



# TRENCH

## METALS CORP.

Suite 250, 750 West Pender Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2T7

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

AND

### MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR

Dated: July 17, 2024

#### Meeting Details

**Date:** August 21, 2024  
**Time:** 11:00 a.m. (Pacific Time)  
**Place:** Suite 2200, 885 West Georgia Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3E8



Suite 250, 750 West Pender Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3B6

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## NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL AND SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

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**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that the annual general and special meeting (the “**Meeting**”) of the holders of common shares (“**Shareholders**”) of Trench Metals Corp. (the “**Company**”) will be held at Suite 2200, 885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada on the 21<sup>st</sup> day of August, 2024 at 11:00 a.m. (Pacific time) for the following purposes:

1. to receive and consider the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the financial years ended October 31, 2023 and 2022, together with the reports of the auditor thereon;
2. to appoint Manning Elliott LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants as auditor of the Company for the ensuing year and authorize the board of directors to fix the remuneration of the auditor;
3. to set the number of the directors of the Company for the ensuing year at three (3);
4. to elect directors to hold office for the ensuing year;
5. to re-approve the Company’s omnibus incentive plan, as more specifically set out in the attached Management Information Circular;
6. to consider and, if thought advisable, to pass, with or without variation, a special resolution approving the adoption of a new set of articles of the Company, in accordance with the *Business Corporation Act* (British Columbia), as more specifically set out in the attached Management Information Circular; and
7. to transact such other business as may properly come before the Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

The specific details of the foregoing matters to be put before the Meeting, as well as further information with respect to voting by proxy, are set forth in the Management Information Circular.

**A shareholder who is unable to attend the Meeting in person and who wishes to ensure that such shareholder’s shares will be voted at the Meeting is requested to complete, date and sign the enclosed form of proxy and deliver it in accordance with the instructions set out in the form of proxy and in the Information Circular.**

**We strongly encourage Shareholders to vote their common shares prior to the Meeting by proxy, prior to the proxy cut-off at 11:00 a.m. on Monday, August 19, 2024.**

As set out in the notes, the enclosed proxy is solicited by management but, you may amend it, if you so desire, by striking out then names listed therein and inserting in the space provided, the name of the person you wish to represent you at the Meeting.

**DATED** this 17<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2024

By order of the Board of Directors

**TRENCH METALS CORP.**

/s/ “Simon Cheng”

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**Simon Cheng**  
**Chief Executive Officer**



Suite 250, 750 West Pender Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3B6

## **MANAGEMENT INFORMATION CIRCULAR**

(containing information as at July 17, 2024 unless otherwise stated)

**For the Annual General and Special Meeting  
to be held at 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday, August 21, 2024**

### **SOLICITATION OF PROXIES**

This information circular (the “**Circular**”) is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the Management of Trench Metals Corp. (the “**Company**”), for use at the annual general and special meeting (the “**Meeting**”) of the shareholders (“**Shareholders**”) of the Company to be held on August 21, 2024, at the time and place and for the purposes set forth in the accompanying Notice of Meeting and at any adjournment and postponement thereof.

The enclosed form of proxy (the “**Proxy**”) is solicited by the management of the Company. The solicitation will be primarily by mail however, proxies may be solicited personally or by telephone by the regular officers and employees of the Company. The cost of solicitation, if any, will be borne by the Company.

**We strongly encourage Shareholders to vote their common shares prior to the Meeting by proxy, prior to the proxy cut-off at 11:00 a.m. (Pacific time) on August 19, 2024.**

### **APPOINTMENT OF PROXYHOLDERS**

The persons named in the Proxy are representatives of the Company.

**A Shareholder entitled to vote at the Meeting has the right to appoint a person (who need not be a Shareholder) to attend and act on the Shareholder’s behalf at the Meeting other than the persons named in the accompanying form of proxy. To exercise this right, a Shareholder shall strike out the names of the persons named in the accompanying form of proxy and insert the name of the Shareholder’s nominee in the blank space provided or complete another suitable form of proxy.**

A proxy will not be valid unless it is duly completed, signed and deposited with the Company’s registrar and transfer agent, Odyssey Trust Company (“**Odyssey Trust**”) by hand or mail to the attention of the Proxy Department at Suite 702, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5E 1J8 or by fax to Odyssey Trust, to the attention of the Proxy Department at 1-800-517-4553 (toll free within Canada and the U.S) or 416-263-9524 (international), or via email to proxy@odysseytrust.com, not less than 48 hours (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays) before the time of the Meeting or any adjournment thereof. A proxy must be signed by the Shareholder or by his attorney in writing, or, if the Shareholder is a corporation, it must either be under its common seal or signed by a duly authorized officer.

These security holder materials are being sent to both registered and non-registered owners of the securities. If you are a non-registered owner, and the issuer or its agent has sent these materials directly to you, your name and address and information about your holdings of securities have been obtained in accordance with applicable securities regulatory requirements from the intermediary holding on your behalf.

By choosing to send these materials to you directly, the Company (and not the intermediary holding on your behalf) has assumed responsibility for (i) delivering these materials to you, and (ii) executing your proper voting instructions. Please return your voting instructions as specified in the request for voting instructions.

## VOTING BY PROXYHOLDER

### Manner of Voting

The common shares represented by the Proxy will be voted or withheld from voting in accordance with the instructions of the Shareholder on any ballot that may be called for and, if the Shareholder specifies a choice on the Proxy with respect to any matter to be acted upon, the shares will be voted accordingly. On any poll, the persons named in the Proxy (the “**Proxyholders**”) will vote the shares in respect of which they are appointed. Where directions are given by the Shareholder in respect of voting for or against any resolution, the Proxyholder will do so in accordance with such direction.

The Proxy, when properly signed, confers discretionary authority on the Proxyholder with respect to amendments or variations to the matters which may properly be brought before the Meeting. At the time of printing this Circular, Management is not aware that any such amendments, variations or other matters are to be presented for action at the Meeting. However, if any other matters which are not now known to Management should properly come before the Meeting, the proxies hereby solicited will be exercised on such matters in accordance with the best judgment of the Proxyholder.

**In the absence of instructions to the contrary, the Proxyholders intend to vote the common shares represented by each Proxy, properly executed, in favour of the motions proposed to be made at the Meeting as stated under the headings in this Circular.**

### Revocation of Proxy

A Shareholder who has given a proxy may revoke it at any time before it is exercised. In addition to revocation in any other manner permitted by law, a proxy may be revoked by instrument in writing executed by the Shareholder or by his attorney authorized in writing, or, if the Shareholder is a corporation, it must either be under its common seal or signed by a duly authorized officer and deposited by hand or mail with Odyssey Trust to the attention of the Proxy Department at Suite 702, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5E 1J8 or by fax to Odyssey Trust, to the attention of the Proxy Department at 1-800-517-4553 (toll free within Canada and the U.S.) or 416-263-9524 (international), or via email to proxy@odysseytrust.com at any time up to and including the last business day preceding the day of the Meeting, or any adjournment of it, at which the proxy is to be used, or to the Chairperson of the Meeting on the day of the Meeting or any adjournment of it. A revocation of a proxy does not affect any matter on which a vote has been taken prior to the revocation.

### Voting Thresholds Required for Approval

In order to approve a motion proposed at the Meeting, a majority of not less than one-half of the votes cast will be required (an “**Ordinary Resolution**”) unless the motion requires a special resolution (a “**Special Resolution**”), in which case a majority of not less than two-thirds of the votes cast will be required. In the event a motion proposed at the Meeting requires disinterested Shareholder approval, common shares held by Shareholders of the Company who are also “insiders”, as such term is defined under applicable securities laws, will be excluded from the count of votes cast on such motion.

## ADVICE TO REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS

Shareholders whose names appear on the records of the Company as the registered holders of common shares in the capital of the Company (the “**Registered Shareholders**”) may choose to vote by proxy whether or not they are able to attend the Meeting in person.

Registered Shareholders who choose to submit a Proxy may do so by completing, signing, dating and depositing the Proxy with Odyssey Trust using one of the following methods:

- (a) by hand or mail to the attention of the Proxy Department at Suite 702, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5E 1J8; or
- (b) by fax to the attention of the Proxy Department at 1-800-517-4553 (toll free within Canada and the U.S.) or 416-263-9524 (international); or

- (c) by email to [proxy@odysseytrust.com](mailto:proxy@odysseytrust.com); or
- (d) by using the internet, <https://login.odysseytrust.com/pxlogin> and click on VOTE. You will be required to enter the CONTROL NUMBER printed with your address to the right on your proxy form. If you vote by Internet, do not mail this proxy.

The Proxy may be signed by the Shareholder or by his or her attorney in writing, or, if the Registered Shareholder is a corporation, it must either be under its common seal or signed by a duly authorized officer.

### **Returning your Proxy Form**

To be effective, we must receive your completed proxy form or voting instruction no later than 11:00 a.m. (Pacific time) on **Monday, August 19, 2024**.

If the Meeting is postponed or adjourned, we must receive your completed form of proxy by 5:00 p.m. (Pacific time), two full business days before any adjourned or postponed Meeting at which the proxy is to be used. Late proxies may be accepted or rejected by the Chairman of the Meeting at his discretion and he is under no obligation to accept or reject a late proxy. The Chairman of the Meeting may waive or extend the proxy cut-off without notice.

### **ADVICE TO BENEFICIAL SHAREHOLDERS**

**The information set forth in this section is of significant importance to many Shareholders as a substantial number of Shareholders do not hold shares in their own name.**

Shareholders who do not hold their shares in their own name (referred to in this information circular as “**Beneficial Shareholders**”) should note that only proxies deposited by Registered Shareholders whose names appear on the records of the Company as the registered holders of shares can be recognized and acted upon at the Meeting.

If shares are listed in an account statement provided to a Shareholder by an intermediary, such as a brokerage firm, then, in almost all cases, those shares will not be registered in the Shareholder’s name on the records of the Company. Such shares will more likely be registered under the name of the Shareholder’s intermediary or an agent of that intermediary, and consequently the Shareholder will be a Beneficial Shareholder. In Canada, the vast majority of such shares are registered under the name CDS & Co. (being the registration name for the Canadian Depository for Securities, which acts as nominee for many Canadian brokerage firms). The shares held by intermediaries or their agents or nominees can only be voted (for or against resolutions) upon the instructions of the Beneficial Shareholder. Without specific instructions, an intermediary and its agents are prohibited from voting shares for the intermediary’s clients. **Therefore, Beneficial Shareholders should ensure that instructions respecting the voting of their shares are communicated to the appropriate person.**

Applicable regulatory rules require intermediaries/brokers to seek voting instructions from Beneficial Shareholders in advance of Shareholders’ meetings. Every intermediary/broker has its own mailing procedures and provides its own return instructions to clients, which should be carefully followed by Beneficial Shareholders in order to ensure that their shares are voted at the Meeting. The purpose of the form of proxy or voting instruction form provided to a Beneficial Shareholder by its broker, agent or nominee is limited to instructing the registered holder of the shares on how to vote such shares on behalf of the Beneficial Shareholder.

The majority of brokers now delegate responsibility for obtaining instructions from clients to Broadridge Investor Communications (“**Broadridge**”). Broadridge typically supplies a voting instruction form, mails those forms to Beneficial Shareholders and asks those Beneficial Shareholders to return the forms to Broadridge or follow specific telephone or other voting procedures. Broadridge then tabulates the results of all instructions received by it and provides appropriate instructions respecting the voting of the shares to be represented at the Meeting. **A Beneficial Shareholder receiving a voting instruction form from Broadridge cannot use that form to vote shares directly at the Meeting. Instead, the voting instruction form must be returned to Broadridge**

**or the alternate voting procedures must be completed well in advance of the Meeting in order to ensure such shares are voted.**

There are two kinds of Beneficial Shareholders, those who object to their name being made known to the issuers of securities which they own (“**OBOs**” for Objecting Beneficial Owners) and those who do not object to the issuers of the securities they own knowing who they are (“**NOBOs**” for Non-Objecting Beneficial Owners). Pursuant to National Instrument 54-101 – *Communication with Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer* (“**NI 54-101**”) issuers can obtain a list of their NOBOs from intermediaries for distribution of proxy related materials directly to NOBOs. This year, the Company has decided to take advantage of those provisions of NI 54-101 that permit it to directly deliver proxy-related materials to its NOBOs. As a result, NOBOs can expect to receive a Voting Instruction Form (“**VIF**”) from our Transfer Agent, Odyssey Trust. These VIFs are to be completed and returned to Odyssey Trust in the envelope provided or by facsimile. In addition, Odyssey Trust provides internet voting as described on the VIF itself which contains complete instructions. Odyssey Trust will tabulate the results of the VIFs received from NOBOs and will provide appropriate instructions at the Meeting with respect to the shares represented by the VIFs they receive. The Company does not intend to pay for intermediaries to deliver these securityholder materials to OBOs and, as a result, OBOs will not be sent paper copies unless their intermediary assumes the costs.

These proxy-related materials are being sent to both Registered Shareholders and Beneficial Shareholders of the Company. If you are a Beneficial Shareholder and the Company or its agent has sent these materials directly to you, your name and address and information about your holdings of securities have been obtained in accordance with applicable securities regulatory requirements from the intermediary holding on your behalf. In this event, by choosing to send these materials to you directly, the Company (and not the intermediary holding on your behalf) has assumed responsibility for (i) delivering these materials to you; and (ii) executing your proper voting instructions. Please return your voting instructions as specified in the request for voting instructions.

Although Beneficial Shareholders may not be recognized directly at the Meeting for the purpose of voting shares registered in the name of their broker, agent or nominee, a Beneficial Shareholder may attend the Meeting as a Proxyholder for a Registered Shareholder and vote their shares in that capacity. Beneficial Shareholders who wish to attend the Meeting and indirectly vote their shares as Proxyholder for a Registered Shareholder should contact their broker, agent or nominee well in advance of the Meeting to determine the steps necessary to permit them to indirectly vote their shares as a Proxyholder.

