RADIENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.

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Annual Information Form

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

DATED FEBRUARY 14, 2018

RADIENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

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INTRODUCTORY NOTES

Date of Information

In this Annual Information Form (the "**AIF**"), unless the content otherwise requires, references to "the Company" or "Radient" mean Radient Technologies Inc. and its subsidiaries. The information in this AIF is as at March 31, 2017, with subsequent events disclosed to December 31, 2017, except where expressly noted.

Currency

All dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information

Except for statements of historical fact, this AIF contains certain forward-looking statements and forward-looking information within the meaning of applicable securities law. Such forward-looking statements and information include, but are not limited to, statements or information with respect to: the Company's future growth, results of operations, performance, future capital and other expenditures (including the amount, nature and sources of funding thereof), planned expansion and business prospects and opportunities.

Forward-looking information is frequently characterized by words such as "plan", "project", "intend", "believe", "anticipate", "expect", "estimate" and other similar words, or statements that certain events or conditions "may" or "will" occur. Although the Company's management believes that the assumptions made and the expectations represented by such statement or information are reasonable, there can be no assurance that a forward-looking statement or information referenced herein will prove to be accurate. Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and estimates of management at the date the statements are made, and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include risks associated with vulnerability to general economic market and business conditions, competition, environmental and other regulatory changes or actions by governmental authorities, the availability of capital, reliance on key personnel, uninsured and underinsured losses and other factors, many of which are beyond the control of the Company. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements and information if circumstances or management's estimates should change except as required by law. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and information. More detailed information about potential factors that could affect results is included in the documents that may be filed from time to time with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities by the Company.

For a more detailed discussion of certain of these risk factors, see "*Risk Factors*". The list of "*Risk Factors*" set out in this AIF is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of our forward looking information.

GLOSSARY OF DEFINED TERMS

Unless otherwise defined herein, the following terms used in this AIF have the meanings set forth below:

"Board"	means the board of directors of Radient.
"Common Shares"	means the common shares in the capital of Radient
"MAP™"	means the Company's proprietary Microwave Assisted Processing method of extraction
"SEDAR"	means the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval, the electronic filing system for the disclosure documents of public companies and investments funds across Canada, available at *www.sedar.com*.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

Radient was initially incorporated on June 12, 2001 pursuant to the provisions of the *Company Act* (British Columbia), transitioned pursuant to the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on July 7, 2004 and was continued under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* on February 3, 2010. On May 22, 2014, pursuant to a plan of arrangement, Radient amalgamated with Madison Capital Corporation, a Capital Pool Company ("CPC") as defined pursuant to Policy 2.4 of the TSX Venture Exchange, incorporated pursuant to the provisions of the *Alberta Business Corporations Act* ("ABCA") on June 13, 2011 and continued under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* on May 14, 2014, forming a new entity called "Radient Technologies Inc.". This transaction constituted the qualifying transaction of Madison in accordance with the requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange Policy 2.4 – Capital Pool Companies. Radient trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "RTI".

The Company's head office is located at 8223 Roper Road Edmonton, Alberta T6E 6S4 and its registered and records office is located at 2900 - 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 0A3.

Intercorporate Relationships

Radient owns a 50% interest in 1631807 Alberta Ltd., a corporation duly incorporated under the ABCA, which is the owner and landlord of real estate relating to the Edmonton production facility.

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

Radient was founded in 2001 by Dr. Steven Splinter, its current Chief Technology Officer, and Vizon SciTec Inc. ("Vizon"), formerly BC Research Inc., to pursue commercial opportunities related to the patented platform Microwave Assisted Process natural product extraction technology for applications in the pharmaceutical, nutraceutical, food and beverage and personal care industries.

Three Year History

On May 22, 2014, pursuant to a plan of arrangement, Radient amalgamated with Madison Capital Corporation, forming a new entity called "Radient Technologies Inc.".

In December 2016, Radient signed a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with Aurora Cannabis Inc. "Aurora") to evaluate an exclusive partnership for the Canadian market regarding the joint development and commercialization of high quality and standardized cannabinoid extracts. In January 2017, the two companies, pursuant to the MOU, entered into a Joint Venture research agreement to confirm the effectiveness of MAP™ technology for the extraction of cannabinoids. As part of the Joint Venture, Aurora invested $2,000,000 into Radient via a convertible debenture. All or a portion of the principal amount of the debenture was convertible into units of the Company at a conversion price of $0.14 per unit. Each unit was comprised of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant, exercisable within 24 months, for one common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.33 per warrant.

In February 2017, the companies announced that preliminary assessments produced encouraging results. As a result, the research collaboration was furthered to the second phase, which involved preliminary scale up activities and testing. This second phase was completed after the Company's fiscal year-end, with the results being announced on June 5, 2017. Aurora provided notice to the Company that it wished to pursue a definitive exclusive agreement, the entering into of such agreement being announced on November 6, 2017 (see "– *Subsequent Events*").

Subsequent Events

On July 28, 2017, Aurora's convertible debenture of $2,000,000 was converted pursuant to the acceleration provisions contained therein into 14,285,714 units of the Company. These units included the issuance of 14,285,714 Common Shares and 14,285,714 common share purchase warrants exercisable prior to February 13, 2019 for one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.33.

On November 6, 2017, the Company announced that it had finalized a Master Services Agreement ("MSA") with Aurora, pursuant to which the Company has agreed to perform certain services for Aurora using its proprietary MAP™ technology, in relation to supply of standardized cannabis extracts. The MSA has an initial term of five years, with an option for Aurora to renew the agreement for an additional five years. The MSA will cover services delivered in Canada, Australia, and the European Union with Aurora having the right to negotiate with the Company to expand the jurisdictions covered. Within the covered jurisdictions, the Company will deliver its services under preferential terms to Aurora. The Company will be able to commence production of cannabis extracts under the MSA upon obtaining Licensed Dealer status or Licensed Producer status from Health Canada.

The MSA includes an Investor Rights Agreement that provides Aurora with certain rights to participate in future offerings, providing Aurora with the option to expand its ownership in the

Company up to 19.99%. Terry Booth was appointed to the Board of Radient pursuant to certain rights granted to Aurora under the Investor Rights Agreement.

On December 12, 2017, the Company announced that Aurora completed a $12 million strategic investment in Radient. The strategic investment was structured as follows:

- Aurora exercised all 15,856,321 common share purchase warrants of Radient previously held by Aurora for total proceeds of $5.8 million; and
- Aurora completed a private placement of 4,541,889 units for total proceeds of $6.2 million, with each unit consisting of one common share of Radient and one common share purchase warrant. Units were priced at $1.37. Each warrant gives Aurora the right to purchase one common share of Radient for $1.71 for a period of 24 months.

As of December 31, 2017, Aurora held 37,643,431 Common Shares and 4,541,889 share purchase warrants of Radient representing approximately 17.02% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares, and 15.71% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares on a fully-diluted basis.

On January 9, 2018, the Company entered into a binding letter of intent with 1396730 Alberta Ltd, a company owned by the Amnor Group, to acquire a 100% interest in 1631807 Alberta Ltd. (the "JV Company"). The Amnor Group is controlled by Harry Kaura, a director of the Company. The JV Company owns the land and building that contains the 20,000 square feet manufacturing facility in Edmonton, Canada operated by Radient. Pursuant to this transaction, Radient will be issuing 1,246,449 Common Shares to 1396730 Alberta Ltd. as consideration for a 100% ownership in the JV Company. This transaction remains subject to certain customary closing conditions, including (i) the satisfactory completion of due diligence by Radient; (ii) the execution of definitive documentation; and (iii) the approval of the transaction by the TSX Venture Exchange.

On February 2, 2018 Health Canada notified the Company that its Licensed Dealer application pursuant to the provisions of the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act had been approved. The license allows the Company to conduct research and develop products related to cannabis at its Edmonton research and development facility.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Radient manufactures high-value natural ingredients for global customers in the pharmaceutical, nutraceutical, food and beverage, and personal care industries. Since the latter part of 2016, the Company has expanded its offerings to enter the fast-growing cannabinoids market utilizing an extraction platform to process and extract cannabinoids including cannabidiol ("CBD") and tetrahydrocannabinol ("THC") from cannabis biomass.

Using the Company's proven MAP™ technology, Radient creates these natural ingredients at lower cost, higher quality, and at greater throughput than competing methods. MAP™ is Radient's patented, core technology.

