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INFORMATION CIRCULAR

As at November 3, 2017, unless otherwise noted

FOR THE ANNUAL GENERAL AND SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS TO BE HELD ON DECEMBER 21, 2017

SOLICITATION OF PROXIES

This information circular is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the management of Logan Resources Ltd. (the “Company”) for use at the Annual General and Special Meeting (the “Meeting”) of the Shareholders of the Company to be held at the time and place and for the purposes set forth in the Notice of Meeting and at any adjournment thereof.

PERSONS OR COMPANIES MAKING THE SOLICITATION

The enclosed Instrument of Proxy is solicited by management of the Company (“Management”). Solicitations will be made by mail and possibly supplemented by telephone or other personal contact to be made without special compensation by regular officers and employees of the Company. The Company does not reimburse Shareholders’ nominees or agents (including brokers holding shares on behalf of clients) for the cost incurred in obtaining from their principals, authorization to execute the Instrument of Proxy. No solicitation will be made by specifically engaged employees or soliciting agents. The cost of solicitation will be borne by the Company. None of the directors of the Company have advised that they intend to oppose any action intended to be taken by Management as set forth in this Information Circular.

NOTICE-AND-ACCESS PROCESS

In accordance with the notice-and-access rules under National Instrument 54-101 *Communications with Beneficial Owners of Securities of a Reporting Issuer*, the Company has sent its proxy-related materials to registered holders and non-objecting beneficial owners using notice-and-access. Therefore, although Shareholders still receive a proxy or voting instruction form (as applicable) in paper copy, this Information Circular, the annual audited financial statements of the Company for its fiscal year ended March 31, 2017 and related management discussion and analysis on financial condition, are not physically delivered. Instead, Shareholders may access these materials under the Company’s profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or at <http://noticeinsite.tsxtrust.com/LoganResourcesLtdASM2017>.

Registered holders or beneficial owners may request paper copies of the Meeting materials be sent to them by postal delivery at no cost to them. Requests may be made up to one year from the date the meeting materials are posted on the website referenced above. In order to receive a paper copy of the Meeting materials or if you have questions concerning notice-and-access, please call toll free at 1-866-600-5869. **Requests for paper copies of the Meeting materials should be received by December 12, 2017 in order to receive the Meeting materials in advance of the Meeting.**

APPOINTMENT AND REVOCATION OF PROXIES

The persons named in the accompanying Instrument of Proxy are directors or officers of the Company and are nominees of Management. **A Shareholder has the right to appoint a person to attend and act for him/her on his/her behalf at the Meeting other than the persons named in the enclosed Instrument of Proxy. To exercise this right, a Shareholder should strike out the names of the persons named in the Instrument of Proxy and insert the name of his/her nominee in the blank space provided, or complete another proper form of Instrument of Proxy. The completed Instrument of Proxy should be deposited with the Company's Registrar and Transfer Agent, TSX Trust Company, located at 301 – 100 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, ON, M5H 4H1, at least 48 hours before the time of the Meeting or any adjournment thereof, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.**

The Instrument of Proxy must be dated and be signed by the Shareholder or by his/her attorney in writing, or, if the Shareholder is a Company, it must either be under its common seal or signed by a duly authorized officer.

In addition to revocation in any other manner permitted by law, a Shareholder may revoke a Proxy either by (a) signing a Proxy bearing a later date and depositing it at the place and within the time aforesaid, or (b) signing and dating a written notice of revocation (in the same manner as the Instrument of Proxy is required to be executed as set out in the notes to the Instrument of Proxy) and either depositing it at the place and within the time aforesaid or with the Chairman of the Meeting on the day of the Meeting or on the day of any adjournment thereof, or (c) registering with the Scrutineer at the Meeting as a Shareholder present in person, whereupon such Proxy shall be deemed to have been revoked.

NON-REGISTERED HOLDERS OF COMPANY'S SHARES

Only Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Central Securities Register (the "Registered Shareholders") or duly appointed proxyholders are permitted to vote at the Meeting. Shareholders who do not hold their common shares in their own name ("Beneficial Shareholders") are advised that only proxies from Shareholders of record can be recognized and voted at the Meeting. Beneficial Shareholders who complete and return an Instrument of Proxy must indicate thereon the person (usually a brokerage house) who holds their common shares as registered Shareholder. Every intermediary (broker) has its own mailing procedure, and provides its own return instructions, which should be carefully followed. The form of proxy supplied to Beneficial Shareholders is similar to that provided to Registered Shareholders. However, its purpose is limited to instructing the registered Shareholder how to vote on behalf of the Beneficial Shareholder. Management of the Company does not intend to pay for intermediaries to forward to objecting beneficial owners under National Instrument 54-101 the proxy-related materials and Form 54-101F7 – *Request for Voting Instructions Made by Intermediary*, and in case of an objecting beneficial owner, the objecting beneficial owner will not receive the materials unless the objecting beneficial owner's intermediary assumes the cost of delivery.