### **Non-Objecting Beneficial Owners**

Pursuant to National Instrument 54-101 – *Communication with Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer* (“**NI 54-101**”), issuers can obtain a list of their NOBOs from intermediaries for distribution of proxy-related materials directly to NOBOs. This year, the Company will rely on those provisions of NI 54-101 that permit it to directly deliver proxy-related materials to its NOBOs. As a result, NOBOs can expect to receive a voting instruction form (“**VIF**”) from the Company’s transfer agent, Odyssey Trust. These VIFs are to be completed and returned to Odyssey Trust in the envelope provided or by facsimile. In addition, Odyssey Trust provides internet voting as described on the VIF itself which contains complete instructions. Odyssey Trust will tabulate the results of the VIFs received from NOBOs and will provide appropriate instructions at the Meeting with respect to the shares represented by the VIFs they receive.

If you are a Beneficial Shareholder and the Company or its agent has sent these proxy-related materials to you directly, please be advised that your name, address and information about your holdings of securities have been obtained in accordance with applicable securities regulatory requirements from the intermediary holding your securities on your behalf. By choosing to send these proxy-related materials to you directly, the Company (and not the intermediaries holding securities your behalf) has assumed responsibility for (i) delivering the proxy-related materials to you and (ii) executing your proper voting instructions as specified in the VIF.

### **Objecting Beneficial Owners**

Beneficial Shareholders who are OBOs should follow the instructions of their intermediary carefully to ensure that their shares are voted at the Meeting.

Applicable regulatory rules require intermediaries to seek voting instructions from OBOs in advance of Shareholders' meetings. Every intermediary has its own mailing procedures and provides its own return instructions to client, which should be carefully followed by OBOs in order to ensure that their shares are voted at the Meeting. The purpose of the form of proxy or voting instruction form provided to an OBO by its broker, agent or nominee is limited to instructing the registered holder of the shares on how to vote such shares on behalf of the OBO.

The form of proxy provided to OBOs by intermediaries will be similar to the Proxy provided to Registered Shareholders. However, its purpose is limited to instructing the intermediary on how to vote your shares on your behalf. The majority of intermediaries now delegate responsibility for obtaining instructions from OBOs to Broadridge Investor Communications ("**Broadridge**"). Broadridge typically supplies voting instruction forms, mails those forms to OBOs, and asks those OBOs to return the forms to Broadridge or follow specific telephonic or other voting procedures. Broadridge then tabulates the results of all instructions received by it and provides appropriate instructions respecting the voting of the shares to be represented at the meeting. **An OBO receiving a voting instruction form from Broadridge cannot use that form to vote shares directly at the Meeting. Instead, the voting instruction form must be returned to Broadridge or the alternate voting procedures must be completed well in advance of the Meeting in order to ensure that such shares are voted.**

### **United States Shareholders**

This solicitation of Proxies and VIFs involves securities of a company located in Canada and is being effected in accordance with the corporate and securities laws of the province of British Columbia, Canada. The proxy solicitation rules under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "**Exchange Act**"), are not applicable to the Company or this solicitation. Shareholders should be aware that disclosure and proxy solicitation requirements under the securities laws of British Columbia, Canada differ from the disclosure and proxy solicitation requirements under United States securities laws. The enforcement by Shareholders of civil liabilities under United States federal securities laws may be affected adversely by the fact that the Company is incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia), some of its directors and its executive officers are residents of Canada and a substantial portion of its assets and the assets of such persons are located outside the United States. Shareholders may not be able to sue a foreign company or its officers or directors in a foreign court for violations of United States federal securities laws. It may be difficult to compel a foreign company and its officers and directors to subject themselves to a judgment by a United States court.

### **Notice-and-Access**

The Company is not relying on the notice-and-access delivery procedures outlined in NI 54-101 to distribute copies of the Circular, Proxy or VIF.

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

Except as otherwise disclosed herein, none of the directors ("**Directors**") or officers ("**Officers**") of the Company, at any time since the beginning of the Company's last financial year, nor any proposed nominee for election as a Director, or any associate or affiliate of the foregoing persons, has any material interest, direct or indirect, by way of beneficial ownership of securities or otherwise, in any matters to be acted upon at the Meeting exclusive of the election of directors or the appointment of auditors. Directors and Officers may, however, be interested in the approval of the adoption of the security-based compensation plan as detailed in "*Re-Approval of Security-Based Compensation Plan*" below, as such persons are entitled to participate in the Option Plan.

### **RECORD DATE, VOTING SECURITIES AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS THEREOF**

A Shareholder of record at the close of business on July 17, 2024 (the "**Record Date**") who either personally attends the Meeting or who has completed and delivered a Proxy in the manner and subject to the provisions described above, shall be entitled to vote or to have such shareholder's shares voted at the Meeting, or any adjournment thereof.

The Company's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares (“**Common Shares**”) without par value. As at the Record Date, the Company has 54,551,735 Common Shares issued and outstanding, each share carrying the right to one vote.

**Principal Holders of Voting Securities**

To the best of knowledge of the directors and executive officers of the Company, as of the date of the Circular, no persons or corporations beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control or direction over, Common Shares carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all outstanding Common Shares of the Company.

**EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**

For the purposes of this Circular, a Named Executive Officer (“**NEO**”) of the Company means each of the chief executive officer (“**CEO**”) of the Company, the chief financial officer (“**CFO**”) of the Company, and each of the most highly compensated executive officers, other than the CEO or CFO, whose total compensation was more than \$150,000 for that financial year.

**Statement of Executive Compensation**

The following information regarding executive compensation is presented in accordance with National Instrument Form 51-102F6V – Statement of Executive Compensation, and sets forth compensation for each of the NEOs, named executive officers and directors of the Company.

**Director and NEO Compensation, Excluding Compensation Securities**

The following table sets out all compensation paid, payable, awarded, granted, given, or otherwise provided, directly or indirectly, by the Company to each NEO, in any capacity, and each director, in any capacity, during the two most recently completed financial years ended October 31, 2023 and 2022:

<b><i>Table of Compensation Excluding Compensation Securities</i></b>							
<b>Name and position</b>	<b>Year<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Salary, consulting fee, retainer or commission (\$)</b>	<b>Bonus (\$)</b>	<b>Committee or meeting fees (\$)</b>	<b>Value of perquisites (\$)</b>	<b>Value of all other compensation (\$)</b>	<b>Total compensation (\$)</b>
<b>Simon Cheng</b> <i>CEO and Director</i>	2023	\$17,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	\$17,000
	2022	\$12,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	\$16,800
<b>Scott Davis<sup>(2)</sup></b> <i>CFO and Director</i>	2023	\$12,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	\$12,000
	2022	\$12,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	\$12,000
<b>Mark Ferguson</b> <i>Director</i>	2023	\$4,800	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	\$4,800
	2022	\$4,800	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	\$4,800

(1) For the year-ended October 31.

(2) Fees paid were invoiced by Cross Davis & Co. LLP, an accounting firm which Mr. Davis is a partner, in connection with accounting services.

**Stock Options and other Compensation Securities**

The following table sets out all compensation securities granted or issued to each NEO and Director by the Company during the two most recently completed financial years ended October 31, 2023 and 2022:



<b>Compensation Securities</b>							
<b>Name and position</b>	<b>Type of compensation security</b>	<b>Number of compensation securities, number of underlying securities, and percentage of class</b>	<b>Date of issue or grant (mm/dd/yy)</b>	<b>Issue, conversion or exercise price (\$)</b>	<b>Closing price of security or underlying security on date of grant (\$)</b>	<b>Closing price of security or underlying security at year end<sup>(1)</sup> (\$)</b>	<b>Expiry Date (mm/dd/yy)</b>
<b>Simon Cheng</b> <i>CEO and Director</i>	Stock Options	500,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	07/10/23	\$0.30	\$0.335	\$0.095	07/10/24
<b>Scott Davis</b> <i>CFO and Director</i>	Stock Options	500,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	07/10/23	\$0.30	\$0.335	\$0.095	07/10/24
<b>Mark Ferguson</b> <i>Director</i>	Stock Options	500,000 <sup>(1)</sup>	07/10/23	\$0.30	\$0.335	\$0.095	07/10/24

(1) All options expired on July 10, 2024.

### **Exercise of Compensation Securities by Directors and NEOs**

No NEO or Director of the Company exercised compensation securities in the financial years ended October 31, 2023 and 2022.

### **Stock Option Plans and Other Incentive Plans**

The Company has adopted a 10% rolling omnibus incentive plan (the “**Compensation Plan**”), pursuant to which the Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) may grant options (“**Options**”), restricted share units (“**RSUs**”) and deferred share units (“**DSUs**”) (together, the “**Compensation Securities**”) to purchase common shares of the Company to NEOs, directors, officers, employees, management company employees or affiliated corporations and to consultants retained by the Company (collectively “**Eligible Persons**”), on terms acceptable to the exchange on which the Company is listed.

The purpose of the Compensation Plan is to attract, retain, and motivate NEOs, directors, officers, employees and other service providers by providing them with the opportunity to acquire an interest in the Company and benefit from the Company’s growth.

Under the Compensation Plan, the maximum number of Common Shares reserved for issuance, including Compensation Securities currently outstanding, is equal to 10% of the Common Shares outstanding from time to time (the “**10% Maximum**”) when combined with any other share-based compensation arrangements in place. The 10% Maximum is an “evergreen” provision, meaning that, following the exercise, termination, cancellation or expiration of any Compensation Securities, a number of Common Shares equivalent to the number of Compensation Securities so exercised, terminated, cancelled or expired would automatically become reserved and available for issuance in respect of future grant of Compensation Securities.

**For details of the Compensation Plan, see “Particulars of Matters to be Acted Upon – Approval of Compensation Plan” below.**

There are presently Nil Options outstanding under the Option Plan.

## **Employment, Consulting and Management Agreements**

Management functions of the Company are not, to any substantial degree, performed other than by directors or NEOs of the Company. There are no agreements or arrangements that provide for compensation to NEOs or directors of the Company, or that provide for payments to a NEO or director at, following or in connection with any termination (whether voluntary, involuntary or constructive), resignation, retirement, severance, a change of control in the Company or a change in the NEO or director's responsibilities.

## **Oversight and Description of Director and NEO Compensation**

The Company currently has an Audit Committee (see expanded disclosure below) which reviews quarterly and annual financial statements and management and discussion and analysis and works with the Company's auditor.

### ***Compensation of NEOs***

Compensation of NEOs is reviewed annually and determined by the Board. The level of compensation for NEOs is determined after consideration of various relevant factors, including the expected nature and quantity of duties and responsibilities, past performance, comparison with compensation paid by other issuers of comparable size and nature, and the availability of financial resources.

### ***Elements of NEO Compensation***

As discussed above, the Company provides an Option Plan to motivate NEOs by providing them with the opportunity, through Options, to acquire an interest in the Company and benefit from the Company's growth. The Board does not employ a prescribed methodology when determining the grant or allocation of Options to NEOs. Other than the Option Plan, the Company does not offer any long-term incentive plans, share compensation plans, retirement plans, pension plans, or any other such benefit programs for NEOs.

### ***Compensation of Directors***

Compensation of directors of the Company is reviewed annually by the Board. The level of compensation for directors is determined after consideration of various relevant factors, including the expected nature and quantity of duties and responsibilities, past performance, comparison with compensation paid by other issuers of comparable size and nature, and the availability of financial resources.

In the Board's view, there is, and has been, no need for the Company to design or implement a formal compensation program for directors. While the Board considers Option grants to directors under the Option Plan from time to time, the Board does not employ a prescribed methodology when determining the grant or allocation of Options. Other than the Option Plan, as discussed above, the Company does not offer any long-term incentive plans, share compensation plans or any other such benefit programs for directors.

### **Pension Plan Benefits**

No pension, retirement or deferred compensation plans, including defined contribution plans, have been instituted by the Company and none are proposed at this time.

## **SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN**

The following table sets forth information with respect to all compensation plans under which equity securities are authorized for issuance as of October 31, 2023:

<b>Equity Compensation Plan Information</b>			
<b>Plan Category</b>	<b>Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights</b>	<b>Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights</b>	<b>Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans excluding securities reflected in column (a)</b>
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by securityholders <sup>(1)</sup>	3,286,000	\$0.30	1,949,174
Equity compensation plans not approved by securityholders	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,286,000	\$0.30	1,949,174

(1) Represents the Option Plan of the Company, which reserves a number of common shares equal to 10% of the then outstanding common shares from time to time for issue pursuant to stock options. For further information on the Option Plan, refer to the heading "Approval of Stock Option Plan."

### **INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS**

As of the date hereof, other than indebtedness that has been entirely repaid on or before the date of this information circular or "routine indebtedness" as defined in Form 51-102F5 of National Instrument 51-102 none of:

- (a) the individuals who are, or at any time since the beginning of the last financial year of the Company were, a director or executive officer of the Company;
- (b) the proposed nominees for election as a director of the Company; or
- (c) any associates of the foregoing persons,

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

### **INTEREST OF INFORMED PERSONS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS**

For purposes of the following discussion, "**Informed Person**" means (a) a Director or executive officer of the Company; (b) a director or executive officer of a person or company that is itself an Informed Person or a subsidiary of the Company; (c) any person or company who beneficially owns, or controls or directs, directly or indirectly, voting securities of the Company or a combination of both carrying more than 10 percent of the voting rights attached to all outstanding voting securities of the Company, other than the voting securities held by the person or company as underwriter in the course of a distribution; and (d) the Company itself if it has purchased, redeemed or otherwise acquired any of its securities, for so long as it holds any of its securities.

Except as disclosed below, elsewhere herein or in the notes to the Company's financial statements for the financial years ended October 31, 2023 and 2022 none of:

- (a) the Informed Persons of the Company;
- (b) the proposed nominees for election as a Director; or
- (c) any associate or affiliate of the foregoing persons,

has any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transaction since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year or in a proposed transaction which has materially affected or would materially affect the Company or any subsidiary of the Company.

## **APPOINTMENT OF AUDITOR**

Manning Elliott LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants (“**Manning**”) is the Company’s auditor. Management is recommending the re-appointment of Manning as Auditor for the Company, to hold office until the next annual general meeting of the shareholders at a remuneration to be fixed by the Board of Directors. Management recommends the appointment, and the persons named in the enclosed form of Proxy intend to vote in favour of such appointment.

## **MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS**

Except as disclosed herein, the Company is not a party to a Management Contract whereby management functions are to any substantial degree performed other than by the directors or executive officers of the Company.

