audit services provided by Ernst & Young LLP to the Corporation to ensure auditor independence. The following table provides information about the fees billed to Black Diamond and its subsidiaries for professional services rendered by Ernst & Young LLP, Black Diamond's external auditor, in each of the last two fiscal years:

Nature of Services	Aggregate Fees Billed	
	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012
Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾	\$399,000	\$395,000
Audit-Related Fees ⁽²⁾	\$84,500	\$75,000
Tax Fees ⁽³⁾	\$807,439	\$268,540
All Other Fees ⁽⁴⁾	\$Nil	\$139,179
Total	\$1,290,939	\$877,719

Notes:

- (1) "Audit Fees" include fees necessary to perform the annual audit and quarterly reviews of the Corporation's consolidated financial statements. Audit Fees include fees for review of tax provisions and for accounting consultations on matters reflected in the financial statements. Audit Fees also include audit or other attest services required by legislation or regulation, such as comfort letters, consents, reviews of securities filings and statutory audits.
- (2) "Audit-Related Fees" include services that are traditionally performed by the auditor. These audit-related services include employee benefit audits, due diligence assistance, accounting consultations on proposed transactions, internal control reviews and audit or attest services not required by legislation or regulation.

- (3) "Tax Fees" include fees for all tax services other than those included in "Audit Fees" and "Audit-Related Fees". This category includes fees for tax compliance, tax planning and tax advice. Tax planning and tax advice includes assistance with tax audits and appeals, tax advice related to mergers and acquisitions, and requests for rulings or technical advice from tax authorities.
- (4) "All Other Fees" include all other non-audit services.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to Black Diamond may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of Black Diamond's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans will be contained in Black Diamond's information circular – proxy statement relating to the annual meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 8, 2014.

Additional information is also provided in Black Diamond's consolidated financial statements and management's discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2013, which documents may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

SCHEDULE "A"

AUDIT COMMITTEE

MANDATE AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Role and Objective

The Audit Committee (the "**Committee**") is a committee of the board of directors (the "**Board**") of Black Diamond Group Limited ("**Black Diamond**" or the "**Corporation**") to which the Board has delegated its responsibility for the oversight of the following:

1. nature and scope of the annual audit;
2. the oversight of management's reporting on internal accounting standards and practices;
3. the review of financial information, accounting systems and procedures; and
4. financial reporting and financial statements,

and has charged the Committee with the responsibility of recommending, for approval of the Board, the audited financial statements, interim financial statements and other mandatory disclosure releases containing financial information.

The primary objectives of the Committee are as follows:

1. to assist directors of Black Diamond in meeting their responsibilities (especially for accountability) in respect of the preparation and disclosure of the financial statements of Black Diamond and related matters;
2. to facilitate communication between directors and the external auditors;
3. to consider the external auditor's independence;
4. to consider the credibility and objectivity of financial reports; and
5. to preserve the role of the outside directors by facilitating in depth discussions between directors on the Committee, management and the external auditors.

Membership of Committee

1. The Committee will be comprised of at least three (3) directors of Black Diamond or such greater number as the Board may determine from time to time and all members of the Committee shall be "independent" (as such term is used in National Instrument 52-110 – Audit Committees ("**NI 52-110**") unless the Board determines that the exemption contained in NI 52-110 is available and determines to rely thereon.
2. The Board may from time to time designate one of the members of the Committee to be the Chair of the Committee.
3. All of the members of the Committee must be "financially literate" (as defined in NI 52-110) unless the Board determines that an exemption under NI 52-110 from such requirement in respect of any particular member is available and determines to rely thereon in accordance with the provisions of NI 52-110.

Mandate and Responsibilities of Committee

It is the responsibility of the Committee to:

1. Oversee the work of the external auditors, including the resolution of any disagreements between management and the external auditors regarding financial reporting.
2. Satisfy itself on behalf of the Board with respect to Black Diamond's internal control systems.
3. Review the annual and interim financial statements of Black Diamond and related management's discussion and analysis ("**MD&A**") prior to their submission to the Board for approval. The process should include but not be limited to:
 - reviewing changes in accounting principles and policies, or in their application, which may have a material impact on the current or future years' financial statements;
 - reviewing significant accruals, reserves or other estimates such as the goodwill impairment evaluation;
 - reviewing accounting treatment of unusual or non-recurring transactions;
 - ascertaining compliance with covenants under loan agreements;
 - reviewing disclosure requirements for commitments and contingencies;
 - reviewing adjustments raised by the external auditors, whether or not included in the financial statements;
 - reviewing unresolved differences between management and the external auditors;
 - monitoring the effectiveness of the financial reporting environment; and
 - obtaining explanations of significant variances with comparative reporting periods.
4. Review the financial statements, prospectuses and other offering documents, MD&A, annual information forms ("**AIF**") and all public disclosure containing audited or unaudited financial information (including, without limitation, annual and interim press releases and any other press releases disclosing earnings or financial results) before release and prior to Board approval. The Committee must be satisfied that adequate procedures are in place for the review of Black Diamond's disclosure of all other financial information and will periodically assess the accuracy of those procedures.
5. Review and approve the disclosure of audit committee information required to be included in the AIF of the Corporation prior to its filing with regulatory authorities.
6. With respect to the appointment of the external auditors by the Board:
 - recommend to the Board the external auditors to be nominated;
 - recommend to the Board the terms of engagement of the external auditor, including the compensation of the auditors and a confirmation that the external auditors will report directly to the Committee;
 - on an annual basis, assess the reasonableness of the audit fee;
 - on an annual basis, conduct an assessment of the external auditor's performance;
 - on an annual basis, review and discuss with the external auditors all significant relationships such auditors have with the Corporation to determine the auditors' independence;
 - when there is to be a change in auditors, review the issues related to the change and the information to be included in the required notice to securities regulators of such change; and