Radient's Technology

Radient's MAP™ technology is based on a method of transferring energy to a material that is fundamentally different from any other conventional process. MAP™ involves the selective and localized heating of the moisture present in all-natural materials using a very familiar energy source: microwaves. This instant volumetric heating of the biomass / solvent mixture results in a rapid build-up of pressure within cells leading to a pressure-driven enhanced mass transfer of target compounds out of the source material. This mechanism for extraction is unique to MAP™ and results in very fast extraction rates and high extraction yield. In addition, because the microwave energy is selectively deposited in the target biomass and less so in the surrounding solvent, the mixture stays cool, leading to energy efficiency and reduced heat degradation of sensitive products.

In general, microwaves interact with materials in three ways:

– reflective materials such as metals do not heat (i.e. they do not absorb energy, but rather reflect the energy);

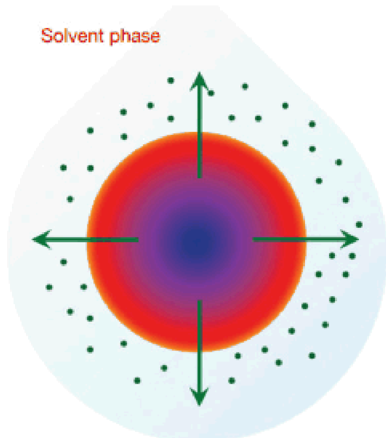
– transparent materials such as non-polar liquids do not heat or reflect – microwaves pass right through them and are only absorbed to a small extent; and

– absorptive materials such as water absorb microwaves and are heated.

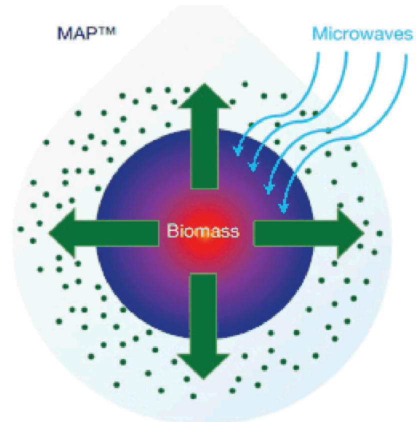
The ease, or degree by which a particular material will absorb microwave energy is determined by the dielectric properties of the material. Microwaves do not heat by the conventional processes of convection, conduction and radiation phenomena through the external material surface but rather by direct molecular interactions with the electromagnetic field via dielectric loss. The dielectric properties of the material (dielectric constant and loss factor) determine how much of the microwave energy is absorbed and dissipated as heat. Water, in particular, is a strong absorber of microwave energy. It has a large dielectric constant, meaning it absorbs microwave energy more efficiently than the target compounds and much more efficiently than the surrounding liquid solvent. It is this ability to selectively deposit microwave energy into different parts of a complicated chemical system that is at the core of Radient's MAP™ technology.

An important element of MAP™ is that the driving force for extraction is not limited to the process of diffusion. Conventional solid-liquid extraction involves soaking, washing or contacting the solid material with usually hot (50°C to 80°C) solvent to extract the target compounds. Extraction occurs by diffusion, meaning that the only driving force for the process is the concentration gradient of the product between the source material and the solvent. With MAP™, the microwave energy is selectively absorbed by the residual water present in the biomass. This creates a very rapid temperature increase within the biomass cells, leading to pressure build-up and, in some cases this can cause cell rupture, forcing the contents out into the surrounding (cool) solvent by a pressure-enhanced mass transfer. This mass transfer may be further enhanced by the fact that the thermal gradient is in the same direction as the mass transfer. In all extraction processes, mass transfer occurs from the inside of the biomass to the outside solvent. In conventional extraction, heat transfer occurs from the outside to the inside of the material. With MAP™, however, there is a volumetric in-core heating of the moisture in the biomass while the solvent remains relatively cool, leading to a heat gradient in the same direction as the mass transfer.

Conventional Extraction vs. Microwave Assisted Extraction



Conventional solvent extraction is a diffusion-driven process: relies on concentration gradients



MAP™ causes instant in-core heating creating a pressure-driven process

Another key aspect of MAP™ is the fact that Radient understands that it is the microwave energy density and, more specifically, the electric field strength that can be a very important factor in achieving desired results. The heating rate within the core of the biomass is directly proportional to the energy density of the applied microwave. This energy density is in turn determined by the applied power at the chosen frequency (driven by the microwave generator), by the dielectric properties of the biomass being treated and – importantly – by the electric field strength. The latter is influenced only by proper equipment (microwave cavity) design and control. Much of Radient's intellectual property is centered around the use of properly focused microwave energy having a generally uniform energy density level to achieve the desired high field control. These features are captured, for example, in Radient's proprietary large-scale continuous flow MAP™ extractor design.

Finally, a further important feature of Radient's MAP™ technology is the ability to effect unprecedented control over extraction time and temperature, both of which greatly affect extract purity and profile. A key feature of microwaves is that they allow for instant, volumetric heating by direct molecular interactions with the electromagnetic field. Radient's continuous-flow MAP™ extractor has been designed such that the application of controlled energy-density microwaves to the continuously-flowing material enables precise control of temperature and extraction time. It also ensures that any possible effects of excessive heating can be minimized and that all material is extracted for the same time at the same temperature. This level of control is not possible to achieve at large scale with different techniques. Conventional methods that require heating by the normal processes of convection, conduction and radiation phenomena through hot external surfaces requires significant time when applied at scale and thermal gradients are inevitable meaning certain parts of the material experiences different temperature than others at various times.

Business Model

Since its inception, Radient has fully proven the effectiveness of MAP™ for a broad range of biomass inputs, including plants (e.g. seeds, leaves, roots) and single-cell biomasses (algae, fungi) using widely varying solvent systems and for all commercially-relevant classes of natural products, including lipids, glycosides, alkaloids, phenolics, terpenes and proteins. The majority of this work has been supported and paid for by industrial clients using customer-sourced biomass and seeking to achieve commercially relevant product and processing technical goals.

Many industries such as the pharmaceutical, nutraceutical, food, beverage and personal care industries use extracts from natural materials. These industries rely on a number of different extraction technologies including conventional solvent and super-critical CO_2 methods. The Company's MAP™ technology has been successfully demonstrated as a suitable replacement for these technologies.

Radient's products and services may be commercially deployed in three models, allowing the Company to align its resources and skills with an array of market opportunities:

1. Industrial-Scale Extraction: – Radient leverages its know-how and infrastructure to produce higher value, higher margin products on behalf of its customers. This also serves to validate and prove to a wider audience the value proposition inherent in the Radient's platform, which is a combination of Radient's MAP™ based extraction process and Radient's substantial expertise in the critical downstream processing areas of purification and isolation.
2. Licensing – Collecting a design/build fee and a royalty stream, Radient's intent is to design and, through its manufacturing partnerships, to manufacture, all or part of Radient's platform components into customers' existing extraction facilities to produce new products, or enhance the facility's productivity or efficiency.
3. Proprietary Products – Radient constantly evaluates the development of its own differentiated, premium natural products in markets/verticals where it can secure a proprietary position, typically through patents and trade secrets.

Within each of the three commercial models, Radient establishes the feasibility and the industrial application of MAP™ for specific customer requirements through a three-stage program:

Stage 1 | Technical Assessment	Demonstrates lab-scale, proof-of-concept to client-defined product specifications;
Stage 2 | Process Development and Scale-up	Demonstrates scalability and optimization via larger scale pilot testing and technology transfer from pilot to commercial production
Stage 3 | Partnership	Commercialization in the form of extraction, licensing, or product development agreements.

Each step of the process is governed by a separate client agreement, defines ownership of any new IP created at each step, and is revenue-generating for the Company. The process builds on each stage and there is no guarantee that a client, even with successful results, will move its candidate to the next level.

Products and Services

Health and Wellness

Radient can manufacture high-value natural ingredients for global customers in the Food and Beverage, Natural Supplement, Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care industries through its patented MAP™ technology and its depth of expertise, with over 120 documented trade secrets in extraction, downstream purification, and isolation of natural products.

The Company's Edmonton facility has been designed so that it can process materials for each of these industries. The Edmonton facility is a GMP-compliant facility and has its Health Canada Natural and Non-prescription Product Directorate ("NNHPD") site license. This designation allows the Company to manufacture natural health products pursuant to Health Canada's regulations.

The Company is currently manufacturing multiple personal care ingredients for a large multi-national fragrance and flavouring company. The Company expects to increase the number of ingredients manufactured for this client during fiscal 2018 and beyond, and has adequate capital and sufficient plant capacity to meet the production requirements for its existing clients. The Company is also pursuing a number of early stage opportunities which it expects to be conducting, at a minimum, Stage 1 studies during the current fiscal year.