If common shares are listed in an account statement provided to a Shareholder by a broker, then in almost all cases those common shares will not be registered in such Shareholder's name on the records of the Company. Such common shares will more likely be registered under the name of the Shareholder's broker or agent of that broker. In Canada, the vast majority of such common shares are registered under the name of CDS & Co. (the registration for the Canadian Depository for Securities, which company acts as nominee for many Canadian brokerage firms). Common shares held by brokers or their nominees can only be voted (for or against resolutions) upon the instructions of the Beneficial Shareholder. Without specific instructions, brokers/nominees are prohibited from voting shares for their clients. The directors and officers of the Company do not know for whose benefit the common shares registered in the name of CDS & Co. are held.

In accordance with National Instrument 54-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators, the Company has distributed copies of the Notice of Meeting, this Information Circular and the Instrument of Proxy to the clearing agencies and intermediaries for onward distribution. Applicable regulatory policy requires intermediaries/brokers to seek voting instructions from Beneficial Shareholders in advance of Shareholders' meetings unless the Beneficial Shareholders have waived the right to receive meeting materials. Every intermediary/broker has its own mailing procedures and provides its own return instructions, which should be carefully followed by Beneficial Shareholders in order to ensure that their common shares are voted at the Meeting. Often the form of proxy supplied to a Beneficial Shareholder by its broker is identical to the Instrument of Proxy provided by the Company to the Registered Shareholders. However, its purpose is limited to instructing the Registered Shareholder how to vote on behalf of the Beneficial Shareholder. Should a Beneficial Shareholder receive such a form and wish to vote at the Meeting, the Beneficial Shareholder should strike out the Management proxyholder's name in the form and insert the Beneficial Shareholder's name in the blank provided. The majority of brokers now delegate the responsibility for obtaining instructions from clients to Broadridge Financial Solutions, Inc. ("**Broadridge**"). Broadridge typically applies a special sticker to the proxy forms, mails those forms to the Beneficial Shareholders and requests Beneficial Shareholders to return the proxy forms to Broadridge. Broadridge then tabulates the results of all instructions received and provides appropriate instructions respecting the voting of common shares to be represented at the Meeting. **A Beneficial Shareholder receiving a proxy with a Broadridge sticker on it cannot use that proxy to vote common shares directly at the Meeting – the proxy must be returned to Broadridge well in advance of the Meeting in order to have the common shares voted.** All references to Shareholders in this Information Circular and the accompanying Instrument of Proxy and Notice of Meeting are to Shareholders of record unless specifically stated otherwise.

VOTING OF SHARES AND EXERCISE OF DISCRETION OF PROXIES

On any poll, the persons named in the enclosed Instrument of Proxy will vote the shares in respect of which they are appointed and, where directions are given by the Shareholder in respect of voting for or against any resolution, will do so in accordance with such direction.

If no choice is specified on the proxy with respect to a matter to be acted upon, the proxy confers discretionary authority with respect to the matter upon the proxyholder named on the Instrument of Proxy. In the absence of any direction in the Instrument of Proxy, it is intended that the proxyholder named by Management in the Instrument of Proxy will vote the shares represented by the proxy in favour of the motions proposed to be made at the Meeting as stated under the headings in this Information Circular. The Instrument of Proxy enclosed, when properly signed, confers discretionary authority with respect to amendments or variations to any matters which may properly be brought before the Meeting.

At the time of printing of this Information Circular, the Management of the Company 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 the Management should properly come before the Meeting, the Proxies hereby solicited will be exercised on such matters in accordance with the best judgement of the nominee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017 will be presented to the Shareholders at the Meeting.

VOTING SHARES AND PRINCIPAL HOLDERS THEREOF

At November 3, 2017 the Company had 42,737,750 Common Shares without par value issued and outstanding. All Common Shares in the capital of the Company are of the same class and each carries the

right to one vote. The quorum for a meeting of Shareholders is two persons who are, or who represent by proxy, shareholders who, in the aggregate, hold at least 5% of the issued shares entitled to be voted at the Meeting.