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

### **Presentation of Financial Statements**

The audited consolidated financial statements of the Company for the financial years ended October 31, 2023 and 2022 (the “**Financial Statements**”), together with the auditor’s reports thereon (the “**Auditor’s Report**”) will be presented to Shareholders at the Meeting, but no vote thereon is required. The Financial Statements, Auditor’s Report and management’s discussion and analysis (the “**MD&A**”) for the financial years ended October 31, 2023 and 2022 are available under the Company’s profile on SEDAR+ at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca). The Notice of Meeting to Shareholders, this Circular, Request for Financial Statements and form of proxy will be available from Odyssey at Suite 702, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5E 1J8, or the Company’s head office located at Suite 250, 750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2T7.

### **Appointment and Remuneration of Auditor**

Shareholders will be asked to approve the re-appointment of Manning as the auditor of the Company to hold office until the next Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders at remuneration to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

**In the absence of instructions to the contrary, the Proxyholders intend to vote the Common Shares represented by each Proxy, properly executed, FOR appointing Manning as the Company’s independent auditor for the ensuing year, and FOR authorizing the Board of Director to fix the auditor’s pay.**

### **Fixing the Number of Directors**

The Board of Directors presently consists of three (3) directors and Management proposes, and the persons named in the accompanying form of proxy intend to vote in favour of fixing the number of directors for the ensuing year at three (3). Although Management is nominating three (3) individuals to stand for election, the names of further nominees for directors may come from the floor at the Meeting.

**In the absence of instructions to the contrary, the Proxyholders intend to vote the Common Shares represented by each Proxy, properly executed, FOR fixing the number of Directors at four (4) for the ensuing year.**

### **Election of Directors**

Each Director of the Company is elected annually and holds office until the next annual general meeting of Shareholders or until their successor is duly elected or appointed, unless their office is earlier vacated in accordance with the Articles of the Company.

The persons named in the enclosed Instrument of Proxy intend to vote in favour of fixing the number of directors at three (3). Although Management is nominating three (3) individuals to stand for election, the names of further nominees for Directors may come from the floor at the Meeting.

**In the absence of instructions to the contrary, the Proxyholders intend to the vote the Common Shares represented by each Proxy, properly executed, FOR the nominees herein listed. Management does not contemplate that any of the nominees will be unable to serve as a Director.**

***Information Concerning Nominees Submitted by Management***

The following table sets out the names of the persons proposed to be nominated by Management for election as a Director, the province or state and country in which he is ordinarily resident, the positions and offices which each presently holds with the Company, the period of time for which he has been a director of the Company, the respective principal occupations or employment during the past five years if such nominee is not presently an elected director and the number of shares of the Company which each beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or over which control or direction is exercised as of the date of this Information Circular. Each of the nominees are currently directors of the Company.

Name, Province and Country of ordinary residence, and positions held with the Company <sup>(1)</sup>	Principal occupation and, IF NOT an elected Director, principal occupation during the past five years <sup>(1)</sup>	Date(s) serving as a Director <sup>(2)</sup>	No. of shares beneficially owned or controlled <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Simon Cheng</b> <sup>(3)</sup> British Columbia, Canada <i>CEO and Director</i>	Chief Executive Officer of the Company; Independent Businessman and Financier	Since May 21, 2019	Nil
<b>Scott Davis</b> <sup>(3)</sup> British Columbia, Canada <i>CFO and Director</i>	Chief Financial Officer of the Company; Partner of Cross Davis & Company LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants	Since May 21, 2019	Nil
<b>Mark Ferguson</b> <sup>(3)</sup> Alberta, Canada <i>Director</i>	President, Loudwater Capital (since January 2001); CEO of Arbor Metals Corp; CEO and CFO of IDG Holding Inc.;	Since May 21, 2019	Nil

(1) The information as to ordinary residence, principal occupation and number of common shares of the Company beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, by the nominee director and his or her associates and affiliates, not being within the knowledge of the Company, has been furnished by the respective nominees. Information provided as at the Record Date.

(2) The Company does not set expiry dates for the terms of office of Directors. Each Director holds office as long as he is elected annually by Shareholders at Annual General Meetings, unless his office is earlier vacated in accordance with the Articles of the Company.

(3) Member of Audit Committee.

The Company does not currently have an Executive Committee of its Board of Directors. Pursuant to National Instrument 52-110 – *Audit Committees (“NI 52-110”)*, the Company is required to have an audit committee of its Board of Directors (the “**Audit Committee**”). As at the date of this Circular, the members of the Audit Committee are Simon Cheng, Scott Davis and Mark Ferguson.

***Cease Trade Orders, Corporate and Personal Bankruptcies, Penalties and Sanctions***

For purposes of the disclosure in this section, an “order” means 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, in each case that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; and for purposes of item (a)(i) below, specifically includes a management cease trade order which applies to directors or executive officers of a relevant company that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days whether or not the proposed director was named in the order.

Other than as set-out below, to the best of knowledge of the Company, none of the proposed Directors, including any personal holding company of a proposed Director:

- (a) is, as at the date of this Circular, or has been, within the 10 years before the date of this Circular, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including the Company) that:
  - (i) was subject to an order that was issued while the proposed director was acting in the capacity as a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of the company; or

- (ii) was subject to an order that was issued after the proposed director ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of the company.
- (b) is, as at the date of this Circular, or has been, within the 10 years before the date of this Circular, a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets;
- (c) has, within the 10 years before the date of this Circular, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the proposed director;
- (d) has been subject to any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority since December 31, 2000, or before December 31, 2000 if the disclosure of which would likely be important to a reasonable security holder in deciding whether to vote for a proposed director, or
- (e) has been subject to any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable security holder in deciding whether to vote for a proposed director.
- Mr. Scott Davis was the Chief Financial Officer of Future Farm Technologies Inc. when on June 29, 2017 the British Columbia Securities Commission (the “**BCSC**”) issued a cease trade order against Future Farm Technologies Inc. and management as a result of the company not having filed the annual audited financial statements and management discussion and analysis of Future Farm Technologies Inc. within the prescribed period of time. The cease trade order was subsequently revoked on August 2, 2017 in connection with the filing of the annual audited financial statements and management discussion and analysis.
  - Mr. Scott Davis was the Chief Financial Officer of E.S.I. Environmental Sensors Inc. when on August 3, 2018, the BCSC issued a cease trade order against E.S.I. Environmental Sensors Inc. as a result of the company not having filed the annual audited financial statements and management discussion and analysis within the prescribed period of time. The cease trade order was subsequently revoked on October 12, 2018 in connection with the filing of the annual audited financial statements and management discussion and analysis. Mr. Scott Davis resigned as Chief Financial Officer of the company in July 2018.

### **Approval of Compensation Plan**

At this year’s meeting, the shareholders will be asked to re-approve the Company’s Compensation Plan. In accordance with policies of the Exchange, a plan with a rolling 10% maximum must be approved by Shareholders at each annual general meeting.

The Compensation Plan is a ten (10%) percent rolling plan (the “**Compensation Plan**”), pursuant to which the Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) may grant options (“**Options**”), restricted share units (“**RSUs**”) and deferred share units (“**DSUs**”) to purchase common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees of the Company or affiliated corporations and consultants retained by the Company.

Accordingly, Shareholders will be asked to pass an ordinary resolution re-approving the Company’s Compensation Plan to accommodate the Exchange’s policies governing security-based compensation plans. The following is a summary of certain provisions of the Compensation Plan and is subject to, and qualified in its entirety, by the full text of the Compensation Plan:

- (a) the maximum aggregate number of Common Shares that are issuable pursuant to all Security Based Compensation granted or issued to Insiders (as a group) must not exceed 10% of the issued Common Shares at any point in time;
- (b) the maximum aggregate number of Common Shares issuable pursuant to all Security Based Compensation granted or issued in any 12 month period to Insiders (as a group) must not exceed 10% of the issued Common Shares, calculated as at the date any Security Based Compensation is granted or issued to any Insider;
- (c) the maximum aggregate number of Common Shares issuable pursuant to all Security Based Compensation granted or issued in any 12 month period to any one Person (and where permitted under applicable securities exchange policies, any Companies that are wholly owned by that Person) must not exceed 5% of the issued Common Shares, calculated as at the date an any Security Based Compensation is granted or issued to the Person;
- (d) the maximum aggregate number of Common Shares that are issuable pursuant to all Security Based Compensation granted or issued in any 12-month period to any one Consultant must not exceed 2% of the issued Common Shares, calculated as at the date any Security Based Compensation is granted or issued to the Consultant;
- (e) Investor Relations Service Providers may not receive any Security Based Compensation, other than Options;
- (f) the exercise price of any Option is determined and approved by the Board when an Option is granted, and shall not be less than the market value of the Common Shares at the time of grant;
- (g) at the discretion of the Board, Options may be settled on a cashless basis in which the Participant is not required to tender the exercise price of the Options and instead is entitled to a reduced number of Common Shares upon exercise based upon the market price of the Common Shares at the time;
- (h) upon expiry of an Option, or in the event an option is otherwise terminated for any reason, the number of shares in respect of the expired or terminated option shall again be available for the purposes of the Option Plan. All Options granted under the Compensation Plan may not have an expiry date exceeding ten (10) years from the date on which the Board grants and announces the granting of the Option;
- (i) no award (other than Options), may vest before the date that is twelve months following the date the award is granted or issued, provided that this requirement may be accelerated for a Participant who dies or who ceases to be an eligible Participant under the provisions hereof in connection with a Change of Control, take-over bid, reverse take-over or other similar transaction;
- (j) any Options granted to any Investor Relations Service Provider must vest in stages over a period of not less than twelve months, in accordance with the vesting restrictions set out in Section 4.4(c) of Policy 4.4 of the TSXV, and may not be accelerated without prior approval of the TSXV;
- (k) holders of RSUs and DSUs may be entitled, at the discretion of the Board, to receive a cash payment equivalent to the value of any dividend payable on the Common Shares as though the holder of the RSUs or DSUs was a holder of Common Shares at the time entitlement to the dividend was determined;
- (l) if a provision is included that the Participant's heirs or administrators are entitled to any portion of the outstanding Security Based Compensation, the period in which they can make such claim must not exceed one year from the Participant's death; and
- (m) any Security Based Compensation granted or issued to any Participant who is a Director, Officer, Employee, Consultant or Management Company Employee must expire within a reasonable period, not exceeding 12 months, following the date the Participant ceases to be an eligible Participant under the Compensation Plan.

### ***The Compensation Plan Resolution***

At the Meeting, Shareholders will be asked to pass the following ordinary resolution re-approving the Compensation Plan (the "**Compensation Plan Resolution**"), substantially in the following form:

*“BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Company’s Compensation Plan be and is hereby ratified, confirmed and approved with such additional provisions and amendments, provided that such are not inconsistent with the Policies of the Exchange, as the directors of the Company may deem necessary or advisable.”*

**Management recommends that Shareholders approve the Compensation Plan Resolution.** If the Compensation Plan Resolution is approved by Shareholders, the Directors will have the authority, in their sole discretion, to implement or revoke the Compensation Plan Resolution and otherwise implement or abandon the Compensation Plan.

**In the absence of instructions to the contrary, the Proxyholders intend to vote the Common Shares represented by each Proxy, properly executed, FOR the Compensation Plan Resolution.**

### **Adoption of New Articles**

The Shareholders will be asked at the Meeting to approve the replacement of the existing articles of the Company (the “**Old Articles**”) with new articles (the “**New Articles**”), in substantially the form attached to this Circular as Schedule “C”.

### ***Significant Change to Articles***

Management believes that the most significant change that will result from the Company adopting the New Articles will be that, subject to the special rights and restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares, the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of shareholders will be two (2) persons who are present in person or by proxy. Shareholders are advised to consult their own legal advisors respecting all of the implications resulting from the adoption of the New Articles

### ***The Replacement Articles Resolution***

At the Meeting, Shareholders will be asked to pass the following Special Resolution to approve the adoption of the New Articles (the “**Replacement Articles Resolution**”), substantially in the following form:

**“BE IT RESOLVED THAT as a special resolution of the Company that:**

1. the Company adopt the New Articles, in substantially the form attached as Schedule “C” to this Circular, with such additions and deletions as may be approved by the directors of the Company, in substitution for the Old Articles;
2. the Old Articles be replaced with the New Articles, as approved by the directors of the Company;
3. notwithstanding the passage of this special resolution by the shareholders of the Company, the directors of the Company, in their sole discretion and without further notice to or approval of the shareholders of the Company, may decide not to proceed with the adoption of the New Articles or otherwise give effect to this special resolution, at any time prior to the filing of; and
4. any one officer or director of the Company is authorized, for and on behalf of the Company, to execute and deliver such documents and instruments and to take such other actions as such officer or director may determine to be necessary or advisable to implement this resolution and the matters authorized hereby including, without limitation, the execution and filing of the Notice of Alteration and any forms prescribed by or contemplated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia).”

**Management recommends that Shareholders approve the Replacement Articles Resolution.** If the Replacement Articles Resolution is approved by Shareholders, the adoption of the New Articles will become effective at the date and time that the Directors elect (the “**Effective Time**”). As at the Effective Time, the New Articles will apply to govern the management and affairs of the Company.

Notwithstanding the approval of the Replacement Articles Resolution by Shareholders, the Directors will have the authority, in their sole discretion, to implement or revoke the Replacement Articles Resolution and otherwise implement or abandon the New Articles without further approval from the Shareholders. If the



Replacement Articles Resolution is abandoned, the Old Articles will continue to govern the management and affairs of the Company.

**In the absence of instructions to the contrary, the Proxyholders intend to vote the Common Shares represented by each Proxy, properly executed, FOR the Replacement Articles Resolution.**

#### **OTHER MATTERS**

As of the date of this circular, management knows of no other matters to be acted upon at this Annual General and Special Meeting. However, should any other matters properly come before the Meeting, the shares represented by the proxy solicited hereby will be voted on such matters in accordance with the best judgment of the persons voting the shares represented by the proxy.

#### **AUDIT COMMITTEE DISCLOSURE**

The Charter of the Company's audit committee and other information required to be disclosed by Form 52-110F2 is attached to the Information Circular as Schedule "A".

#### **CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURE**

The information required to be disclosed by National Instrument 58-101 Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices is attached to this Circular as Schedule "B".