Projects undertaken recently by the Company include:

1. Mid-size US personal care ingredients company – The Company has signed Master Services Agreement with this client that will stream line future work. The Company is

currently manufacturing two products for the client. This program has been in place for more than two years. Key terms were to extract active ingredients from biomasses and then provide the concentrated extract that could be used in a natural personal hygiene ingredient. This company is one of the largest providers of active ingredients to manufacturers of personal hygiene products. Work completed to date includes (a) technical assessments, (b) scale and (c) multiple production campaigns. The client has identified a number of additional products that could be transferred to the Company. The Company expects additional products to be added over the course of fiscal 2019.

2. A large multi-national personal care company – The Company has signed a technical assessment with this client. The key term of the agreement was to extract a product that assists in alleviating insomnia. The Company has completed the technical assessment on this product and is waiting for feedback from the client. The next phase of this project would be to scale up the product at Radient's facility to validate the process. The Company anticipates that the client will be able to move to the next phase during the current fiscal year. If the initial project is successful, the client has identified a number of additional products that could be developed at the Company.

3. Mid-size US food ingredients company – The Company has signed Joint Development Agreement with this client; the research programme encompasses a number of projects the client has identified. The projects include enhancing the client's core offering as well expanding the client's specialty ingredients business. The initial project has been identified and the technical assessment framework is being finalized. Additional projects will be added as the biomass becomes available in the new growing season.

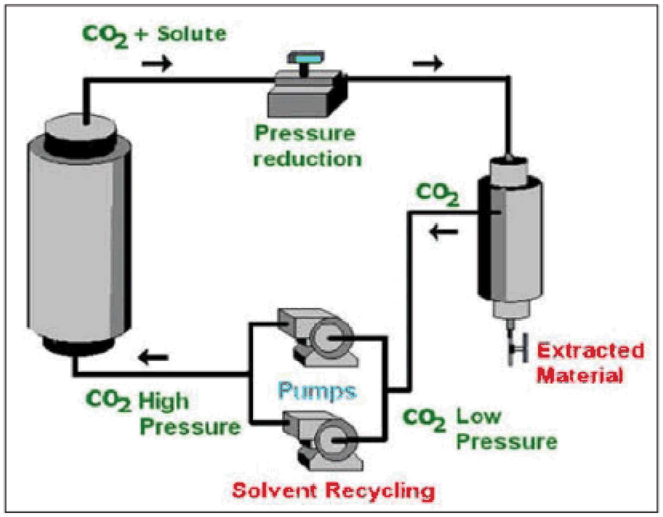
4. Small US specialty health ingredients company – This project was completed in the second half of 2017. Key terms for this project was to concentrate a proprietary extract from a certain biomass as the client has no volume manufacturing capability. Two rounds of concentrations have been completed to date. The client is conducting research on the product the Company provided. Further revenue on this project is not anticipated from this project in fiscal 2019.

5. Small Canadian specialty cosmetics company – The Company began working this client in the second half of 2017. The key term for this project was to develop a proprietary extract from a certain plant as the client has no extraction capability. Work completed to date included (a) technical assessment and (b) scale and (c) first commercial run at the end of 2017. The Company anticipates additional manufacturing revenues from this project in fiscal 2019.

Cannabinoids Extraction

In November 2016, the Company announced its intention to apply its proprietary extraction technology and expertise to the fast-growing cannabinoids market.

Within this market, commercial-scale producers currently favour the use of supercritical CO_2 extraction to perform cannabinoids extraction. In this method, carbon dioxide is compressed until it creates a supercritical fluid solvent which dissolves plant matter and strips oils from the cannabis plant. The following diagram illustrates supercritical CO_2 extraction:



A batch system, commercial-scale supercritical CO_2 extraction units are configured with high-pressure extraction vessels often ranging from 10 to 100 litres in size, and arrayed to expand capacity. These vessels are generally capable of handling 2.5kg of dry cannabis per 10 litres of vessel capacity, and take approximately 6-8 hours to run a batch followed by a multi-stage refining process. Compared to supercritical CO_2, Radient's continuous-flow, high-throughput platform has demonstrated cannabinoid extraction with greater efficiency, greater control of over extraction variables (temperature, pressure), lower operating costs, lower capital costs, fewer downstream refining requirements, and a high degree of plant profile preservation. A comparison of supercritical CO_2 and Radient's cannabis extraction capabilities is summarized in the following table:

	Supercritical CO2	Radient
Typical recovery of cannabinoids in starting biomass	75%	95%
Extraction time per batch or run	6-8 hours	8-10 minutes
Throughput of dry biomass	50kg/day*	1,500kg/day
Plant profile preservation	Loss of compounds (eg. terpenes) from temperatures and pressures in post-extraction purification	Near-full profile preservation throughout
Power consumption per kg of dry biomass processed	18.4 kWh*	2kWh
Quality Assurance Cost	High – multiplied by batches and sub-batches in	Low – continuous-flow allows efficient QA processes

	process	
Extraction Pressure	5,000psi*	2psi
Capital Cost	Tens of thousands per kg of input biomass capacity	Nil in contract manufacturing arrangements. Single thousands per kg of input biomass capacity in licensing arrangements

*5,000 psi, 100L capacity system running 23 hours per day
Sources: Eden Labs LLC, Apeks Supercritical Inc., Infinity Supercritical LLC

The applicability of Radient's platform to the extraction of cannabinoids was confirmed through technical assessments completed in June, 2017 with Aurora under a Joint Venture Research Agreement. These assessments established the parameters of extraction yields, the recovery rates of available cannabinoids, the purity of the extracts obtained, and the preservation of cannabinoids and terpene profiles. In addition, the assessments demonstrated the potential processing throughput achievable using Radient's continuous-flow MAP™ extractor. These results were validated by a cannabis industry qualified third-party laboratory, publicly announced on 5 June 2017, and were found to be encouraging by both parties.

Aurora is one of the largest licensed producers of medical cannabis under Health Canada's Access to Cannabis for Medical Purposes Regulations ("ACMPR") and is currently building a "state of the art" 800,000 square foot greenhouse facility, known as Aurora Sky, in the Edmonton region. Aurora has announced that Aurora Sky has the design production capacity of 100,000kgs of dried material annually. Aurora is a Radient shareholder following their participation as a lead investor in successive financings in December 2016, March 2017 and December 2017. As of December 31, 2017, Aurora held 37,643,431 Common Shares and 4,541,889 share purchase warrants of Radient representing approximately 17.02% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares, and 15.71% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares on a fully-diluted basis.

Radient's cannabis extraction capabilities having been validated, Aurora and Radient announced the MSA pursuant to which the Company has agreed to perform certain services for Aurora using its proprietary MAP™ technology, in relation to supply of standardized cannabis extracts.

Timing of the production of cannabinoid extracts is tied to the following:

- 1st-2nd Quarter (Calendar), 2018 - Enhancements to Edmonton Facility: Radient plans to install enhanced security systems including significant video storage capabilities and a storage vault. Radient may have to modify certain production equipment to handle the biomass. Preliminary estimates for these enhancements to the Edmonton facility are approximately $6.0- 7.0 million. Certain of the equipment have long lead times for order, design and install of approximately 8 months. Radient currently has sufficient working capital to fund these enhancements. Work is currently underway on these enhancements.

- 2nd -3rd Quarter (Calendar), 2018 - Expected Receipt of ACMPR License to Produce Cannabis: Radient has filed its license to produce under Health Canada's ACMPR. The license was applied for during February 2017. Health Canada has not given any indication for the timelines for granting this license. The Company has been notified that it is in the Detailed Review and Initiation of Security Clearance stage.

- 3rd Quarter - 4th Quarter (Calendar) 2018 - Commissioning of Enhanced Edmonton Facility: Following the expected completion of enhancements to its Edmonton facility, Radient will commission and optimize its production lines. Subject to the receipt of its ACMPR License to Produce Cannabis, Radient will at this time be in a position to produce cannabis extracts for Canadian Licensed Producers and cannabis export markets.

With one of the world's largest cannabis cultivators as a cornerstone customer and with its capabilities validated, Radient has an industrial-scale, cost-efficient extraction platform that it believes is unique within the cannabis industry globally. As licensed producers across Canada announce large cultivation facility expansions, and as more countries legalize cannabis for medical and adult use, Radient expects that its global growth opportunities will be significant. Moreover, Radient expects hemp cultivators, importers, and brands extracting cannabinoids from hemp specifically to find difficulty processing with supercritical CO_2 extraction, the incumbent commercial-scale extraction method for hemp currently. This is due to the fact that the cannabinoids in hemp are present at substantially lower levels than in marijuana and, as such, Radient expects supercritical CO_2 extraction processes to be challenged in scaling to levels that large hemp producers require. This too presents a global opportunity for Radient.