November 3, 2017 has been determined as the record date as of which Shareholders are entitled to receive notice of and attend and vote at the Meeting. Shareholders desiring to be represented by proxy at the Meeting must deposit their proxies at the place and within the time set forth in the notes to the Instrument of Proxy in order to entitle the person duly appointed by the proxy to attend and vote thereat.

To the knowledge of the directors and senior officers of the Company, as at November 3, 2017, no Shareholder beneficially owns or controls, directly or indirectly, voting securities carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to the Common Shares of the Company.

FIXING THE NUMBER OF DIRECTORS AND ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The persons named in the enclosed Instrument of Proxy intend to vote in favour of the ordinary resolution fixing the number of directors on the board of directors of the Company (the “Board of Directors”) at four (4). Although Management is nominating four (4) individuals to stand for election, the names of further nominees for directors may come from the floor at the Meeting. Each director of the Company is elected annually and holds office until the next Annual General Meeting unless that person ceases to be a director before then. Management of the Company proposes to nominate the persons herein listed for election as directors of the Company to serve until their successors are elected or appointed. In the absence of instructions to the contrary, the Common Shares represented by proxy will, on a poll, be voted for the nominees herein listed. MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY DOES NOT CONTEMPLATE THAT ANY OF THE NOMINEES WILL BE UNABLE TO SERVE AS A DIRECTOR. IN THE EVENT THAT PRIOR TO THE MEETING ANY VACANCIES OCCUR IN THE SLATE OF NOMINEES HEREIN LISTED, IT IS INTENDED THAT DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY SHALL BE EXERCISED BY MANAGEMENT TO VOTE THE PROXY ON ANY POLL FOR THE ELECTION OF ANY PERSON OR PERSONS AS DIRECTOR UNLESS THE SHAREHOLDER HAS SPECIFIED OTHERWISE IN THE PROXY. **UNLESS AUTHORITY TO DO SO IS WITHHELD, THE PERSONS NAMED IN THE ACCOMPANYING INSTRUMENT OF PROXY INTEND TO VOTE FOR THE ELECTION OF ALL OF THE NOMINEES.**

The following table sets out the names of the persons to be nominated for election as directors, the positions and offices which they presently hold with the Company, their respective principal occupations or employment during the past five years if such nominee is not presently an elected director and the number of Common 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:

Name, Province or State and Country of Ordinary Residence of Nominee⁽⁴⁾ and Present Positions with the Company	Principal Occupation and, if not a Presently Elected Director, Occupation during the last Five Years⁽⁴⁾	Period from which Nominee has been a Director	Number of Common Shares Held⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Stewart Wallis ⁽³⁾ British Columbia, Canada Director	President of Sundance Geological Ltd.	December 16, 2013	303,125
Olen Aasen ⁽³⁾ British Columbia, Canada Director	Practicing corporate and securities lawyer since 2007.	September 22, 2017	850,000

Name, Province or State and Country of Ordinary Residence of Nominee ⁽⁴⁾ and Present Positions with the Company	Principal Occupation and, if not a Presently Elected Director, Occupation during the last Five Years ⁽⁴⁾	Period from which Nominee has been a Director	Number of Common Shares Held ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Richard Grayston British Columbia, Canada Director and Interim Chief Executive Officer	Self-employed Business Consultant.	July 26, 2012	50,000
Mark Lotz ⁽³⁾ British Columbia, Canada Director	Self-employed Chartered Professional Accountant since 1998.	July 7, 2016	Nil

(1) Common shares beneficially owned, directly and indirectly, or over which control or direction is exercised, at the date hereof, based upon the information furnished to the Company by individual directors and officers. Unless otherwise indicated, such Common Shares are held directly. These figures do not include Common Shares that may be acquired on the exercise of any share purchase warrants or stock options held by the respective directors or officers.

(2) The directors, and nominees, as a group beneficially own, directly or indirectly, 1,203,125 Common Shares of the Company representing 2.52% of the total issued and outstanding Common Shares of the Company.

(3) Current Member of the audit committee of the Company.

(4) The information as to country of residence and principal occupation, not being within the knowledge of the Company, has been furnished by the respective directors individually.