#### **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR+ at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca). Copies of the Company's Financial Statements and Management Discussion and Analysis may be obtained without charge upon request from the Company's office located Suite 250, 750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2T7.

#### **DIRECTOR APPROVAL**

The contents of this Circular and the sending thereof to the Shareholders of the Company have been approved by the Board of Directors.

**DATED** this 17<sup>th</sup> day of July, 2024

**BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

**TRENCH METALS CORP.**

*"Simon Cheng"*

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**Simon Cheng**  
**Chief Executive Officer**

## SCHEDULE "A"

### FORM 52-110F2 AUDIT COMMITTEE DISCLOSURE (VENTURE ISSUERS)

#### **Item 1: The Audit Committee Charter**

The Audit Committee (the "**Committee**") is a committee of the board of directors (the "**Board**") of the Company. The role of the Committee is to provide oversight of the Company's financial management and of the design and implementation of an effective system of internal financial controls as well as to review and report to the Board on the integrity of the financial statements of the Company, its subsidiaries and associated companies. This includes helping directors meet their responsibilities, facilitating better communication between directors and the external auditor, enhancing the independence of the external auditor, increasing the credibility and objectivity of financial reports and strengthening the role of the directors by facilitating in-depth discussions among directors, management and the external auditor. Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining those controls, procedures and processes and the Committee is appointed by the Board to review and monitor them. The Company's external auditor is ultimately accountable to the Board and the Committee as representatives of the Company's shareholders.

#### **Duties and Responsibilities**

##### *External Auditor*

- (a) To recommend to the Board, for shareholder approval, an external auditor to examine the Company's accounts, controls and financial statements on the basis that the external auditor is accountable to the Board and the Committee as representatives of the shareholders of the Company.
- (b) To oversee the work of the external auditor engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company, including the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting.
- (c) To evaluate the audit services provided by the external auditor, pre-approve all audit fees and recommend to the Board, if necessary, the replacement of the external auditor.
- (d) To pre-approve any non-audit services to be provided to the Company by the external auditor and the fees for those services.
- (e) To obtain and review, at least annually, a written report by the external auditor setting out the auditor's internal quality-control procedures, any material issues raised by the auditor's internal quality-control reviews and the steps taken to resolve those issues.
- (f) To review and approve the Company's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditor of the Company. The Committee has adopted the following guidelines regarding the hiring of any partner, employee, reviewing tax professional or other person providing audit assurance to the external auditor of the Company on any aspect of its certification of the Company's financial statements:
  - (i) No member of the audit team that is auditing a business of the Company can be hired into that business or into a position to which that business reports for a period of three years after the audit;
  - (ii) No former partner or employee of the external auditor may be made an officer of the Company or any of its subsidiaries for three years following the end of the individual's association with the external auditor;

- (iii) The Chief Financial Officer (“**CFO**”) must approve all office hires from the external auditor; and
  - (iv) The CFO must report annually to the Committee on any hires within these guidelines during the preceding year.
- (g) To review, at least annually, the relationships between the Company and the external auditor in order to establish the independence of the external auditor.

#### *Financial Information and Reporting*

- (a) To review the Company's annual audited financial statements with the Chief Executive Officer (“**CEO**”) and CFO and then the full Board. The Committee will review the interim financial statements with the CEO and CFO.
- (b) To review and discuss with management and the external auditor, as appropriate:
  - (i) The annual audited financial statements and the interim financial statements, including the accompanying management discussion and analysis; and
  - (ii) Earnings guidance and other releases containing information taken from the Company's financial statements prior to their release.
- (c) To review the quality and not just the acceptability of the Company's financial reporting and accounting standards and principles and any proposed material changes to them or their application.
- (d) To review with the CFO any earnings guidance to be issued by the Company and any news release containing financial information taken from the Company's financial statements prior to the release of the financial statements to the public. In addition, the CFO must review with the Committee the substance of any presentations to analysts or rating agencies that contain a change in strategy or outlook.

#### *Oversight*

- (a) To review the internal audit staff functions, including:
  - (i) The purpose, authority and organizational reporting lines;
  - (ii) The annual audit plan, budget and staffing; and
  - (iii) The appointment and compensation of the controller, if any.
- (b) To review, with the CFO and others, as appropriate, the Company's internal system of audit controls and the results of internal audits.
- (c) To review and monitor the Company's major financial risks and risk management policies and the steps taken by management to mitigate those risks.
- (d) To meet at least annually with management (including the CFO), the internal audit staff, and the external auditor in separate executive sessions and review issues and matters of concern respecting audits and financial reporting.
- (e) In connection with its review of the annual audited financial statements and interim financial statements, the Committee will also review the process for the CEO and CFO certifications (if required by law or regulation) with respect to the financial statements and the Company's disclosure and internal controls, including any material deficiencies or changes in those controls.

#### **Membership**

- (a) The Committee shall consist solely of three or more members of the Board, the majority of which the Board has determined has no material relationship with the Company and is

otherwise “unrelated” or “independent” as required under applicable securities rules or applicable stock exchange rules.

- (b) Any member may be removed from office or replaced at any time by the Board and shall cease to be a member upon ceasing to be a director. Each member of the Committee shall hold office until the close of the next annual meeting of shareholders of the Company or until the member ceases to be a director, resigns or is replaced, whichever first occurs.
- (c) The members of the Committee shall be entitled to receive such remuneration for acting as members of the Committee as the Board may from time to time determine.
- (d) All members of the Committee must be “financially literate” (i.e., have the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements such as a balance sheet, an income statement and a cash flow statement).

### **Procedures**

- (a) The Board shall appoint one of the directors elected to the Committee as the Chair of the Committee (the “**Chair**”). In the absence of the appointed Chair from any meeting of the Committee, the members shall elect a Chair from those in attendance to act as Chair of the meeting.
- (b) The Chair will appoint a secretary (the “**Secretary**”) who will keep minutes of all meetings. The Secretary does not have to be a member of the Committee or a director and can be changed by simple notice from the Chair.
- (c) No business may be transacted by the Committee except at a meeting of its members at which a quorum of the Committee is present or by resolution in writing signed by all the members of the Committee. A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum, provided that if the number of members of the Committee is an even number, one-half of the number of members plus one shall constitute a quorum, and provided that a majority of the members must be “independent” or “unrelated”.
- (d) The Committee will meet as many times as is necessary to carry out its responsibilities. Any member of the Committee or the external auditor may call meetings.
- (e) The time and place of the meetings of the Committee, the calling of meetings and the procedure in all respects of such meetings shall be determined by the Committee, unless otherwise provided for in the articles of the Company or otherwise determined by resolution of the Board.
- (f) The Committee shall have the resources and authority necessary to discharge its duties and responsibilities, including the authority to select, retain, terminate, and approve the fees and other retention terms (including termination) of special counsel, advisors or other experts or consultants, as it deems appropriate.
- (g) The Committee shall have access to any and all books and records of the Company necessary for the execution of the Committee's obligations and shall discuss with the CEO or the CFO such records and other matters considered appropriate.
- (h) The Committee has the authority to communicate directly with the internal and external auditors.

### **Reports**

The Committee shall produce the following reports and provide them to the Board:

- (a) An annual performance evaluation of the Committee, which evaluation must compare the performance of the Committee with the requirements of this Charter. The performance evaluation should also recommend to the Board any improvements to this Charter deemed necessary or desirable by the Committee. The performance evaluation by the Committee

shall be conducted in such manner as the Committee deems appropriate. The report to the Board may take the form of an oral report by the Chair or any other member of the Committee designated by the Committee to make this report.

- (b) A summary of the actions taken at each Committee meeting, which shall be presented to the Board at the next Board meeting.

## **Item 2: Composition of the Audit Committee**

National Instrument 52-110 Audit Committees, (“**NI 52-110**”) provides that a member of an audit committee is “independent” if the member has no direct or indirect material relationship with the Company, which could, in the view of the Company's Board, reasonably interfere with the exercise of the member's independent judgment.

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

The current members of the Audit Committee are Simon Cheng, Scott Davis and Mark Ferguson, of which Mr. Ferguson is considered independent and all of which are financially literate as defined by NI 52-110.

## **Item 3: Relevant Education and Experience**

The Instrument provides that an individual is “financially literate” if he or she has the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.

All members of the Audit Committee are considered financially literate and have been involved in enterprises which publicly report financial results, each of which requires a working understanding of, and ability to analyze and assess, financial information (including financial statements).

**Simon Cheng**, CEO and Director – Mr. Cheng has over 10 years of experience in the mineral exploration, technology and finance sector. Mr. Cheng specializes in program development, with an emphasis on capital finance, business agreement negotiations and corporate development. He previously held positions with professional investment firms providing advisory services to high-net-worth individuals and institutional investors.

**Scott Davis**, CFO and Director – Mr. Davis is a Chartered Professional Accountant and a partner of Cross Davis & Company LLP Chartered Professional Accountants, a firm focused on providing accounting and management services for publicly-listed companies. His experience includes CFO positions of several companies listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange and the TSX Venture Exchange and his past experience consists of senior management positions. Mr. Davis obtained his CPA, CGA in 2003.

**Mark Ferguson**, Director – Mr. Ferguson has served as director and Chief Financial Officer of a number of public companies primarily in the resource mineral sector. He has also served for over 25 years in senior management roles in the trust and finance sectors.

## **Item 4: Audit Committee Oversight**

At no time during the Company's most recently completed financial year was a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor (currently, Manning Elliott LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants) not adopted by the Board.

## **Item 5: Reliance on Certain Exemptions**

NI 52-110 requires that the Committee pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Company or its subsidiaries by the Company's external auditor. In respect of the most recently completed financial

year, the Company has relied on the exemption for such pre-approval set out in section 2.4(c) of NI 52-110, namely that the performance of the non-audit services by the external auditor was brought to the attention of the Committee and approved by the Committee prior to the completion of the audit for the most recently completed financial year.

**Item 6: Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures**

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

**Item 7: External Auditor Service Fees (By Category)**

The following table sets out the aggregate fees charged to the Company by the external auditor in each of the last two financial years for the category of fees described.

	<u>FYE 2023</u>	<u>FYE 2022</u>
Audit fees for the year ended	\$21,000	\$17,000
Audit related fees	Nil	Nil
Tax fees	\$2,000	\$1,750
All other fees (non-tax)	Nil	\$
<b>Total Fees:</b>	<b>\$23,000</b>	<b>\$18,750</b>

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

**Item 8: Exemption**

During the most recently completed financial year, the Company relied on the exemption set out in section 6.1 of NI 52-110 with respect to compliance with the requirements of Part 3 (Composition of the Audit Committee) and Part 5 (Reporting Obligations).

**SCHEDULE “B”**  
**FORM 58-101F2**  
**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE DISCLOSURE**  
**(VENTURE ISSUERS)**

The board of directors (the “**Board**”) of Trench Metals Corp. (the “**Company**”) believes that good corporate governance improves corporate performance and benefits all shareholders. Regulator authorities have implemented National Instrument 58-101 – *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices* (“**NI 58-101**”), which prescribes certain disclosure by the Company of its corporate governance practices.

This disclosure is presented below:

**Item 1: Board Of Directors**

***Supervision Over Management***

There is no specific written mandate of the Board, other than the corporate standard of care set out in the governing corporate legislation of the Company, i.e., the Board has overall responsibility for the management, or supervision of the management, of the business and affairs of the Company. The Board’s primary tasks are to establish the policies, courses of action and goals of the Company and to monitor management’s strategies and performance for realizing them.

All major acquisitions, dispositions, and investments, as well as financing and significant matters outside the ordinary course of the Company’s business are subject to approval by the full Board. The Board of Directors does not currently have in place programs for succession planning and training of directors and management. As the growth of the Company continues, the Board will consider implementing such programs. In order to carry out the foregoing responsibilities the Board meets on a quarterly basis and as required by circumstances.

***Composition of the Board***

The Board is currently comprised of four directors. The board of directors of the Company (the “**Board**”) facilitates its exercise of independent supervision over the Company’s management through frequent meetings of the Board.

**Simon Cheng**, is the Chief Executive Officer and is therefore not “independent.

**Scott Davis**, is the Chief Financial Officer of the Company and is therefore not “independent.

**Mark Ferguson**, a director of the Company, will be “independent” in that he will be free from any direct or indirect material relationship with the Company.

A material relationship is a relationship which could, in the view of the Company’s board of directors, be reasonably expected to interfere with the exercise of a member’s independent judgment.

**Item 2: Directorships**

The current directors of the Company are currently directors of the following other reporting issuers:

Name of Director	Name of Reporting Issuer
Simon Cheng	ALDD Ventures Corp. Biocure Technology Inc. Little Fish Acquisition I Corp. Pure to Pure Beauty Inc.

Name of Director	Name of Reporting Issuer
Scott Davis	Aisix Solutions Inc. Calibri Resources Inc. Freeport Resources Inc. Glacier Lake Resources Inc. Global Carbon Credit Corp. iMetal Resources Inc. Questcorp Mining Inc. Sombra Capital Corp. Springbok Ventures Inc. US Methane Credit Corp. Victory Mountain Ventures Ltd. Polar Resources Corp.
Mark Ferguson	Arbor Metals Corp. Bedford Metals Corp. Dunbar Metals Corp. IDG Holdings Inc. Tisdale Clean Energy Corp.

**Item 3: Orientation and Continuing Education**

The Board does not have a formal process for the orientation of new Board members. Orientation is done on an informal basis. New Board members are provided with such information as is considered necessary to ensure that they are familiar with the Company's business and understand the responsibilities of the Board.

The Board does not have a formal program for the continuing education of its directors. The Company expects its directors to pursue such continuing education opportunities as may be required to ensure that they maintain the skill and knowledge necessary to fulfill their duties as members of the Board. Directors can consult with the Company's professional advisors regarding their duties and responsibilities, as well as recent developments relevant to the Company and the Board.

**Item 4: Ethical Business Conduct**

The Board has not adopted a formal code of ethics. In the Board's view, the fiduciary duties placed on individual directors by corporate legislation and the common law, and the restrictions placed by corporate legislation on an individual director's participation in decisions of the Board in which the director has an interest, have been sufficient to ensure that the Board operates independently of management and in the best interests of the Company.