To accelerate the Company's development of its Cannabis activities over its current pace the Company will need the following:

- the Company applied, in December 2016, for a Controlled Substances Dealer's License for its research facility. This license will allow the Company to conduct further research and development in its own laboratory instead of having to use qualified 3rd party groups and facilities. This license was received by the Company on February 2, 2018.

- additional highly qualified personnel to perform additional research and development activities.

The Company has adequate production capacity, personnel (assuming current pace of activity) and capital resources to implement its entry into the cannabis industry. The Company, if granted an ACMPR license, does not intend to establish its own growing operation. Rather, Radient intends to focus on the extraction of cannabinoids and the downstream refining and formulation of cannabinoid products. The Company expects that its Edmonton facility, following proper Good Manufacturing Practices ("GMP") and procedures, can be used to produce cannabis and non-cannabis extracts.

The Company's revenues for the two most recently completed financial years for each category of products or services that accounted for 15 per cent or more of consolidated revenues are as follows:

	Year ended March 31,		Quarter ended March 31,	
	2017	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**
Feasibility studies	**$ -**	$ 524,982	**$ -**	$ 72,648
Contract manufacturing	**293,447**	101,475	**145,962**	6,950
Total revenues	**$ 293,447**	$ 626,457	**$ 145,962**	$ 79,598

Intangible Properties

A summary of Radient's patents, patent applications and registered trade-marks is as follows:

Title	Jurisdiction	Status	Number	Expiry Date
Patents and Trade-Marks				
Controlled energy density microwave assisted processes	USA	Granted	6061926	Nov 2018
Controlled energy density microwave assisted processes	Canada	Granted	2287841	Nov 2019
Methods for making Cyclopamine	Canada	Granted	2727986	July 2029
Methods for making Cyclopamine	USA	Granted	9000168	July 2029
Trade-mark	Canada	Registered	933950	N/A
Trade-mark	France	Registered	94/512023	N/A
Trade-mark	Italy	Registered	0001601704	N/A
Trade-mark	USA	Registered	2012278	N/A
Trade-mark	Canada	Application	1861307	N/A

Patent Applications				
Method for direct extraction and concentration of naturally-derived active compounds	Canada	Application	2780578	N/A

The Company negotiated the right to purchase the MAP™ patents US 6061926 and CA 2287841 from the Government of Canada, and as of May 1, 2014 has completed the purchase of these patents. Part of Radient's ongoing intellectual property strategy is to file microwave-based product-by-process patents. To-date, Radient has been granted patent CA 2727986 and US 9000168 and has other applications pending.

Competitive Conditions

While the Radient MAP™ technology is potentially disruptive in the marketplace, the industrial technology industry is intensely competitive in all its phases, and Radient will compete with many companies that have substantially greater financial and technical resources.

New technology may be developed, and new advances may significantly reduce the value of Radient's MAP™ technology. In recent history, Radient has not sold its technology on a commercial scale, and it will compete against more established companies, some of which have greater financial, marketing and other resources than that of Radient.

There can be no assurance that potential competitors of Radient, which may have greater financial, R&D, sales and marketing and personnel resources than Radient, are not currently developing, or will not in the future develop, products and strategies that are equally or more effective and/or economical as any products or strategies developed by Radient or which would otherwise render its products or strategies obsolete. See "Risk Factors".

Employees

As at the conclusion of the financial year ended March 31, 2017, the Company had 14 employees. The Company considers its employee relations to be amicable. In addition, the Company engages contractors and consultants from time to time for administrative, legal and other services as required. As of December 31, 2017, the Company had 26 employees.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the Company is speculative and involves a high degree of risk due to the nature of the Company's business. The following risk factors, as well as risks not currently known to the Company, could materially adversely affect the Company's future business, operations and financial condition and could cause them to differ materially from the estimates described in forward-looking statements contained herein. Prospective investors should carefully consider the following risk factors along with the other matters set out herein:

General

An investment in the Company is only suitable for investors capable of evaluating the risks and merits of such investment and who have sufficient resources to bear any loss which may result.

A prospective investor should consider with care whether an investment in the Company is suitable for them in the light of his personal circumstances and the financial resources available to them.

An investment in the Company should not be regarded as short-term in nature. There can be no guarantee that any appreciation in the value of the Company's investments will occur or that the investment objectives of the Company will be achieved. Investors may not get back the full or any amount initially invested.

The prices of shares and the income derived from them can go down as well as up. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to the future.

Changes in economic conditions including, for example, interest rates, rates of inflation, industry conditions, competition, political and diplomatic events and trends, tax laws and other factors can substantially and adversely affect equity investments and the Company's prospects.

Going Concern

Certain conditions may cast doubt upon the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern:

- the Company has a limited commercial operating history, and no recent significant revenues to provide ongoing operating capital;
- the Company may encounter unforeseen difficulties or delays in its operations, delays in the issuance of its ACMPR license, and the development of its market, which will dictate the timing and quantum of such financings; and
- until sufficient cash flows from operations are generated on a consistent basis, the Company will be reliant on debt and equity financing to sustain operations;

The Company's ability to generate sufficient cash flows to maintain normal operations, if unsuccessful, will result in it not being able to continue as a going concern.

The Company has incurred significant losses to date. The Company had a cumulative deficit of $47,961,786 as of March 31, 2017.

These balances indicate there is uncertainty about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management has been able, thus far, to finance operations through debt and equity financings and will continue, as appropriate, to seek financing from these and other sources; however, there are no assurances that any such financings can be obtained on favourable terms, if at all. In view of these conditions, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its continued ability to obtain financing, generate sufficient cash flows and, ultimately, achieve profitable operations.

Ability to Implement Business Plan

Radient's business and financial plan focuses on a relatively new technology and are therefore largely untested at commercial scale in its anticipated markets. There can be no assurance that Radient will successfully market its technology and earn sufficient revenue to permit the level of research and development spending required to maintain the stream of new technological advances and product development. Radient's success will depend upon market acceptance of its technology and products, its ability to enhance its existing technology and products and its ability to introduce new products and features that meet customer requirements. There can be no assurance that Radient will be successful in developing, manufacturing, marketing or enhancing its technology and products. Radient's business would be adversely affected if it incurs delays in developing its technology, products or enhancements or if such technology, products or enhancements do not gain market acceptance. In addition, there can be no assurance that products or technologies developed by others will not render Radient's technology or products non-competitive or obsolete.

Radient's sales and marketing plan and its professional sales and marketing function have not yet progressed significantly into commercial scale, and are based on several assumptions which may or may not prove to be accurate. Poor market acceptance of Radient's technology, products or other unanticipated events may result in lower revenues than anticipated.

Cannabis Industry

In November 2016, the Company entered into the Cannabinoids market by applying for the relevant accreditation and permits from the Canadian Government for conducting research and the eventual commercial production of standardized cannabinoids extracts. The Company's initial application for a Controlled Drugs and Substances Dealers license for its Research Facility was prepared for submission at that time.

The ability of Radient to build its business in extracting and processing cannabinoids derived from cannabis is dependent on obtaining all licenses, including the licenses to produce cannabis oil products, and adherence to all regulatory requirements related to such activities. Radient has received its Controlled Drugs and Substances Dealer's License, specifically to allow for research and development activities related to cannabis. Radient has also applied for its ACMPR license as well as a Controlled Drugs and Substances Dealers License for the purposes of extracting cannabinoids from cannabis. The Company will have additional capital expenditures of approximately $6-7 million for plant equipment, construction and renovations, and licensing requirements adherence for its Edmonton facility. These will include installation of a vault, security cameras and other mandatory requirements to maintain the license. These will be in addition to the existing facilities in the manufacturing plant that is in compliance with a GMP license. Additional laboratory and analytical equipment, instruments, and plant equipment valued at approximately $1.0 to $1.5 million will be required by the end of fiscal 2019. Any failure to comply with the terms of the licenses, or to renew the licenses after their expiry dates, could have a material adverse impact on the financial condition and operations of the business of the Company. Although the Company believes that it will meet the requirements of the ACMPR and the Controlled Drugs and Substances regulations for its license applications, there can be no assurance that Health Canada will grant the licenses. Should Health Canada not grant the licenses, the business, financial condition and operating results of the Company could be materially adversely affected.

Achievement of the Company's business objectives are contingent, in part, upon compliance with the regulatory requirements, including those imposed by Health Canada and other government authorities and obtaining all regulatory approvals, where necessary, for its cannabis related activities. Radient cannot predict the time required to secure all appropriate regulatory approvals for its activities, or the extent of testing and documentation that may be required by government authorities. Any delays in obtaining, or failure to obtain regulatory approvals would significantly delay the development of markets and products and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operation and financial condition.