- review and pre-approve any non-audit services to be provided to Black Diamond or its subsidiaries by the external auditors and consider the impact on the independence of such auditors. The Committee may delegate to one or more independent members the authority to pre-approve non-audit services, provided that the member(s) report to the Committee at the next scheduled meeting such pre-approval and the member(s) comply with such other procedures as may be established by the Committee from time to time.
7. Review with the external auditors (and internal auditor if one is appointed by Black Diamond) their assessment of the internal controls of Black Diamond, their written reports containing recommendations for improvement, and management's response and follow-up to any identified weaknesses. The Committee will also review annually with the external auditors their plan for their audit and consider the impact of business risks of the Corporation on the audit plan. The Committee will monitor the execution of the audit plan, with emphasis on the more complex and risky areas of the audit. Upon completion of the audit, the Committee will review annually with the external auditors their reports upon the consolidated financial statements of Black Diamond and its subsidiaries and the Committee will evaluate the audit findings contained in the audit reports.
 8. Review with the external auditors on an annual basis the Canadian Public Accountability Board's ("CPAB") public inspection results report and, in a year when the Corporation's file is inspected by CPAB, the Committee will also review with the external auditors the inspection findings contained in such report.
 9. Review risk management policies and procedures of Black Diamond (i.e. hedging, litigation and insurance) and consider the impact of business risks on the audit plan.
 10. Establish a procedure for:
 - the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by Black Diamond regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; and
 - the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of Black Diamond of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.
 11. Review and approve Black Diamond's hiring policies regarding partners and employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditors of Black Diamond.
 12. Complete a comprehensive review of the external audit firm on a periodic basis, once every five years at minimum, which comprehensive review will generally include an evaluation of the following:
 - trends in the audit firm's performance, industry expertise and professional skepticism;
 - the quality control environment of the audit firm, including safeguards against independent threats;
 - the quality of thought, leadership and transparency of communications on any controversial matters;
 - the results of annual assessments, how the firm has responded to those assessments and how the firm handled any partner rotations during the period; and
 - the quality of the engagement team.

The Committee has authority to communicate directly with the internal auditors (if any) and the external auditors of the Corporation. The external auditors shall be required to report directly to the Committee. The Committee will also have the authority to investigate any financial activity of Black Diamond. All employees of Black Diamond are to cooperate as requested by the Committee.

The Committee may also retain persons having special expertise and/or obtain independent professional advice to assist in fulfilling their responsibilities at such compensation as established by the Committee and at the expense of Black Diamond without any further approval of the Board.

Meetings and Administrative Matters

1. At all meetings of the Committee every resolution shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman of the meeting will be entitled to a second or casting vote.
2. The Chair will preside at all meetings of the Committee, unless the Chair is not present, in which case the members of the Committee that are present will designate from among such members the Chair for purposes of the meeting.
3. A quorum for meetings of the Committee will be a majority of its members, and the rules for calling, holding, conducting and adjourning meetings of the Committee will be the same as those governing the Board unless otherwise determined by the Committee or the Board.
4. Meetings of the Committee should be scheduled to take place at least four times per year. Minutes of all meetings of the Committee will be taken. The Chief Financial Officer will attend meetings of the Committee, unless otherwise excused from all or part of any such meeting by the Chairman.
5. The Committee will meet with the external auditor at least once per year (in connection with the preparation of the year-end financial statements) and at such other times as the external auditor and the Committee consider appropriate.
6. Agendas will be circulated to Committee members along with background information on a timely basis prior to the Committee meetings.
7. The Committee may invite such officers, directors and employees of the Corporation and its subsidiaries as it sees fit from time to time to attend at meetings of the Committee and assist in the discussion and consideration of the matters being considered by the Committee.
8. Minutes of the Committee will be recorded and maintained and circulated to directors who are not members of the Committee or otherwise made available at a subsequent meeting of the Board.
9. The Committee may retain persons having special expertise and may obtain independent professional advice to assist in fulfilling its responsibilities at the expense of the Corporation.
10. Any members of the Committee may be removed or replaced at any time by the Board and will cease to be a member of the Committee as soon as such member ceases to be a director. The Board may fill vacancies on the Committee by appointment from among its members. If and whenever a vacancy exists on the Committee, the remaining members may exercise all its powers so long as two members remain on the Committee. Subject to the foregoing, following appointment as a member of the Committee, each member will hold such office until the Committee is reconstituted.
11. Any issues arising from these meetings that bear on the relationship between the Board and management should be communicated to the Lead Director of the Board by the Committee Chair.