Although the Company has not adopted a formal code of ethics, the Company promotes an ethical business culture. Directors and officers of the Company are encouraged to conduct themselves and the business of the Company with the utmost honesty and integrity. Directors are also encouraged to consult with the Company's professional advisors with respect to any issues related to ethical business conduct.

**Item 5: Nomination of Directors**

The identification of potential candidates for nomination as directors of the Company is primarily done by the CEO, but all directors are encouraged to participate in the identification and recruitment of new directors. Potential candidates are primarily identified through referrals by business contacts.



**Item 6: Compensation**

The compensation of directors and the CEO is determined by the Board as a whole. Such compensation is determined after consideration of various relevant factors, including the expected nature and quantity of duties and responsibilities, past performance, comparison with compensation paid by other issuers of comparable size and nature, and the availability of financial resources. See “Statement of Executive Compensation” for additional information.

**Item 7: Other Board Committees**

The Board does not have any standing committees other than the Audit Committee.

**Item 8: Assessments**

The Board does not have any formal process for assessing the effectiveness of the Board, its committees, or individual directors. Such assessments are done on an informal basis by the CEO and the Board as a whole.

**SCHEDULE "C"**

**TRENCH METALS INC.  
NEW ARTICLES**

**Incorporation Number: C1213849**

**ARTICLES  
OF  
Trench Metals Corp.**

***BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT***  
**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

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**ARTICLES  
OF  
Trench Metals Corp.  
(the “Company”)**

**PART 1  
INTERPRETATION**

**1.1 Definitions**

In these Articles (the “**Articles**”), unless the context otherwise requires:

- (1) “**appropriate person**” has the meaning assigned in the *Securities Transfer Act*;
- (2) “**board of directors**”, “**directors**” and “**board**” mean the directors of the Company for the time being;
- (3) “**Business Corporations Act**” means the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) from time to time in force and all amendments thereto and includes all regulations and amendments thereto made pursuant to that Act;
- (4) “**Interpretation Act**” means the *Interpretation Act* (British Columbia) from time to time in force and all amendments thereto and includes all regulations and amendments thereto made pursuant to that Act;
- (5) “**legal personal representative**” means the personal or other legal representative of a shareholder;
- (6) “**protected purchaser**” has the meaning assigned in the *Securities Transfer Act*;
- (7) “**registered address**” of a shareholder means the shareholder’s address as recorded in the central securities register;
- (8) “**seal**” means the seal of the Company, if any;
- (9) “**Securities Act**” means the *Securities Act* (British Columbia) from time to time in force and all amendments thereto and includes all regulations and amendments thereto made pursuant to that Act;
- (10) “**securities legislation**” means statutes concerning the regulation of securities markets and trading in securities and the regulations, rules, forms and schedules under those statutes, all as amended from time to time, and the blanket rulings and orders, as amended from time to time, issued by the securities commissions or similar regulatory authorities appointed under or pursuant to those statutes; and “**Canadian securities**”

**legislation**” means the securities legislation in any province or territory of Canada and includes the *Securities Act*; and;

- (11) “**Securities Transfer Act**” means the *Securities Transfer Act* (British Columbia) from time to time in force and all amendments thereto and includes all regulations and amendments thereto made pursuant to that Act.

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

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

## **PART 2 SHARES AND SHARE CERTIFICATES**

### **2.1 Authorized Share Structure**

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

### **2.2 Form of Share Certificate**

Each share certificate issued by the Company must comply with, and be signed as required by, the *Business Corporations Act*.

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

Unless the shares of which the shareholder is the registered owner are uncertificated shares within the meaning of the *Business Corporations Act*, each shareholder is entitled, without charge, to (a) one share certificate representing the shares of each class or series of shares registered in the shareholder’s name or (b) a non-transferable written acknowledgment of the shareholder’s right to obtain such a share certificate, provided that in respect of a share held jointly by several persons, the Company is not bound to issue more than one share certificate or acknowledgment and delivery of a share certificate or an acknowledgment to one of several joint shareholders or to a duly authorized agent of one of the joint shareholders will be sufficient delivery to all. If a shareholder is the registered owner of uncertificated shares, the Company must send to that holder a written notice containing the information required by the Act within a reasonable time after the issue or transfer of the shares.

## **2.4 Delivery by Mail**

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

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

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

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

## **2.6 Replacement of Lost, Destroyed or Wrongfully Taken Certificate**

If a person entitled to a share certificate claims that the share certificate has been lost, destroyed or wrongfully taken, the Company must issue a new share certificate, if that person:

- (1) so requests before the Company has notice that the share certificate has been acquired by a protected purchaser;
- (2) provides the Company with an indemnity bond sufficient in the Company's judgement to protect the Company from any loss that the Company may suffer by issuing a new certificate; and
- (3) satisfies any other reasonable requirements imposed by the Company.

A person entitled to a share certificate may not assert against the Company a claim for a new share certificate where a share certificate has been lost, apparently destroyed or wrongfully taken if that person fails to notify the Company of that fact within a reasonable time after that person has notice of it and the Company registers a transfer of the shares represented by the certificate before receiving a notice of the loss, apparent destruction or wrongful taking of the share certificate.

## **2.7 Recovery of New Share Certificate**

If, after the issue of a new share certificate, a protected purchaser of the original share certificate presents the original share certificate for the registration of transfer, then in addition to any rights under any indemnity bond, the Company may recover the new share certificate from a person to whom it was issued or any person taking under that person other than a protected purchaser.

## **2.8 Splitting Share Certificates**

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

## **2.9 Certificate Fee**

There must be paid to the Company, in relation to the issue of any share certificate under Articles 2.5, 2.6 or 2.8, the amount, if any and which must not exceed the amount prescribed under the *Business Corporations Act*, determined by the directors.

## **2.10 Recognition of Trusts**

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

# **PART 3 ISSUE OF SHARES**

## **3.1 Directors Authorized**

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

## **3.2 Commissions and Discounts**

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

## **3.3 Brokerage**

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

### **3.4 Conditions of Issue**

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

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

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

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

## **PART 4 SHARE REGISTERS**

### **4.1 Central Securities Register**

As required by and subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company must maintain a central securities register, which may be kept in electronic form.

### **4.2 Appointment of Agent**

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

If the Company has appointed a transfer agent, references in Articles 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, and 5.7 to the Company include its transfer agent.

### **4.3 Closing Register**

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

## **PART 5 SHARE TRANSFERS**

### **5.1 Registering Transfers**

The Company must register a transfer of a share of the Company if either:

- (1) the Company or the transfer agent or registrar for the class or series of share to be transferred has received:
  - (a) in the case where the Company has issued a share certificate in respect of the share to be transferred, that share certificate and a written instrument of transfer (which may be on a separate document or endorsed on the share certificate) made by the shareholder or other appropriate person or by an agent who has actual authority to act on behalf of that person;
  - (b) in the case of a share that is not represented by a share certificate (including an uncertificated share within the meaning of the *Business Corporations Act* and including the case where the Company has issued a non-transferable written acknowledgement of the shareholder's right to obtain a share certificate in respect of the share to be transferred), a written instrument of transfer, made by the shareholder or other appropriate person or by an agent who has actual authority to act on behalf of that person; and
  - (c) such other evidence, if any, as the Company or the transfer agent or registrar for the class or series of share to be transferred may require to prove the title of the transferor or the transferor's right to transfer the share, that the written instrument of transfer is genuine and authorized and that the transfer is rightful or to a protected purchaser; or
- (2) all the preconditions for a transfer of a share under the *Securities Transfer Act* have been met and the Company is required under the *Securities Transfer Act* to register the transfer.

### **5.2 Waivers of Requirements for Transfer**

The Company may waive any of the requirements set out in Article 5.1(1) and any of the preconditions referred to in Article 5.1(2).

### **5.3 Form of Instrument of Transfer**

The instrument of transfer in respect of any share of the Company must be either in the form, if any, on the back of the Company's share certificates or in any other form that may be approved by the Company or the transfer agent for the class or series of shares to be transferred.

#### **5.4 Transferor Remains Shareholder**

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

#### **5.5 Signing of Instrument of Transfer**

If a shareholder or other appropriate person or an agent who has actual authority to act on behalf of that person, signs an instrument of transfer in respect of shares registered in the name of the shareholder, the signed instrument of transfer constitutes a complete and sufficient authority to the Company and its directors, officers and agents to register the number of shares specified in the instrument of transfer or specified in any other manner, or, if no number is specified but share certificates are deposited with the instrument of transfer, all the shares represented by such share certificates:

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

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

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

#### **5.7 Transfer Fee**

Subject to the applicable rules of any stock exchange on which the shares of the Company may be listed, there must be paid to the Company, in relation to the registration of any transfer, the amount, if any, determined by the directors.

### **PART 6 TRANSMISSION OF SHARES**

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

In the case of the death of a shareholder, the legal personal representative of the shareholder, or in the case of shares registered in the shareholder's name and the name of another person in joint tenancy, the surviving joint holder, will be the only person recognized by the Company as having any title to the shareholder's interest in the shares. Before recognizing a person as a legal personal representative of a shareholder, the directors may require the original grant of



probate or letters of administration or a court certified copy of them or the original or a court certified or authenticated copy of the grant of representation, will, order or other instrument or other evidence of the death under which title to the shares or securities is claimed to vest.

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

The legal personal representative of a shareholder has the rights, privileges and obligations that attach to the shares held by the shareholder, including the right to transfer the shares in accordance with these Articles and applicable securities legislation, if appropriate evidence of appointment or incumbency within the meaning of the *Securities Transfer Act* has been deposited with the Company. This Article 6.2 does not apply in the case of the death of a shareholder with respect to shares registered in the shareholder's name and the name of another person in joint tenancy.

## **PART 7 ACQUISITION OF COMPANY'S SHARES**

### **7.1 Company Authorized to Purchase or Otherwise Acquire Shares**

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

### **7.2 No Purchase, Redemption or Other Acquisition When Insolvent**

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

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

### **7.3 Sale and Voting of Purchased, Redeemed or Otherwise Acquired Shares**

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

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

## **PART 8 BORROWING POWERS**

### **8.1 Borrowing Powers**

The Company, if authorized by the directors, may:

- (1) borrow money in the manner and amount, on the security, from the sources and on the terms and conditions that the directors consider appropriate;
- (2) issue bonds, debentures and other debt obligations either outright or as security for any liability or obligation of the Company or any other person and at such discounts or premiums and on such other terms as the directors consider appropriate;
- (3) guarantee the repayment of money by any other person or the performance of any obligation of any other person; and
- (4) mortgage, hypothecate, charge, whether by way of specific or floating charge, grant a security interest in, or give other security on, the whole or any part of the present and future assets and undertaking of the Company, including property that is movable or immovable, corporeal or incorporeal.

### **8.2 Additional Powers**

The powers conferred under this Part 8 shall be deemed to include the powers conferred on a company by Division VII of the *Act Respecting the Special Powers of Legal Persons* being chapter P-16 of the Revised Statutes of Quebec, and every statutory provision that may be substituted therefor or for any provision therein.

## **PART 9 ALTERATIONS**

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

Subject to Articles 9.2 and 9.3, the special rights or restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares and the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may:

- (1) by ordinary resolution:
  - (a) create one or more classes or series of shares or, if none of the shares of a class or series of shares are allotted or issued, eliminate that class or series of shares;
  - (b) increase, reduce or eliminate the maximum number of shares that the Company is authorized to issue out of any class or series of shares or establish a maximum number of shares that the Company is authorized to issue out of any class or series of shares for which no maximum is established;
  - (c) if the Company is authorized to issue shares of a class of shares with par value:
    - (i) decrease the par value of those shares; or

- (ii) if none of the shares of that class of shares are allotted or issued, increase the par value of those shares;
- (d) change all or any of its unissued, or fully paid issued, shares with par value into shares without par value or any of its unissued shares without par value into shares with par value; or
- (e) otherwise alter its shares or authorized share structure when required or permitted to do so by the *Business Corporations Act*,

and, if applicable, alter its Notice of Articles and Articles accordingly; or

(2) by resolution of the directors:

- (a) subdivide or consolidate all or any of its unissued, or fully paid issued, shares; or
- (b) alter the identifying name of any of its shares;

and if applicable, alter its Notice of Articles and, if applicable, its Articles accordingly.

## **9.2 Special Rights or Restrictions**

Subject to the special rights or restrictions attached to any class or series of shares and the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may by ordinary resolution:

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

and alter its Articles and Notice of Articles accordingly.

## **9.3 No Interference with Class or Series Rights without Consent**

A right or special right attached to issued shares must not be prejudiced or interfered with under the *Business Corporations Act*, the Notice of Articles or these Articles unless the holders of shares of the class or series of shares to which the right or special right is attached consent by a special separate resolution of the holders of such class or series of shares.

## **9.4 Change of Name**

The Company may by directors' resolution or ordinary resolution authorize an alteration to its Notice of Articles in order to change its name.

## **9.5 Other Alterations**

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

## **PART 10 MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS**

### **10.1 Annual General Meetings**

Unless an annual general meeting is deferred or waived in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company must hold an annual general meeting at least once in each calendar year and not more than 15 months after the last annual reference date at such time and place, whether in or outside of British Columbia, as may be determined by the directors.

### **10.2 Resolution Instead of Annual General Meeting**

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

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

The directors may, at any time, call a meeting of shareholders, to be held at such time and place, whether in or outside of British Columbia, as may be determined by the directors.

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

The Company must send notice of the date, time and location of any meeting of shareholders (including, without limitation, any notice specifying the intention to propose a resolution as an exceptional resolution, a special resolution or a special separate resolution, and any notice to consider approving an amalgamation into a foreign jurisdiction, an arrangement or the adoption of an amalgamation agreement, and any notice of a general meeting, class meeting or series meeting), in the manner provided in these Articles, or in such other manner, if any, as may be prescribed by ordinary resolution (whether previous notice of the resolution has been given or not), to each shareholder entitled to attend the meeting, to each director and to the auditor of the Company, unless these Articles otherwise provide, at least the following number of days before the meeting:

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

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

The accidental omission to send notice of any meeting of shareholders to, or the non-receipt of any notice by, any of the persons entitled to notice does not invalidate any proceedings at that meeting. Any person entitled to notice of a meeting of shareholders may, in writing or otherwise, waive that entitlement or agree to reduce the period of that notice. Attendance of a person at a meeting of shareholders is a waiver of entitlement to notice of the meeting unless that person attends the meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the grounds that the meeting is not lawfully called.