Radient's business will be subject to a variety of laws, regulations and guidelines relating to marketing, acquisition, manufacture, management, transportation, storage, sale and disposal of medical marijuana but is also subject to laws and regulations relating to health and safety, the conduct of operations and the protection of the environment. Changes to such laws, regulations and guidelines may cause adverse effects to the Company's operations.

On February 24, 2016, the Federal Court released its decision in the case of Allard et al v. Canada, declaring that the Medical Marijuana Purposes Regulations ("MMPR"), as it was drafted, was unconstitutional in violation of the plaintiffs' rights under section 7 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. On August 24, 2016, the ACMPR came into force, replacing the MMPR as the regulations governing Canada's medical cannabis regime that permits patients to produce a limited amount of cannabis for their own medical purposes or to designate a person to produce a limited amount of cannabis. The ACMPR could potentially decrease the size of the market for the Company's business, and potentially materially and adversely affect the Company's business, its results of operations and financial condition.

On October 16, 2017, the TSX issued guidance stating that issuers with ongoing marijuana-related business activities in the U.S. would not be complying with the requirements of the TSX company manual and therefore could be subject to a delisting review at the discretion of the TSX. At present, the Company is not conducting any U.S. marijuana-related activities and further has no plans to do so. As a result, the Company believes that it is in full compliance with the Canadian regulatory requirements.

The success of the medical cannabis industry may be significantly influenced by the public's perception of cannabis's medicinal applications. Medical cannabis is a controversial topic, and there is no guarantee that future scientific research, publicity, regulations, medical opinion and public opinion relating to medical cannabis will be favourable. The medical cannabis industry is an early-stage business that is constantly evolving with no guarantee of viability. The market for medical cannabis is uncertain, and any adverse or negative publicity, scientific research, limiting regulations, medical opinion and public opinion relating to the consumption of medical cannabis may have a material adverse effect on our operational results, consumer base and financial results.

Should the size of the medical cannabis market increase as projected the demand for products will increase as well, and for the Company to be competitive it will need to invest significantly in research and development, marketing, and production expansion. If the Company is not successful in achieving sufficient resources to invest in these areas, the Company's ability to compete in the market may be adversely affected, which could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, its financial conditions and operations.

Cost Control

Success will largely be predicated upon Radient's ability to use its technology to develop, sell and distribute consistent, high quality, products at competitive prices, and at a commercial scale. There can be no assurance that Radient will be able to develop, sell and distribute its products and technology at competitive prices. Failure to do so will result in smaller profit margins or losses.

Technology Scale-Up

Radient has successfully completed scale-up of its technology to commercial scale. The success of Radient's business will be largely dependent on the ability to replicate its technology, and its inherent benefits on a commercial scale for different biomasses. Failure to do so will result in an inability to secure commercial contracts.

Competition

While the Radient MAP™ technology is potentially disruptive in the marketplace, the industrial technology industry is intensely competitive in all its phases, and Radient will compete with many companies that have substantially greater financial and technical resources.

New technology may be developed, and new advances may significantly reduce the value of Radient's MAP™ technology. In recent history, Radient has not sold its technology on a commercial scale, and it will compete against more established companies, some of which have greater financial, marketing and other resources than that of Radient.

There can be no assurance that potential competitors of Radient, which may have greater financial, R&D, sales and marketing and personnel resources than Radient, are not currently developing, or will not in the future develop, products and strategies that are equally or more effective and/or economical as any products or strategies developed by Radient or which would otherwise render its products or strategies obsolete.

Radient operates within competitive markets and the Company believes that it has adopted a competitive business strategy. However, Radient's business, results, operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected by the actions of its competitors (including their marketing and pricing strategies and product and services development). Radient may be forced to change the nature of its business as a result of competitive factors and there is no assurance that Radient will be able to compete successfully in the market place in which it seeks to operate.

Customer Concentration

Although Radient has not generated significant revenue in recent history, nor is there any assurance thereof, its marketing strategy is not to rely on volume sales but instead on a small number of larger sales. Due to this, Radient expects to have a small number of customers, the loss of any one of whom could have a material adverse effect on its revenues and financial results.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The success of Radient depends upon attracting and retaining the services of its management team as well as Radient's ability to attract and retain a sufficient number of other highly qualified personnel to run the business. There is substantial competition for highly qualified personnel in the biotechnology industry, as well as the Alberta marketplace. As most key personnel devote their full time to the business, the loss of any member of Radient's management team or other key person could have a material adverse effect on its business. As Radient's level of business activity grows, it will require additional key administrative and marketing personnel. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in hiring such personnel.

Volatility in the Capital Markets

Under present market conditions, publicly traded securities in the industrial technology industry are subject to price volatility. The market for securities of industrial technology companies may be subject to market trends regardless of the success of Radient. A volatile capital market may impede the ability to undertake future financings, strategic alliances and acquisitions.

Need for Additional Financing

Radient has not generated significant revenues in its recent history. As a growing business, Radient will likely need more capital than it currently has. The continued operation of the Company will be dependent upon its ability to generate operating revenues and to procure additional financing. There can be no assurance that additional financing can be obtained on terms favourable to Radient or on any terms. Failure to raise the necessary funds in a timely fashion may also limit Radient's ability to move its programs forward in a timely and satisfactory manner, or to abandon the programs or force it to pursue alternative strategic options; any of which would harm its business, financial condition and results of operations, or affect its ability to continue operating.

Government Regulation

If Radient, or any future marketing collaborators or contract manufacturers, fail to comply with applicable regulatory requirements, the Company may be subject to sanctions including fines, product recalls or seizures and related publicity requirements, injunctions, total or partial suspension of production, civil penalties, suspension or withdrawals of previously granted regulatory approvals, warning or untitled letters, refusal to approve pending applications for marketing approval of new products, import or export bans or restrictions, and criminal prosecution and penalties. Any of these penalties could delay or prevent the promotion, marketing or sale of Radient products and product candidates.

Risks Related to Intellectual Property

Radient's success and ability to compete effectively will depend, in part, on its ability to maintain the proprietary nature of its technology and manufacturing processes, the ability to secure and protect its patents, trade secrets, trademarks and other intellectual property rights either developed internally or acquired, and to operate without infringing on the proprietary rights of others or having third parties circumvent the rights that it owns or licenses. There can be no assurance that any of Radient's patents will be sufficiently broad to protect the Company's technology or that they will not be challenged or found to be invalid.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends on the Common Shares have been paid by the Company to date and the Company has no plans at present to pay dividends.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Authorized Capital

The Company has an authorized share capital consisting of an unlimited number of Common Shares without par value. As of December 31, 2017, the Company had outstanding 221,219,815 fully paid and non-assessable Common Shares without par value.

Common Shares

The holders of the Common Shares are entitled to receive notice of and to attend all meetings of the shareholders of the Company and have one vote for each common share held at all meetings of the shareholders of the Company. All of the Common Shares rank equally within their class as to dividends, voting rights, participation in assets and in all other respects. None of the Common Shares are subject to any call or assessment nor pre-emptive or conversion rights.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The following table sets forth information relating to the trading of the Common Shares on the TSX Venture Exchange for the Company's last completed financial year up to December 31, 2017.

Month	High ($)	Low ($)	Close ($)	Volume
March 2016	0.055	0.045	0.05	228,765
April 2016	0.080	0.050	0.080	1,098,532
May 2016	0.085	0.080	0.080	252,500
June 2016	0.105	0.080	0.100	1,132,440
July 2016	0.110	0.095	0.110	300,450
August 2016	0.160	0.110	0.140	1,244,800
September 2016	0.170	0.135	0.140	244,064
October 2016	0.165	0.130	0.145	50,700
November 2016	0.160	0.130	0.130	1,108,166
December 2016	0.580	0.135	0.480	53,075,323
January 2017	0.610	0.445	0.560	19,234,110
February 2017	0.880	0.540	0.830	21,852,381
March 2017	0.830	0.600	0.660	11,566,537

April 2017	0.650	0.480	0.510	27,138,367
May 2017	0.820	0.470	0.720	29,582,037
June 2017	0.740	0.490	0.490	26,018,786
July 2017	0.570	0.405	0.560	14,323,696
August 2017	0.540	0.485	0.510	6,401,933
September 2017	0.580	0.495	0.560	11,724,366
October 2017	0.760	0.610	0.760	17,075,356
November 2017	1.840	0.700	1.670	102,750,361
December 2017	1.890	1.520	1.760	45,456,805

Prior Sales

The following table summarises the grant of securities convertible into Common Shares by the Company during the most recently completed financial year and up to December 31, 2017.

Date Granted/Issued	Number of Securities	Security	Exercise Price
May 30, 2016(1)	500,000	Common Share Purchase Warrants	$0.25 per share
May 30, 2016(2)	100,000	Common Share Purchase Warrants	$0.10 per share
June 29, 2016(3)	1,669,795	Common Share Purchase Warrants	$0.25 per share
June 29, 2016(4)	333,959	Common Share Purchase Warrants	$0.10 per share
August 19, 2016(5)	1,925,000	Common Share Purchase Warrants	$0.25 per share
August 19, 2016(6)	335,000	Common Share Purchase Warrants	$0.10 per share
August 26, 2016(7)	3,923,567	Common Share Purchase Warrants	$0.25 per share
August 26, 2016(8)	622,223	Common Share Purchase Warrants	$0.10 per share
October 14, 2016(9)	3,260,078	Common Share Purchase Warrants	$0.25 per share
October 14, 2016(10)	309,765	Common Share Purchase Warrants	$0.10 per share

December 2, 2016(11)	3,051,309	Common Share Purchase Warrants	$0.25 per share
December 2, 2016(12)	510,262	Common Share Purchase Warrants	$0.10 per share
December 22, 2016(14)	20,758,215	Common Share Purchase Warrants	$0.25 per share
December 22, 2016(14)	2,669,591	Common Share Purchase Warrants	$0.10 per share
February 13, 2017(15)	-	$2,000,000 principal amount convertible debenture	$0.14 per Unit
March 9, 2017(16)	7,666,667	Common Share Purchase Warrants	$0.70 per share
March 9, 2017(17)	1,130,500	Options to acquire units with each unit consisting of one common share and one Common Share Purchase Warrant exercisable for an additional share at an exercise price of $0.70	$0.45 per option
April 3, 2017	8,517,768	Stock Options	$0.66 per share
August 28, 2017	700,000	Stock Options	$0.50 per share
December 6, 2017	5,178,000	Stock Options	$1.82 per share
December 11, 2017(18)	4,541,889	Common Share Purchase Warrants	$1.71 per share

Notes:
(1) Issued to subscribers in connection with private placement.
(2) Issues to finders in connection with private placement.
(3) Issued to subscribers in connection with private placement.
(4) Issues to finders in connection with private placement.
(5) Issued to subscribers in connection with private placement.
(6) Issues to finders in connection with private placement.
(7) Issued to subscribers in connection with private placement.
(8) Issues to finders in connection with private placement.
(9) Issued to subscribers in connection with private placement.
(10) Issues to finders in connection with private placement.
(11) Issued to subscribers in connection with private placement.

(12) Issues to finders in connection with private placement.
(13) Issued to subscribers in connection with private placement.
(14) Issues to finders in connection with private placement.
(15) Automatically converted on July 28, 2017 for 14, 285,714 units of Radient. Each unit was comprised of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant, exercisable within 24 months, for one common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.33 per warrant.
(16) Issued to subscribers in connection with private placement.
(17) Issued to finders in connection with private placement.
(18) Issued to Aurora in connection with private placement.

ESCROWED SECURITIES

To the knowledge of the Company, there are no securities of the Company that are in escrow or subject to contractual restriction.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Company's directors are elected by the shareholders at each annual meeting and hold office until the next annual meeting at which time they may be re-elected or replaced. Casual vacancies on the Board are filled by the remaining directors, in accordance with the bylaws of the Company, and the persons filling those vacancies hold office until the next annual general meeting at which time they may be re-elected or replaced. The officers are appointed by the Board and hold office at the pleasure of the Board.

The following table sets forth the name of each of our directors and executive officers, their province or state and country of residence, their position(s) with the Company, their principal occupation during the preceding five years and the date they first became a director of the Company.

Name and Residence	Position(s) with the Company	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Director or Executive Officer Since	Common Shares of the Company Owned, Controlled or Directed, Directly or Indirectly as of December 31, 2017
Francesco Ferlaino Cetona, Italy	Chairman of the Board of Directors	Corporate Director	June 1, 2016	4,001,193(1)

Name and Residence	Position(s) with the Company	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Director or Executive Officer Since	Common Shares of the Company Owned, Controlled or Directed, Directly or Indirectly as of December 31, 2017
Denis Taschuk Alberta, Canada	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director	President and CEO of Radient	May 22, 2014	2,630,359(2)
Prakash Hariharan Ontario, Canada	Chief Financial Officer	CFO of Radient	February 19, 2015	574,595
Mike Cabigon Alberta, Canada	Chief Operating Officer and Director	COO of Radient	May 22, 2014	136,207
Steven Splinter British Columbia, Canada	Chief Technology Officer, Corporate Secretary and Director	CTO of Radient	May 22, 2014	185,570
Terry Booth, Alberta, Canada	Director	Chief Executive Officer of Aurora Cannabis Inc.	November 30, 2017	NIL
Steven Dauphin Alabama, USA	Director	Principal of Bonaventure Capital	May 22, 2014	NIL
Harry Kaura, Alberta, Canada	Director	Principal of Amnor Group Inc.	May 22, 2014	1,839,441(3)
Jan Petzel London, UK	Director	Managing Director, Goldman Sachs	December 23, 2016	6,531,908(4)
Dimitris Tzanis Zurich, Switzerland	Director	Principal at Into the Wild Concepts	July 27, 2016	95,685

Name and Residence	Position(s) with the Company	Principal Occupation During Past Five Years	Director or Executive Officer Since	Common Shares of the Company Owned, Controlled or Directed, Directly or Indirectly as of December 31, 2017
Jith Veeravalli California, USA	Director	Chairman of Gencor	October 20, 2017	1,080,200

Notes:
(1) Includes 141,193 Common Shares owned by Mr. Ferlaino's spouse.
(2) Includes 1,084,357 Common Shares owned by Mr. Taschuk's spouse.
(3) Includes 1,348,821 Common Shares owned by Mr. Kaura's spouse and other family members.
(4) Includes 37,048 Common Shares owned by Eldon Capital Management Ltd.

As at the date hereof, the directors and executive officers of the Company, collectively, beneficially own, directly and indirectly, or exercise control or direction over 17,075,158 Common Shares, representing 7.72% of the total number of Common Shares outstanding. The statement as to the number of Common Shares beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, or over which control or direction is exercised by the directors and executive officers of Company as a group is based upon information furnished by the directors and executive officers.

The following table details the different Committees of the Board and the directors belonging to each Committee.

Audit Committee	Compensation and Corporate Governance	Health & Safety Committee
Francesco Ferlaino	Denis Taschuk	Harry Kaura
Jan Petzel	Francesco Ferlaino	Mike Cabigon
Steven Dauphin	Steven Dauphin	

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

Other than as disclosed in this AIF, no director or executive officer of the Company is, or within ten years prior to the date hereof has been, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company) that (i) was subject to a 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, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued while the director or executive officer was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer; or (ii) was subject to a 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, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, 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.

Other than as disclosed in this AIF, no director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company (i) is, or within ten years prior to the date hereof has been, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or (ii) has, within ten years prior to the date hereof, 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.

Denis Taschuk was a director of Tyhee Gold Corp. ("Tyhee") from November 2003 until July 2017. Tyhee was subject to a management cease trade order issued on March 31, 2015, and was subject to cease trade orders issued by the British Columbia Securities Commission on June 2, 2015, the Alberta Securities Commission on September 10, 2015 and the Ontario Securities Commission on September 30, 2015 for failure to file audited financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2014 and the subsequent interim financial statements. The cease trade orders remain in effect. A receiver was appointed in respect of a subsidiary of Tyhee on May 9, 2017 and Tyhee filed an assignment into bankruptcy on August 1, 2017.

No director or executive officer of the Company, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, has been subject to (i) 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 (ii) 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

Harry Kaura, a director of the Company controls 1396730 Alberta Ltd. through Amnor Group Inc. 1396730 Alberta Ltd. is the Company's joint venture partner in 1631807 Alberta Ltd. (the "joint venture company") with each party owning 50% of the joint venture company.

Management

Denis Taschuk

Mr. Taschuk has over 30 years business experience including corporate strategy development, manufacturing, market development and finance. Prior to Radient, Mr. Taschuk was a partner and CEO of JAG Flocomponents LP. JAG Flocomponents LP manufactured industrial valves with operations in six countries and customers in over twenty countries. During his time with JAG Flocomponents, he oversaw the expansion of the Company into international markets. Mr. Taschuk was previously a Director of the International Diabetes Federation and a Director and Chair of the Board of the Canadian Diabetes Association. Mr. Taschuk is a Chartered Accountant and holds a Bachelor of Commerce Degree from the University of Alberta.

Prakash Hariharan

Mr. Hariharan was formerly a portfolio manager at Front Street Capital focusing on growth related investments. Mr. Hariharan also spent time at Dominion Bond Rating Services, analyzing and rating structured investment products. He holds a Financial Engineering degree from York University, an MBA from the Schulich School of Business, and an undergraduate degree in Chemical Engineering.