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

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

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

### **10.7 Class Meetings and Series Meetings of Shareholders**

Unless otherwise specified in these Articles, the provisions of these Articles relating to a meeting of shareholders will apply, with the necessary changes and so far as they are applicable, to a class meeting or series meeting of shareholders holding a particular class or series of shares.

### **10.8 Notice of Dissent Rights**

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

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

## 10.9 Advance Notice Provisions

### (1) *Nomination of Directors*

Subject only to the *Business Corporations Act* and these Articles, only persons who are nominated in accordance with the procedures set out in this Article 10.9 shall be eligible for election as directors to the board of directors of the Company. Nominations of persons for election to the board may only be made at an annual meeting of shareholders, or at a special meeting of shareholders called for any purpose at which the election of directors is a matter specified in the notice of meeting, as follows:

- (a) by or at the direction of the board or an authorized officer of the Company, including pursuant to a notice of meeting;
- (b) by or at the direction or request of one or more shareholders pursuant to a valid proposal made in accordance with the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act* or a valid requisition of shareholders made in accordance with the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act*; or
- (c) by any person entitled to vote at such meeting (a “**Nominating Shareholder**”), who:
  - (i) is, at the close of business on the date of giving notice provided for in this Article 10.9 and on the record date for notice of such meeting, either entered in the securities register of the Company as a holder of one or more shares carrying the right to vote at such meeting or who beneficially owns shares that are entitled to be voted at such meeting and provides evidence of such beneficial ownership to the Company; and
  - (ii) has given timely notice in proper written form as set forth in this Article 10.9.

### (2) *Exclusive Means*

For the avoidance of doubt, this Article 10.9 shall be the exclusive means for any person to bring nominations for election to the board before any annual or special meeting of shareholders of the Company.

### (3) *Timely Notice*

In order for a nomination made by a Nominating Shareholder to be timely notice (a “**Timely Notice**”), the Nominating Shareholder’s notice must be received by the corporate secretary of the Company at the principal executive offices or registered office of the Company:

- (a) in the case of an annual meeting of shareholders (including an annual and special meeting), not later than 5:00 p.m. (Vancouver time) on the 30<sup>th</sup> day before the date of the meeting; provided, however, if the first public announcement made by the Company of the date of the meeting (each such date being the “**Notice Date**”) is less than 50 days before the meeting date, notice by the

Nominating Shareholder may be given not later than the close of business on the 10th day following the Notice Date; and

- (b) in the case of a special meeting (which is not also an annual meeting) of shareholders called for any purpose which includes the election of directors to the board, not later than the close of business on the 15<sup>th</sup> day following the Notice Date;

provided that, in either instance, if notice-and-access (as defined in National Instrument 54-101 - *Communication with Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer*) is used for delivery of proxy related materials in respect of a meeting described in Article 10.9(3)(a) or 10.9(3)(b), and the Notice Date in respect of the meeting is not less than 50 days before the date of the applicable meeting, the notice must be received not later than the close of business on the 40th day before the date of the applicable meeting.

(4) *Proper Form of Notice*

To be in proper written form, a Nominating Shareholder's notice to the corporate secretary must comply with all the provisions of this Article 10.9 and disclose or include, as applicable:

- (a) as to each person whom the Nominating Shareholder proposes to nominate for election as a director (a "**Proposed Nominee**"):
  - (i) the name, age, business and residential address of the Proposed Nominee;
  - (ii) the principal occupation/business or employment of the Proposed Nominee, both presently and for the past five years;
  - (iii) the number of securities of each class of securities of the Company or any of its subsidiaries beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, by the Proposed Nominee, as of the record date for the meeting of shareholders (if such date shall then have been made publicly available and shall have occurred) and as of the date of such notice;
  - (iv) full particulars of any relationships, agreements, arrangements or understandings (including financial, compensation or indemnity related) between the Proposed Nominee and the Nominating Shareholder, or any affiliates or associates of, or any person or entity acting jointly or in concert with, the Proposed Nominee or the Nominating Shareholder;
  - (v) any other information that would be required to be disclosed in a dissident proxy circular or other filings required to be made in connection with the solicitation of proxies for election of directors pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* or applicable securities law; and
  - (vi) a written consent of each Proposed Nominee to being named as nominee and certifying that such Proposed Nominee is not disqualified from acting

as director under the provisions of subsection 124(2) of the *Business Corporations Act*; and

- (b) as to each Nominating Shareholder giving the notice, and each beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination is made:
- (i) their name, business and residential address;
  - (ii) the number of securities of the Company or any of its subsidiaries beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly, by the Nominating Shareholder or any other person with whom the Nominating Shareholder is acting jointly or in concert with respect to the Company or any of its securities, as of the record date for the meeting of shareholders (if such date shall then have been made publicly available and shall have occurred) and as of the date of such notice;
  - (iii) their interests in, or rights or obligations associated with, any agreement, arrangement or understanding, the purpose or effect of which is to alter, directly or indirectly, the person's economic interest in a security of the Company or the person's economic exposure to the Company;
  - (iv) any relationships, agreements or arrangements, including financial, compensation and indemnity related relationships, agreements or arrangements, between the Nominating Shareholder or any affiliates or associates of, or any person or entity acting jointly or in concert with, the Nominating Shareholder and any Proposed Nominee;
  - (v) full particulars of any proxy, contract, relationship arrangement, agreement or understanding pursuant to which such person, or any of its affiliates or associates, or any person acting jointly or in concert with such person, has any interests, rights or obligations relating to the voting of any securities of the Company or the nomination of directors to the board;
  - (vi) a representation that the Nominating Shareholder is a holder of record of securities of the Company, or a beneficial owner, entitled to vote at such meeting, and intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to propose such nomination;
  - (vii) a representation as to whether such person intends to deliver a proxy circular and/or form of proxy to any shareholder of the Company in connection with such nomination or otherwise solicit proxies or votes from shareholders of the Company in support of such nomination; and
  - (viii) any other information relating to such person that would be required to be included in a dissident proxy circular or other filings required to be made in connection with solicitations of proxies for election of directors pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* or as required by applicable securities law.



Reference to “**Nominating Shareholder**” in this Article 10.9(4) shall be deemed to refer to each shareholder that nominated or seeks to nominate a person for election as director in the case of a nomination proposal where more than one shareholder is involved in making the nomination proposal.

(5) *Currency of Nominee Information*

All information to be provided in a Timely Notice pursuant to this Article 10.9 shall be provided as of the date of such notice. The Nominating Shareholder shall provide the Company with an update to such information forthwith so that it is true and correct in all material respects as of the date that is 10 business days before the date of the meeting, or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

(6) *Delivery of Information*

Notwithstanding Part 23 of these Articles, any notice, or other document or information required to be given to the corporate secretary pursuant to this Article 10.9 may only be given by personal delivery or courier (but not by fax or email) to the corporate secretary at the address of the principal executive offices or registered office of the Company and shall be deemed to have been given and made on the date of delivery if it is a business day and the delivery was made prior to 5:00 p.m. in the city where the Company’s principal executive offices are located and otherwise on the next business day.

(7) *Defective Nomination Determination*

The chair of any meeting of shareholders of the Company shall have the power to determine whether any proposed nomination is made in accordance with the provisions of this Article 10.9, and if any proposed nomination is not in compliance with such provisions, must as soon as practicable following receipt of such nomination and prior to the meeting declare that such defective nomination shall not be considered at any meeting of shareholders.

(8) *Failure to Appear*

Despite any other provision of this Article 10.9, if the Nominating Shareholder (or a duly appointed proxy holder for the Nominating Shareholder or representative of the Nominating Shareholder appointed under Article 12.5) does not appear at the meeting of shareholders of the Company to present the nomination, such nomination shall be disregarded, notwithstanding that proxies in respect of such nomination may have been received by the Company.

(9) *Waiver*

The board may, in its sole discretion, waive any requirement in this Article 10.9.

(10) *Definitions*

For the purposes of this Article 10.9, “**public announcement**” means disclosure in a news release disseminated by the Company through a national news service in Canada, or in a document filed by the Company for public access under its profile on the System of Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

**PART 11**  
**PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS**

**11.1 Special Business**

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

- (1) at a meeting of shareholders that is not an annual general meeting, all business is special business except business relating to the conduct of or voting at the meeting;
- (2) at an annual general meeting, all business is special business except for the following:
  - (a) business relating to the conduct of or voting at the meeting;
  - (b) consideration of any financial statements of the Company presented to the meeting;
  - (c) consideration of any reports of the directors or auditor;
  - (d) the election or appointment of directors;
  - (e) the appointment of an auditor;
  - (f) the setting of the remuneration of an auditor;
  - (g) business arising out of a report of the directors not requiring the passing of a special resolution or an exceptional resolution; and
  - (h) any non-binding advisory vote (i) proposed by the Company, (ii) required by the rules of any stock exchange on which securities of the Company are listed, or (iii) required by applicable Canadian securities legislation.

**11.2 Special Majority**

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

**11.3 Quorum**

Subject to the special rights or restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares and to Article 11.4, a quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of shareholders is two (2) persons who are present in person or by proxy.

**11.4 One Shareholder May Constitute Quorum**

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

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

### **11.5 Persons Entitled to Attend Meeting**

In addition to those persons who are entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders, the only other persons entitled to be present at the meeting are the directors, the officers, any lawyer for the Company, the auditor of the Company, any persons invited to be present at the meeting by the directors or by the chair of the meeting and any persons entitled or required under the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles to be present at the meeting; but if any of those persons does attend the meeting, that person is not to be counted in the quorum and is not entitled to vote at the meeting unless that person is a shareholder or proxy holder entitled to vote at the meeting.

### **11.6 Requirement of Quorum**

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

### **11.7 Lack of Quorum**

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

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

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

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

### **11.9 Chair**

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

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

### **11.10 Selection of Alternate Chair**

If, at any meeting of shareholders, there is no chair of the board or president present within 15 minutes after the time set for holding the meeting, or if the chair of the board and the president are unwilling to act as chair of the meeting, or if the chair of the board and the president have advised the corporate secretary, if any, or any director present at the meeting, that they will not

be present at the meeting, the directors present must choose one of their number to be chair of the meeting or if all of the directors present decline to take the chair or fail to so choose or if no director is present, the shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting who are present in person or by proxy may choose any person present at the meeting to chair the meeting.

#### **11.11 Adjournments**

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

#### **11.12 Notice of Adjourned Meeting**

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

#### **11.13 Decisions by Show of Hands or Poll**

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

#### **11.14 Declaration of Result**

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

#### **11.15 Motion Need Not be Seconded**

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

#### **11.16 Casting Vote**

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

### **11.17 Manner of Taking Poll**

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

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

### **11.18 Demand for Poll on Adjournment**

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

### **11.19 Chair Must Resolve Dispute**

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

### **11.20 Casting of Votes**

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

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

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

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

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

### **11.23 Retention of Ballots and Proxies**

The Company or its agent must, for at least three months after a meeting of shareholders, keep each ballot cast on a poll and each proxy voted at the meeting, and, during that period, make them available for inspection during normal business hours by any shareholder or proxyholder

entitled to vote at the meeting. At the end of such three month period, the Company or its agent may destroy such ballots and proxies.

## **PART 12 VOTES OF SHAREHOLDERS**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A person must not be appointed as a proxy holder unless the person is a shareholder, although a person who is not a shareholder may be appointed as a proxy holder if:

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

#### **12.7 When Proxy Provisions Do Not Apply to the Company**

If and for so long as the Company is a public company, Articles 12.8 to 12.14 apply only insofar as they are not inconsistent with any Canadian securities legislation applicable to the Company, or any rules of an exchange on which securities of the Company are listed.

## **12.8 Appointment of Proxy Holders**

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

## **12.9 Alternate Proxy Holders**

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

## **12.10 Deposit of Proxy**

A proxy for a meeting of shareholders must:

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

A proxy may be sent to the Company by written instrument, fax or any other method of transmitting legibly recorded messages or by using such available internet or telephone voting services as may be approved by the directors.

## **12.11 Validity of Proxy Vote**

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

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

## **12.12 Form of Proxy**

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



**[name of company]**  
**(the "Company")**

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

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

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Signed [month, day, year]

---

[Signature of shareholder]

---

[Name of shareholder - printed]

**12.13 Revocation of Proxy**

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

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

**12.14 Revocation of Proxy Must Be Signed**

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

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

### **12.15 Chair May Determine Validity of Proxy.**

The chair of any meeting of shareholders may determine whether or not a proxy deposited for use at the meeting, which may not strictly comply with the requirements of this Part 12 as to form, execution, accompanying documentation, time of filing or otherwise, shall be valid for use at the meeting, and any such determination made in good faith shall be final, conclusive and binding upon the meeting.

### **12.16 Production of Evidence of Authority to Vote**

The board or the chair of any meeting of shareholders may, but need not, at any time (including before, at or subsequent to the meeting) inquire into the authority of any person to vote at the meeting and may, but need not, demand from that person production of evidence for the purposes of determining a person's share ownership as at the relevant record date and the authority to vote.

## **PART 13 DIRECTORS**

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

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

- (1) subject to Article 13.1(2) and Article 13.1(3), the number of directors that is equal to the number of the Company's first directors;
- (2) if the Company is a public company, the greater of three and the most recently set of:
  - (a) the number of directors set by a resolution of the directors (whether or not previous notice of the resolution was given); and
  - (b) the number of directors in the office pursuant to Article 14.4.
- (3) if the Company is not a public company, the most recently set of:
  - (a) the number of directors set by a resolution of the directors (whether or not previous notice of the resolution was given); and
  - (b) the number of directors in office pursuant to Article 14.4.

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

If the number of directors is set under Article 13.1(2)(a) or Article 13.1(e)(a):

- (1) the shareholders may elect or appoint the directors needed to fill any vacancies in the board of directors up to that number; or

- (2) if the shareholders do not elect or appoint the directors needed to fill any vacancies in the board of directors up to that number then the directors, subject to Article 14.8, may appoint directors to fill those vacancies.

No decrease in the number of directors will shorten the term of an incumbent director.