Mike Cabigon

Mr. Cabigon has over ten years of senior management experience including P&L responsibility for businesses generating from $40 million to $300 million in annual revenue. Prior to Radient, Mr. Cabigon was Vice President and General Manager in a private equity-backed business which ultimately sold for over $750,000,000, generating a significant return for shareholders. Most recently, Mr. Cabigon was Managing Partner of Foundation Equity, an Edmonton-based venture capital firm. Mr. Cabigon holds a B.Comm from the University of Alberta.

Steven Splinter

Dr. Splinter was the founding President of Radient. He is experienced in strategic planning, technical assessment and development of process technologies, business leadership, and engineering project management. Prior to founding Radient, Dr. Splinter served as Director of Chemical & Environmental Processes at BC Research, where he built and managed a team of scientists, engineers and technologists providing contract R&D services to various clients in the area of chemical and biochemical process development. Dr. Splinter is an expert in interfacial phenomena, having earned a Ph.D. in Engineering Science in 1994. He has authored or co-authored numerous scientific publications and patents and has been invited as a speaker at international science conferences. In 2003, Dr. Splinter was awarded a prestigious 5NR Science Award for Leadership in Sustainable Development for his work in advancing MAP™.

Non-Executive Directors

Francesco Ferlaino

Mr. Ferlaino is a retired executive from the cosmetic and personal care industry. Mr. Ferlaino spent 28 years with the L’Oreal group starting in 1977 and had various roles during that time. He began his L’Oreal career overseeing sales for the Consumer Products Division of L’Oreal

Canada. He then worked his way to General Manager of the Division then ultimately to CEO of L'Oreal Canada in 1996.

During his tenure as CEO, he oversaw the acquisition/introduction of a number of new brands and restructured certain manufacturing activities. During his time, L'Oreal Canada became the leader in the Canadian cosmetic industry and was one of the most profitable groups in L'Oreal. In late 2000, Mr. Ferlaino accepted the role of President of L'Oreal Brazil with a clear mission to accelerate growth through internal and external activities. During his years in Brazil, L'Oreal Brazil became a high profile subsidiary of the L'Oreal Group due to new brand launches, including La Roche, Vichy and Garnier and expanded manufacturing activities.

Prior to his time with the L'Oreal group, from 1975-1977 Mr. Ferlaino was the Chief Financial Officer for Vanier UniverselleLtee., a private Canadian cosmetic company. Prior to his time at Vanier, he was a Corporate Credit officer for the Bank of Nova Scotia. Mr. Ferlaino holds a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of Montreal and a MBA from the Bordeaux Ecole de Management. Currently, Mr. Ferlaino and his wife own and operate an award winning winery in Italy.

Steve Dauphin

Mr. Dauphin co-founded Bonaventure Capital, an Alabama-based private equity firm, in 1998 and directs all private market activities for the firm.

From 1994 to 1998, Mr. Dauphin worked as a Director and a Managing Director of the Harbinger Group. From 1991 to 1994, he worked as a special agent with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration in Phoenix. From 1990 to 1991, he worked as an Anglican Lay Minister in Newfoundland, Canada. Prior to that, Mr. Dauphin worked as an associate with Citicorp.

Mr. Dauphin graduated from Harvard with B.A. in economics and religion, and from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill with an MBA. Steve serves on the Board of Advisors of the Hunger Solutions Institute. He also co-founded the Food Security Group and the Kirchner Food Fellowship program.

Harry Kaura

Mr. Kaura has over twenty years' experience in various fields such as engineering, real estate, construction and operations. Mr. Kaura worked as an engineer in training at JMP Manufacturing in India, and moved to Canada in 1992. He held various positions with Inventronics Ltd. over the course of 5 years. In April 1997, Mr. Kaura founded Amnor Ltd., the operations of which include the manufacturing and powder coating of electrical, telecommunications, and electronic enclosures and chassis. Since 2002, his interests have expanded to include real estate acquisition and construction, which are conducted by Amnor Group Inc., structural steel manufacturing, in-house general contracting and excavation. Collectively, the Amnor Group of companies employs 40 people. Mr. Kaura holds a Bachelor in Engineering from Gulbarga University in India.

Jan Petzel

Mr. Petzel is the Managing Partner of Eldon Capital, an investment and advisory firm focused on international growth investments and buy-out opportunities. Prior to launching Eldon, he was a Managing Director in the Merchant Banking Division of Goldman Sachs, ultimately responsible for private credit in Germany and Scandinavia. Whilst at Goldman has served on the board of several successful companies including Cognis GmbH, a worldwide supplier of specialty chemicals and nutritional ingredients, up to its sale to BASF for €3.1bn in 2010. Mr. Petzel commenced his career as a consultant to the technology sector for McKinsey & Company working in the United States, Europe and Asia. He holds an MBA from Harvard Business School and a Master of Engineering from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology and was a Visiting Scholar at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dimitris Tzanis

Mr. Tzanis is Founder of Into The Wild Concepts agency, based in Zurich, Switzerland, that provides concepts bringing charities and business together including business startups and charity awareness campaigns. He has over twenty years of experience in conceiving, developing and promoting ideas and insights. Through his time in London, New York, Athens and Zurich he has provided his services as a film and TV director for large events for 20 years, 15 years of which were as Broadcast Director for ERT (National Greek Television). His projects include work done for the BBC, Chinese Central Television, IAAF World Championships, UNICEF, Athens 2004 Olympic Games, Eurovision, FIFA, political campaigns, documentaries and corporate videos.

Mr. Tzanis holds a Masters Degree in Film Direction from New York University-The Tisch School of the Arts and a BA in Film Direction from the School of Cinematography and Television from Lykourgou Stavrako

Jith Veeravalli

Mr. Veeravalli is a successful entrepreneur and over the past 35 years has operated businesses in numerous countries. As Chairman of Gencor Pacific Limited ("Gencor"), a private life sciences product development company, based in California and Hong Kong, he has been instrumental in its rise to prominence among the nutraceutical companies worldwide. Over the past 10 years he has made strategic investment in technology companies and sits on the board of several companies in the US, Canada, Australia, Israel, South Africa, Hong Kong and India.

Terry Booth

Mr. Booth is the visionary Founder and CEO of Aurora Cannabis Inc., a global leader in the cannabis sector. Terry has assembled a diverse and highly skilled team of experts from a broad range of disciplines to execute on the company's well-differentiated business strategy and vision to build the world's foremost cannabis company. His strong leadership and focus on execution have resulted in Aurora now being one of the best recognized names in the cannabis industry, with a market capitalization in excess of $3.0 billion.

An entrepreneur and Alberta business leader, Mr. Booth, who at the age of 22 was Alberta's youngest ever master electrician, has served as President/CEO of six other highly successful businesses, one of which, Superior Safety Codes Inc, has received an award as one of Canada's top 50 fastest-growing companies.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

To the best of Company's knowledge, there are no material legal proceedings by or against the Company or affecting any of its interests as of December 31, 2017, nor are we aware that any such proceedings are contemplated.

Furthermore, there are no: (a) penalties or sanctions imposed against the Company by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority during its most recently completed financial year; (b) other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body against the Company that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision in the Company; or (c) settlement agreements the Company entered into before a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority during its most recently completed financial year.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee Charter

The Company's Audit Committee is governed by an audit committee charter. A copy of the Company's Audit Committee Charter is attached hereto as Schedule "A".

Composition of the Audit Committee

The Company's Audit Committee is comprised of three directors: Steven Dauphin (Chair), Francesco Ferlaino and Jan Petzel. As defined in NI 52-110, Mr. Dauphin, Mr. Ferlaino and Mr. Petzel are independent.

All of the Audit Committee members are "financially literate", as defined in NI 52-110, as all have the industry experience necessary to understand and analyze financial statements of the Company, as well as the understanding of internal controls and procedures necessary for financial reporting.

The Audit Committee is responsible for the review of both interim and annual financial statements for the Company. For the purposes of performing their duties, the members of the Audit Committee have the right at all times, to inspect all the books and financial records of the Company and any subsidiaries and to discuss with management and the external auditors of the Company any accounts, records and matters relating to the financial statements of the Company. The audit committee members meet periodically with management and annually with the external auditors.

Relevant Education and Experience of Members of the Audit Committee

Every member in the Audit Committee has sufficient education and experience to perform its responsibilities in relation to the Audit Committee, including:

- Understanding the accounting principles used by the Company to prepare its financial statements;

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

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year was a recommendation of the Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor (formerly Charlton & Company, Chartered Professional Accountants and currently, Grant Thornton LLP) not adopted by the Board.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

Since the commencement of the most recently completed financial year, the Company has not relied on the exemptions contained in sections 2.4, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5 or 8 of NI 52-110.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee has adopted specific policies and procedures for the engagement of non-audit services as set out in the Audit Committee Charter of the Company. A copy of the Company's Audit Committee Charter is attached hereto as Schedule "A".

External Auditor Service Fees

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

The aggregate fees billed by the Company's external auditor in the last two financial years, by category, are as follows:

Financial Year Ended	Audit Fees	Audit Related Fees(1)	Tax Fees(2)	All Other Fees(3)
March 31, 2017	$125,386	$3,085	$6,634	$Nil
March 31, 2016	$127,641	$Nil	$12,938	$Nil

NOTES:

(1) Audit-Related Fees consist of the calculations of SRED benefits.
(2) Tax Fees consist of the preparation of the Canadian and US tax returns.
(3) All Other Fees

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Other than disclosed elsewhere in this AIF, no director, senior officer or principal shareholder of the Company and no associate or affiliate of the foregoing have had a material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction in which the Company has participated within the three year period prior to the date of this AIF, or will have any material interest in any proposed transaction, which has materially affected or will materially affect the Company.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The Company's transfer agent and registrar is AST Trust Company (Canada), located at 333 7 Ave SW, Calgary, AB T2P 2Z1.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The only material contracts that the Company has entered into (i) since the beginning of its most recently completed financial year or (ii) before the beginning of its most recently completed financial year and that are still in effect, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, are as follows:

1. Agency Agreement with Canaccord Genuity Corp. executed March 9, 2017
2. Master Services Agreement with Aurora Cannabis Enterprises Inc. dated November 5, 2017

NAMES AND INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

The Company's auditors are Grant Thornton LLP of 1701 Scotia Place Tower 2, 10060 Jasper Ave, Edmonton, AB T5J 3R8. Grant Thornton LLP is independent of the Company according to its rules of professional conduct.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to Radient may be obtained from SEDAR at www.sedar.com under the Company's profile.

Additional financial information is provided in the Company's most recent audited financial statements which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com under the Company's profile.

Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities, options to purchase securities and interests of insiders in material transactions, where applicable, are contained in the Company's information circular for its most recent annual meeting of shareholders.

SCHEDULE "A"

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

RADIENT TECHNOLOGIES INC.

(the "**Corporation**")

As adopted by the Board of Directors of the Corporation (the "**Board**"), on May 22, 2014

1. **OVERALL ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY**

The Audit Committee of the Corporation (the "**Audit Committee**") shall:

(a) Assist the Board in its oversight role with respect to:

(i) the quality and integrity of financial information;

(ii) the independent auditor's performance, qualifications and independence;

(iii) the performance of the Corporation's internal audit function, if applicable; and

(iv) the Corporation's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

(b) Prepare such reports of the Audit Committee required to be included in the information/proxy circular of the Corporation in accordance with applicable laws or the rules of applicable securities regulatory authorities.

2. **MEMBERSHIP AND MEETINGS**

(a) The Audit Committee shall consist of three (3) or more Directors appointed by the Board, the majority of whom shall not be officers or employees of the Corporation or any of the Corporation's affiliates. Each of the members of the Audit Committee shall satisfy the applicable independence and experience requirements of the laws governing the Corporation, and applicable securities regulatory authorities.

(b) The Board shall designate one (1) member of the Audit Committee as the Committee Chair. Each member of the Audit Committee shall be financially literate as such qualification is interpreted by the Board of Directors in its business judgment. The Board of Directors shall determine whether and how many members of the Audit Committee qualify as a financial expert as defined by applicable law.

3. **STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS**

(a) The affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Audit Committee participating in any meeting of the Audit Committee is necessary for the adoption of any resolution.

(b) The Audit Committee shall meet as often as it determines, but not less frequently than quarterly. The Committee shall report to the Board of Directors on its activities after each of its meetings at which time minutes of the prior Committee meeting shall be tabled for the Board.

(c) The Audit Committee shall review and assess the adequacy of this Charter periodically and, where necessary, will recommend changes to the Board of Directors for its approval.

(d) The Audit Committee is expected to establish and maintain free and open communication with management and the independent auditor and shall periodically meet separately with each of them.

4. **SPECIFIC DUTIES**

(a) Make recommendations to the board for the appointment and replacement of the independent auditor.

(b) Responsibility for the compensation and oversight of the work of the independent auditor (including resolution of disagreements between management and the independent auditor regarding financial reporting) for the purpose of preparing or issuing an audit report or related work. The independent auditor shall report directly to the Audit Committee.

(c) Authority to preapprove all audit services and permitted -nonaudit- services (including the fees, terms and conditions for the performance of such services) to be performed by the independent auditor.

(d) Evaluate the qualifications, performance and independence of the independent auditor, including: (i) reviewing and evaluating the lead partner on the independent auditor's engagement with the Corporation; and (ii) considering whether the auditor's quality controls are adequate and the provision of permitted nonaudit- services is compatible with maintaining the auditor's independence.

(e) Obtain from the independent auditor and review the independent auditor's report regarding the management internal control report of the Corporation to be included in the Corporation's annual information/proxy circular, as required by applicable law.

(f) Ensure the rotation of the lead (or coordinating) audit partner having primary responsibility for the audit and the audit partner responsible for reviewing the audit as required by law (currently at least every five years).

(g) Provide timely reports to the board regarding financial reporting matters.

5. **FINANCIAL REPORTING**

(a) Review and discuss with management and the independent auditor:

(i) prior to the annual audit the scope, planning and staffing of the annual audit;

(ii) the annual audited financial statements;

(iii) the Corporation's annual general and quarterly disclosures made in management's discussion and analysis;

(iv) approve any reports for inclusion in the Corporation's Annual Report, if any, as required by applicable legislation;

(v) the Corporation's quarterly financial statements, including the results of the independent auditor's review of the quarterly financial statements and any matters required to be communicated by the independent auditor under applicable review standards;

(vi) significant financial reporting issues and judgments made in connection with the preparation of the Corporation's financial statements;

(vii) any significant changes in the Corporation's selection or application of accounting principles;

(viii) the results and findings of any internal audit procedures performed;

(ix) any major issues as to the adequacy of the Corporation's internal controls and any special steps adopted in light of material control deficiencies; and

(x) other material written communications between the independent auditor and management, such as any management letter or schedule of unadjusted differences.

(b) Discuss with the independent auditor matters relating to the conduct of the audit, including any difficulties encountered in the course of the audit work, any restrictions on the scope of activities or access to requested information and any significant disagreements with management.

6. AUDIT COMMITTEE'S ROLE

(a) The Audit Committee has the oversight role set out in this Charter. Management, the Board of Directors, the independent auditor and the internal auditor all play important roles in respect of compliance and the preparation and presentation of financial information. Management is responsible for compliance and the preparation of financial statements and periodic reports. Management is responsible for ensuring the Corporation's financial statements and disclosures are complete, accurate, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and applicable laws. The Board of Directors in its oversight role is responsible for ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities. The independent auditor, following the completion of its annual audit, opines on the presentation, in all material respects, of the financial position and results of operations of the Corporation in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

7. **FUNDING FOR THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR AND RETENTION OF OTHER INDEPENDENT ADVISORS**

(a) The Corporation shall provide for appropriate funding, as determined by the Audit Committee, for payment of compensation to the independent auditor for the purpose of issuing an audit report and to any advisors retained by the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee shall also have the authority to retain such other independent advisors as it may from time to time deem necessary or advisable for its purposes and the payment of compensation therefor shall also be funded by the Corporation.

8. **APPROVAL OF AUDIT AND REMITTED NON-AUDIT SERVICES PROVIDED BY EXTERNAL AUDITORS**

(a) Over the course of any year there will be two levels of approvals that will be provided. The first is the existing annual Audit Committee approval of the audit engagement and identifiable permitted nonaudit services for the coming year. The second is -inyear- Audit Committee preapprovals of proposed audit and permitted -nonaudit- services as they arise.

(b) Any proposed audit and permitted nonaudit- services to be provided by the External Auditor to the Corporation or its subsidiaries must receive prior approval from the Audit Committee, in accordance with this protocol. The Chief Financial Officer shall act as the primary contact to receive and assess any proposed engagements from the External Auditor.

(c) Following receipt and initial review for eligibility by the primary contacts, a proposal would then be forwarded to the Audit Committee for review and confirmation that a proposed engagement is permitted.

(d) In the majority of such instances, proposals may be received and considered by the Chair of the Audit Committee (or such other member of the Audit Committee who may be delegated authority to approve audit and permitted nonaudit- services), for approval of the proposal on behalf of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee Chair will then inform the Audit Committee of any approvals.