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

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

### **13.4 Qualifications of Directors**

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

### **13.5 Remuneration of Directors**

The directors are entitled to the remuneration for acting as directors, if any, as the directors may from time to time determine.

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

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

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

If any director performs any professional or other services for the Company that in the opinion of the directors are outside the ordinary duties of, or not in his or her capacity as, a director, or if any director is otherwise specially occupied in or about the Company's business, he or she may be paid remuneration fixed by the directors, and such remuneration may be either in addition to, or in substitution for, any other remuneration that he or she may be entitled to receive.

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

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

**PART 14**  
**ELECTION AND REMOVAL OF DIRECTORS**

**14.1 Election at Annual General Meeting**

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

- (1) the shareholders entitled to vote at the annual general meeting for the election of directors must elect, or in the unanimous resolution appoint, a board of directors consisting of the number of directors for the time being set by the directors under these Articles; and
- (2) all the directors cease to hold office immediately before the election or appointment of directors under paragraph (1), but are eligible for re-election or re-appointment, subject to being nominated in accordance with Article 10.9.

**14.2 Consent to be a Director**

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

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

**14.3 Failure to Elect or Appoint Directors**

If:

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

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

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

**14.4 Places of Retiring Directors Not Filled**

If, at any meeting of shareholders at which there should be an election of directors, the places of any of the retiring directors are not filled by that election, those retiring directors who are not re-

elected and who are asked by the newly elected directors to continue in office will, if willing to do so, continue in office to complete the number of directors for the time being set pursuant to these Articles but their term of office shall expire when new directors are elected at a meeting of shareholders convened for that purpose. If any such election or continuance of directors does not result in the election or continuance of the number of directors for the time being set pursuant to these Articles, the number of directors of the Company is deemed to be set at the number of directors actually elected or continued in office.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **14.8 Additional Directors**

Notwithstanding Article 13.2, between annual general meetings or unanimous resolutions contemplated by Article 10.2, the directors may appoint one or more additional directors, but the number of additional directors appointed under this Article 14.8 must not at any time exceed one-third of the number of the current directors who were elected or appointed as directors other than under this Article 14.8.

Any director so appointed ceases to hold office immediately before the next election or appointment of directors under Article 14.1(1), but is eligible for re-election or reappointment, subject to being nominated in accordance with Article 10.9.

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

A director ceases to be a director when:

- (1) the term of office of the director expires;
- (2) the director dies;
- (3) the director resigns as a director by notice in writing provided to the Company or a lawyer for the Company; or

- (4) the director is removed from office pursuant to Articles 14.10 or 14.11.

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

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

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

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

### **PART 15 ALTERNATE DIRECTORS**

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

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

#### **15.2 Notice of Meetings**

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

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

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

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

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

#### **15.4 Consent Resolutions**

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

#### **15.5 Alternate Director an Agent**

Every alternate director is deemed to be the agent of his or her appointor.

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

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

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

The appointment of an alternate directors ceases when:

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

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

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

**PART 16  
POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS**

**16.1 Powers of Management**

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

**16.2 Appointment of Attorney of Company**

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

**PART 17  
INTERESTS OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS**

**17.1 Obligation to Account for Profits**

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

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

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

**17.3 Interested Director Counted in Quorum**

A director who holds a disclosable interest in a contract or transaction into which the Company has entered or proposes to enter and who is present at the meeting of directors at which the



contract or transaction is considered for approval may be counted in the quorum at the meeting whether or not the director votes on any or all of the resolutions considered at the meeting.

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

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

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

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

#### **17.6 No Disqualification**

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

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

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

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

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

## **PART 18 PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS**

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

The directors may meet together for the conduct of business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit, and meetings of the directors held at regular intervals may be

held at the place, at the time and on the notice, if any, as the directors may from time to time determine.

## **18.2 Voting at Meetings**

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

## **18.3 Chair of Meetings**

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

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

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

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

- (1) in person;
- (2) by telephone; or
- (3) other communications medium;

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

## **18.5 Calling of Meetings**

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

## **18.6 Notice of Meetings**

Other than for meetings held at regular intervals as determined by the directors pursuant to Article 18.1 or as provided in Article 18.7, reasonable notice of each meeting of the directors, specifying the place, day and time of that meeting must be given to each of the directors by any method set out in Article 24.1 or orally or by telephone conversation with a director.

## **18.7 When Notice Not Required**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attendance of a director or alternate director at a meeting of the directors is a waiver of notice of the meeting, unless that director or alternate director attends the meeting for the express purpose of objecting to the transaction of any business on the grounds that the meeting is not lawfully called.

## **18.10 Quorum**

The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the directors is a majority of the number of directors in office or such other number as the directors may determine from time to time.

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

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

## **18.12 Consent Resolutions in Writing**

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

- (1) in all cases, if each of the directors entitled to vote on the resolution consents to it in writing; or
- (2) in the case of a resolution to approve a contract or transaction in respect of which a director has disclosed that he or she has or may have a disclosable interest, if each of the other directors who have not made such a disclosure consents in writing to the resolution.

A consent in writing under this Article 18.12 may be by any written instrument, e-mail or any other method of transmitting legibly recorded messages in which the consent of the director is evidenced, whether or not the signature of the director is included in the record. A consent in writing may be in two or more counterparts which together are deemed to constitute one consent in writing. A resolution of the directors or of any committee of the directors passed in accordance with this Article 18.12 is effective on the date stated in the consent in writing or on the latest date stated on any counterpart and is deemed to be a proceeding at a meeting of the directors or of the committee of the directors and to be as valid and effective as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors or of the committee of the directors that satisfies all the requirements of the *Business Corporations Act* and all the requirements of these Articles relating to meetings of the directors or of a committee of the directors.

## **PART 19 BOARD COMMITTEES**

### **19.1 Appointment and Powers of Committees**

The directors may, by resolution:

- (1) appoint one or more committees consisting of the director or directors that they consider appropriate;
- (2) delegate to a committee appointed under paragraph (1) any of the directors' powers, except:
  - (a) the power to fill vacancies in the board of directors;
  - (b) the power to remove a director or appoint additional directors;
  - (c) the power to set the number of directors;
  - (d) the power to create a committee of directors, create or modify the terms of reference for a committee of the directors, or change the membership of, or fill vacancies in, any committee of the directors;
  - (e) the power to appoint or remove officers appointed by the directors; and

- (3) make any delegation permitted by paragraph (2) subject to the conditions set out in the resolution or any subsequent directors' resolution.

## **19.2 Obligations of Committees**

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

- (1) conform to any rules that may from time to time be imposed on it by the directors; and
- (2) report every act or thing done in exercise of those powers at such times as the directors may require.

## **19.3 Powers of Board**

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

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

## **19.4 Committee Meetings**

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

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

## **PART 20 OFFICERS**

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

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

## 20.2 Functions, Duties and Powers of Officers

The directors may, for each officer:

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

## 20.3 Qualifications

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

## 20.4 Remuneration and Terms of Appointment

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

# PART 21 INDEMNIFICATION

## 21.1 Definitions

In this Part 21:

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

(4) “**officer**” means an officer appointed by the board of directors.

### **21.2 Mandatory Indemnification of Directors and Officers**

Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company must indemnify an eligible party and his or her heirs and legal personal representatives against all eligible penalties to which such person is or may be liable, and the Company must, after the final disposition of an eligible proceeding, pay the expenses actually and reasonably incurred by such person in respect of that proceeding to the fullest extent permitted by the *Business Corporations Act*.

### **21.3 Deemed Contract**

Each director and officer is deemed to have contracted with the Company on the terms of the indemnity contained in Article 21.2.

### **21.4 Permitted Indemnification**

Subject to any restrictions in the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company may indemnify any person, including directors, officers, employees, agents and representatives of the Company.

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

The failure of a director or officer of the Company to comply with the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles does not invalidate any indemnity to which he or she is entitled under this Part 21.

### **21.6 Company May Purchase Insurance**

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

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

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

## **PART 22 DIVIDENDS**

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

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

### **22.2 Declaration of Dividends**

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

### **22.3 No Notice Required**

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

### **22.4 Record Date**

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

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

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

### **22.6 Settlement of Difficulties**

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

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

### **22.7 When Dividend Payable**

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



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

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

## **22.9 Receipt by Joint Shareholders**

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

## **22.10 Dividend Bears No Interest**

No dividend bears interest against the Company.

## **22.11 Fractional Dividends**

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

## **22.12 Payment of Dividends**

Any dividend or other distribution payable in money in respect of shares may be paid;

- (1) by cheque, made payable to the order of the person to whom it is sent, and mailed to the registered address of the shareholder, or in the case of joint shareholders, to the registered address of the joint shareholder who is first named on the central securities register, or to the person and to the address the shareholder or joint shareholders may direct in writing; or
- (2) by electronic transfer, if so authorized by the shareholder.

The mailing of such cheque or the forwarding by electronic transfer will, to the extent of the sum represented by the cheque or transfer (plus the amount of the tax required by law to be deducted), discharge all liability for the dividend unless such cheque is not paid on presentation or the amount of tax so deducted is not paid to the appropriate taxing authority.

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

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

## **22.14 Unclaimed Dividends**

Any dividend unclaimed after a period of three years from the date on which the same has been declared to be payable shall be forfeited and shall revert to the Company. The Company shall

not be liable to any person in respect of any dividend which is forfeited to the Company or delivered to any public official pursuant to any applicable abandoned property, escheat or similar law.

## **PART 23 ACCOUNTING RECORDS AND AUDITOR**

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

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

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

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

### **23.3 Remuneration of Auditor**

The directors may set the remuneration of the auditor of the Company.

## **PART 24 NOTICES**

### **24.1 Method of Giving Notice**

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

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

delivery address provided by the recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;

- (c) in any other case, the delivery address of the intended recipient;
- (3) unless the intended recipient is the Company or the auditor of the Company, sending the record by fax to the fax number provided by the intended recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;
- (4) unless the intended recipient is the auditor of the Company, sending the record by e-mail to the e-mail address provided by the intended recipient for the sending of that record or records of that class;
- (5) physical delivery to the intended recipient;
- (6) creating and providing a record posted on or made available through a general accessible electronic source and providing written notice by any of the foregoing methods as to the availability of such record; or
- (7) as otherwise permitted by applicable securities legislation.

#### **24.2 Deemed Receipt**

A notice, statement, report or other record that is:

- (1) mailed to a person by ordinary mail to the applicable address for that person referred to in Article 24.1 is deemed to be received by the person to whom it was mailed on the day, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted, following the date of mailing;
- (2) faxed to a person to the fax number provided by that person referred to in Article 24.1 is deemed to be received by the person to whom it was faxed on the day it was faxed;
- (3) e-mailed to a person to the e-mail address provided by that person referred to in Article 24.1 is deemed to be received by the person to whom it was e-mailed on the day it was e-mailed; and
- (4) delivered in accordance with Section 24.1(6), is deemed to be received by the person on the day such written notice is sent.

#### **24.3 Certificate of Sending**

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **24.6 Undelivered Notices**

If, on two consecutive occasions, a notice, statement, report or other record is sent to a shareholder pursuant to Article 24.1 and on each of those occasions any such record is returned because the shareholder cannot be located, the Company shall not be required to send any further records to the shareholder until the shareholder informs the Company in writing of his or her new address.

### **PART 25 SEAL**

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

Except as provided in Articles 25.1(2) and 25.1(3), the Company's seal, if any, must not be impressed on any record except when that impression is attested by the signatures of:

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

## 25.2 Sealing Copies

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

## 25.3 Mechanical Reproduction of Seal

The directors may authorize the seal to be impressed by third parties on share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities of the Company as they may determine appropriate from time to time. To enable the seal to be impressed on any share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities of the Company, whether in definitive or interim form, on which facsimiles of any of the signatures of the directors or officers of the Company are, in accordance with the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles, printed or otherwise mechanically reproduced, there may be delivered to the person employed to engrave, lithograph or print such definitive or interim share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities one or more unmounted dies reproducing the seal and such persons as are authorized under Article 25.1 to attest the Company's seal may in writing authorize such person to cause the seal to be impressed on such definitive or interim share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities by the use of such dies. Share certificates or bonds, debentures or other securities to which the seal has been so impressed are for all purposes deemed to be under and to bear the seal impressed on them.

## PART 26 PROHIBITIONS

### 26.1 Definitions

In this Part 26:

- (1) “**security**” has the meaning assigned in the *Securities Act*;
- (2) “**transfer restricted security**” means
  - (a) a share of the Company;
  - (b) a security of the Company convertible into shares of the Company;
  - (c) any other security of the Company which must be subject to restrictions on transfer in order for the Company to satisfy the requirement for restrictions on transfer under the “**private issuer**” exemption of Canadian securities legislation or under any other exemption from prospectus or registration requirements of Canadian securities legislation similar in scope and purpose to the “**private issuer**” exemption.

## **26.2 Application**

Article 26.3 does not apply to the Company if and for so long as it is a public company.

## **26.3 Consent Required for Transfer of Shares or Transfer Restricted Securities**

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

## **PART 27 FORUM SELECTION**

### **27.1 Forum for Adjudication of Certain Disputes**

Unless the Company consents in writing to the selection of an alternative forum, the Supreme Court of the Province of British Columbia, Canada and the appellate Courts therefrom, shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be the sole and exclusive forum for (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of the Company; (ii) any action or proceeding asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any director, officer, or other employee of the Company to the Company; (iii) any action or proceeding asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the *Business Corporations Act* or these Articles (as either may be amended from time to time); or (iv) any action or proceeding asserting a claim otherwise related to the relationships among the Company, its affiliates and their respective shareholders, directors and/or officers, but this paragraph (iv) does not include any action or proceeding related to the business carried on by the Company or such affiliates, which action or proceeding may be brought in another jurisdiction, as appropriate.

## **PART 28 SPECIAL RIGHTS AND RESTRICTIONS**

### **28.1 SPECIAL RIGHTS AND RESTRICTIONS ATTACHING TO THE CLASS "A" COMMON SHARES**

The Class "A" Common shares of the Company shall have attached thereto the following special rights and restrictions:

#### **28.2 Voting**

The registered holders of the Class "A" Common shares shall be entitled to receive notice of and to attend all general meetings of the shareholders of the Company and shall have the right to vote, either in person or by proxy, at any such meeting on the basis of one vote for each Class "A" Common share held.

### **28.3 Dividends**

Subject to the rights of the registered holders of the Class “B” Preferred shares, the registered holders of the Class “A” Common shares shall be entitled to receive dividends, if and when declared by the directors, provided that such dividends may be declared on any class of common shares, or on any combination of classes of common shares, to the exclusion of any class or classes of common shares, or in part on each class. Subject to the rights of the registered holders of the Class “B” Preferred shares, the Directors may at any time declare and authorize the payment of such dividends exclusively on the Class “A” Common shares.

### **28.4 Liquidation, Dissolution, and Winding-Up**

Subject to the rights of the registered holders of the Class “B” Preferred shares, in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up or other distribution of the assets of the Company among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary, the registered holders of the Class “A” Common shares shall be entitled to receive the remaining property of the Company and such property shall be divided equally among all classes of common shares.

## **PART 29 SPECIAL RIGHTS AND RESTRICTIONS**

### **29.1 SPECIAL RIGHTS AND RESTRICTIONS ATTACHING TO THE CLASS “B” PREFERRED SHARES**

The Class “B” Preferred shares of the Company shall have attached thereto the following special rights and restrictions:

#### **29.2 Voting**

The registered holders of the Class “B” Preferred shares shall not, as such, be entitled to receive notice of, nor to attend or vote at any general meetings of shareholders of the Company and shall not have any voting rights except to receive notice of, attend and vote at class meetings of the holders of the Class “B” Preferred shares or as required or provided by the Business Corporations Act.

#### **29.3 Dividends**

The registered holders of the Class “B” Preferred shares shall in each year be entitled, out of any or all profits or surplus available for dividends, to a non-cumulative cash dividend calculated at such a rate as the Directors of the Company set at the time of issuance. No dividend shall be declared and paid on or set apart for payment on the Class “A” Common shares or any other shares that rank junior to the Class “B” Preferred shares in any fiscal year unless the dividends on all the Class “B” Preferred shares which are issued and outstanding at that time have been declared and paid for that fiscal year or set apart for payment, except with the consent in writing of all the holders of the Class “B” Preferred shares. The Directors may at any time declare and authorize the payment of such dividends exclusively on the Class “B” Preferred shares.

#### **29.4 Liquidation, Dissolution or Winding-up**

In the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company or other distribution of the assets of the Company among its shareholders for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary, each holder of a Class “B” Preferred share shall take priority with regards to the return of capital and distribution of assets. The holders of the Class “B” Preferred shares shall receive an amount equal to the amounts paid up on the shares held by them together with all declared and unpaid dividends thereon, if any. After the payment to the holders of the Class “B” Preferred shares as provided above, they shall not be entitled to share in any further distribution of the assets or property of the Company.

#### **29.5 Consideration**

Upon the issue of any Class “B” Preferred share or the redesignation or conversion of any other share into a Class “B” Preferred share, the directors shall determine the fair market value of:

- (a) in the case of the issue of a Class “B” Preferred share, the consideration received by the Company in respect of that share, including, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, any consideration credited by the Company to any contributed surplus account (and any liabilities assumed by the Company in respect thereof); and
- (b) in the case of the redesignation or conversion of any other share into a Class “B” Preferred share, the share so redesignated or converted,

(the consideration so received or share so redesignated or converted, as the case may be, is hereinafter in this Article 29.1 called the “**Class “B” Consideration**”), and every Class “B” Preferred share shall be issued for the same Class “B” Consideration.

#### **29.6 Determination of Fair Market Value**

In determining the fair market value of the consideration the directors shall act in good faith and may act on whatever advice or evidence they deem necessary or advisable. The directors shall evidence their determination by a resolution. If after having evidenced their determination by a resolution the directors, acting in good faith, deem it necessary or advisable to alter their determination, they may evidence such altered determination by a resolution and such altered determination shall supersede and replace the initial determination for all purposes. (The value so determined at the time of issue, conversion or redesignation of a Class “B” Preferred share, or thereafter from time to time is hereinafter in this Article 29.1 called the “**Class “B” Agreed Value**”).

#### **29.7 Adjusted Redemption Amount**

If the Minister of National Revenue, the Minister of Finance for the Province of British Columbia, their authorized representatives or any similar authority shall assess or reassess the Company or its shareholders to income tax or propose such an assessment or reassessment on the basis of a determination or assumption that the fair market value of the Class “B” Consideration in



respect of any Class “B” Preferred share (in this Article 29.1 called a “**Particular Class “B” Share**”) does not equal its Class “B” Redemption Amount, the following adjustments shall be made:

- (a) for the purposes of the adjustments hereunder, the fair market value of the Class B Consideration received with respect to a Particular Class “B” Share shall be deemed to be:
  - (i) subject to Article 29.7(a)(iii), the fair market value as determined by the authority making or proposing such an assessment or reassessment, provided that the directors agree that that determination is accurate, or
  - (ii) subject to Article 29.7(a)(iii), where the directors do not agree that the authority’s determination is accurate, the fair market value as determined by a qualified person whom the directors shall appoint to make that determination following the making or proposing of such an assessment or reassessment; or
  - (iii) where any such assessment or reassessment or the decision of any court or tribunal regarding such assessment or reassessment is the subject of an appeal to a court of competent jurisdiction and the rights of appeal, if any, with respect to the decision of that court have expired, the fair market value as determined by that court;
  
- (b) if the fair market value determined pursuant to Article 29.7(a) is less than the Class “B” Redemption Amount for a Particular Class “B” Share (the difference between such fair market value and such Class “B” Redemption Amount being hereinafter called the “**Class “B” Deficiency**”), the following adjustments shall be made forthwith following such determination to account for the Class “B” Deficiency:
  - (i) the Class B Redemption Amount of the Particular Class B Share shall be reduced by an amount equal to:
    - I. the Class “B” Deficiency; plus
    - II. the aggregate of the Class “B” Deficiencies with respect to all other Class “B” Preferred shares which were issued, redesignated or converted into Class “B” Preferred shares at the same time as the Particular Class “B” Share was issued, redesignated as or converted into Class “B” Preferred shares (the Particular Class “B” Share and such shares are herein collectively referred to as the “**Deficit Issued Class “B” Shares**”) and which are no longer issued and outstanding, divided by the number of Deficit Issued Class “B” Shares which are issued and outstanding, provided, however, that the Class “B” Redemption Amount may not be less than nil, and the amount so adjusted shall be deemed retroactively

to the date of issue, redesignation or conversion of the Particular Class "B" Share to have been its Class "B" Redemption Amount; and

- (ii) if the aggregate reduction made pursuant to Article 29.7(b)(i) is less than the aggregate of the Class "B" Deficiencies with respect to the Deficit Issued Class "B" Shares, the person to whom the Deficit Issued Class "B" Shares were issued or who first held them after they were redesignated as or were converted into Class "B" Preferred shares, as the case may be, shall make a contribution of capital to the Company equal to the balance of the aggregate of such Class "B" Deficiencies; and
- (c) if the fair market value determined pursuant to Article 29.7(a) is greater than the Class "B" Redemption Amount for a Particular Class "B" Share (the difference between such fair market value and such Class "B" Redemption Amount being hereinafter called the "**Class "B" Excess**"), the following adjustments shall be made forthwith following such determination to account for the Class "B" Excess:
  - (i) the Class "B" Redemption Amount of the Particular Class "B" Share shall be increased by an amount equal to:
    - I. the Class "B" Excess; plus
    - II. the aggregate of the Class "B" Excesses with respect to all of the other Class "B" Preferred shares, which were issued, redesignated or converted into Class "B" Preferred shares at the same time as the Particular Class "B" Share was issued, redesignated as or converted into Class "B" Preferred shares (the Class "B" Particular Share and such shares are herein collectively referred to as the "Excess Issued Class "B" Shares") and which are no longer issued and outstanding, divided by the number of Excess Issued Class "B" Shares which are issued and outstanding, and the amount so adjusted shall be deemed retroactively to the date of issue, redesignation or conversion of the Particular Class "B" Share to have been its Class "B" Redemption Amount; and
  - (ii) if at the date of adjustment no Excess Issued Class "B" Share is issued and outstanding, the directors shall issue to the person to whom the Excess Issued Class "B" Shares were issued or who first held them after they were redesignated as or were converted into Class "B" Preferred shares, Class "B" Preferred shares having an aggregate Class "B" Redemption Amount equal to the amount of the aggregate of such Class "B" Excesses.

## 29.8 Company Redemption

- (1) Subject to the provisions of the Business Corporations Act, the Company may by notice of redemption at any time or times, at the sole discretion of the directors, redeem all or any Class “B” Preferred shares by paying to the registered holders of the shares to be redeemed the Class “B” Redemption Amount thereof (collectively, the “**Class “B” Redemption Price**”).
- (2) A notice of redemption shall be in writing, signed by any director or officer of the Company, and shall be delivered or mailed to the registered holders of the Class “B” Preferred shares to be redeemed, and shall be deemed to have been received on the day of delivery if delivered and on the fifth day following the day of mailing if mailed. Such notice shall be delivered or mailed to the aforesaid registered holders at their addresses as appear on the books of the Company or in the event of the address of any such registered holder not so appearing then to the last known address of such registered holder, provided, however, that accidental failure to give such notice to one or more of such registered holders shall not affect the validity of such redemption. Such notice shall set out the Class “B” Redemption Price, the date on which the redemption is to take place, and the number to be redeemed.
- (3) On or after the date so specified for redemption, the Company shall pay or cause to be paid to or to the order of the registered holders of the Class “B” Preferred shares to be redeemed the Class “B” Redemption Price thereof on presentation and surrender at the registered office of the Company, or any other place designated in such notice of redemption of the certificates representing the shares called for redemption and such shares shall thereupon be redeemed.
- (4) If only a portion of the shares represented by any certificate is to be redeemed, a new certificate for the balance shall be issued at the expense of the Company.
- (5) From and after the date specified in any such notice of redemption, the registered holders of the Class “B” Preferred shares to be redeemed shall not be entitled to exercise any of the rights of shareholders in respect thereof unless payment of the Class “B” Redemption Price thereof shall not be made upon presentation of certificates in accordance with the foregoing provisions, in which case the rights of the registered holders shall remain unaffected.

- (6) The Company shall have the right at any time after the delivery or mailing of its notice of redemption as aforesaid to deposit the Class “B” Redemption Price of the Class “B” Preferred shares so called for redemption, or of such of the said shares as are represented by certificates which have not at the date of such deposit been surrendered by the registered holders thereof in connection with such redemption, to a special account with any chartered bank or any trust company in Canada named in the notice, to be paid without interest to or to the order of the respective registered holders of such shares called for redemption upon presentation and surrender to such bank or trust company of the certificates representing the same, and upon such deposit being made or upon the date specified for redemption, whichever is the later, the Class “B” Preferred shares in respect of which such deposit shall have been made shall be redeemed and the rights of the registered holders thereof after such deposit being made or after such redemption date, as the case may be, shall be limited to receiving without interest their proportionate part of the total Class “B” Redemption Price so deposited against presentation and surrender of the said certificates held by them respectively. Any interest on the Class “B” Redemption Price so deposited shall belong to the Company.

### **29.9 Registered Holder Retraction Demand**

- (1) Subject to the provisions of the Business Corporations Act, a registered holder of any Class “B” Preferred share may at any time demand that the Company redeem all or any part of the Class “B” Preferred shares held by him by payment to him of the Class “B” Redemption Price thereof.
- (2) Such demand for redemption shall be made in writing, signed by the registered holder demanding redemption and shall be delivered or mailed, along with any applicable share certificates, to the registered office of the Company and shall be deemed to have been received on the day of delivery if delivered and on the fifth day following the day of mailing if mailed.
- (3) If there is only one registered holder of Class “B” Preferred shares, the Company shall redeem the shares referred to in his demand within 30 days after receipt thereof, provided, however, that if not all of those shares can be redeemed without causing a breach of the Business Corporations Act, the redemption shall be made in such a manner and to the maximum extent that the Business Corporations Act is not breached by such redemption.
- (4) if there is more than one registered holder of Class “B” Preferred shares, then forthwith upon receipt of a demand for redemption for any of those shares:
  - (a) the Company shall deliver or mail a copy thereof to all other registered holders of Class “B” Preferred shares, and such copy shall be deemed to have been received on the day of delivery if delivered and on the fifth day following the day of mailing if mailed (the “**Class “B” Delivery Date**”). The rationale for this mailing shall be to allow other registered holders of Class “B” Preferred shares to submit demands for redemption; and

- (b) on or after the 21st day following the Class “B” Delivery Date (referred to in this Article 29.9 as the “**Class “B” Deadline Date**”) but, in any case, within 30 days following the Class “B” Delivery Date, the Company shall redeem all of the shares in the said Class “B” Preferred shares in respect of which it has received demands for redemption on or before the Class “B” Deadline Date, provided, however, that if not all of those shares can be redeemed without causing a breach of the Business Corporations Act, the redemption shall be made pro rata in the proportion that the aggregate number of the issued and outstanding Class “B” Preferred shares in respect of which each holder made a demand is to the aggregate number of Class “B” Preferred shares specified in all demands received on or before the Class “B” Deadline Date in such a manner and to the maximum extent that the Business Corporations Act is not breached by such redemption.
- (5) If all of the Class “B” Preferred shares in respect of which demands for redemption have been made are not redeemed in full prior to the Class “B” Redemption Deadline because such redemption would cause a breach of the Business Corporations Act, the Class “B” Preferred shares in respect of which demands for redemption have been made and which are not redeemed prior to the Class “B” Redemption Deadline (the “**Remaining Unredeemed Class “B” Preferred Shares**”) shall be redeemed by payment to the registered holders of the Remaining Unredeemed Class “B” Preferred Shares of the Class “B” Redemption Price thereof on the first subsequent date, as determined by the directors, on which the Company can redeem all of the Remaining Unredeemed Class “B” Preferred Shares without causing a breach of the Business Corporations Act.
- (6) The Company shall not be required to redeem any Class “B” Preferred shares under this Article 29.9 other than those in respect of which demands for redemption have been received by the Company.

#### **29.10 Shares Cancelled**

All Class “B” Preferred shares redeemed by the Company pursuant to Articles 29.8 or 29.9 shall be cancelled and returned to the status of authorized but unissued shares in the capital of the Company.