Pursuant to the applicable securities legislation, the Company is required to have an audit committee. The general function of the audit committee is to review the overall audit plan and the Company's system of internal controls, to review the results of the external audit, and to resolve any potential dispute with the Company's auditors.

The audit committee of the Company currently consists of Stewart Wallis, Mark Lotz, and Olen Aasen. The members of the audit committee of the Company will be determined following the Meeting at the discretion of the Board of Directors and in accordance with applicable corporate and securities law. Aside from the audit committee, there are no other standing committees of the Board of Directors.

PENALTIES AND SANCTIONS

Other than as disclosed below, no proposed director of the Company is, or within the 10 years prior to the date of this Information Circular, has been, a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company that while that person was acting in that capacity:

- (a) was subject to a cease trade or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; or
- (b) was the subject of a cease trade order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation for a period of more than 30 days, that was issued after the proposed director ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer, that resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in such capacity.

Other than as disclosed below, no proposed director of the Company is, or within the 10 years prior to the date of this Information Circular, has been, a director or executive officer of any 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.

Other than as disclosed below, no proposed director has individually, within the 10 years prior to this Information Circular, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, officer or Shareholder.

Other than as disclosed below, no proposed director of the Company has been subject to: (a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or (b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable securityholder in deciding whether to vote for a proposed director.

Richard Grayston was a director, President, CEO and CFO of Ranger Canyon Energy Inc., a reporting issuer in Alberta, when a cease trade order was issued against Ranger Canyon Energy Inc. on May 21, 2009 by the Alberta Securities Commission for failure to file audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008. Mr. Grayston has since resigned his positions with Ranger Canyon Energy Inc.

In 2008, Mark Lotz was subject to a proceeding by the Investment Dealers Association of Canada (now Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada (“IIROC”). On January 5, 2009, An IIROC appeal panel found Mr. Lotz to have committed a negligent omission that violated IIROC bylaws by failing to disclose an outside business activity in a registration form and failing to disclose that he had become the Chief Financial Officer of a publicly traded company. As a result of this decision, Mr. Lotz was subject to fines totalling \$20,000 and required to write and pass the examination based on the Partners, Directors and Officers Course administered by the Canadian Securities Institute.

APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION OF AUDITOR

Davidson & Company LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, of Vancouver, British Columbia, the current Auditors of the Company, were appointed on April 26, 2012 and are the current Auditors of the Company. The persons named in the enclosed Instrument of Proxy will vote for the reappointment of Davidson & Company LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, of Vancouver, British Columbia, as Auditors of the Company, to hold office until the next Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders at remuneration to be fixed by the directors.

INTEREST OF CERTAIN PERSONS IN MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this Information Circular, none of the directors or executive officers of the Company, no proposed nominee for election as a director of the Company, none of the persons who have been directors or executive officers of the Company since the commencement of the Company’s last completed financial year and no associate or affiliate of any of the foregoing persons has any material interest, direct or indirect, by way of beneficial ownership of securities or otherwise, in any matter to be acted upon at the Meeting.

INTEREST OF INFORMED PERSONS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Other than transactions carried out in the ordinary course of business of the Company or its subsidiary, none of the directors or executive officers of the Company, any shareholder directly or indirectly beneficially owning, or exercising control or direction over, more than 10% of the outstanding Common Shares, nor an associate or affiliate of any of the foregoing persons has had, during the most recently

completed financial year of the Company or during the current financial year, any material interest, direct or indirect, in any transactions that materially affected or would materially affect the Company or its subsidiary.

STATEMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The Company's Statement of Executive Compensation for the year ended March 31, 2017 was filed on SEDAR on September 19, 2017 under the Company's profile at www.sedar.com. A copy of the Statement of Executive Compensation is attached as Schedule "B" to this Information Circular.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

The following table sets out particulars of the compensation plans and individual compensation arrangements under which equity securities of the Company are authorized for issuance as of March 31, 2017.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights⁽¹⁾	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans
Equity compensation plans approved by securityholders	2,800,000	\$0.12	1,473,775
Equity compensation plans not approved by securityholders ⁽¹⁾	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	2,800,000	\$0.12	1,473,775

⁽¹⁾ The Company has a "rolling" stock option plan that reserves 10% of the Company's outstanding Common Shares from time to time for issuance as stock options.

INDEBTEDNESS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Other than routine indebtedness, no current or former director, executive officer or senior officer of the Company, employee or any proposed nominee for election as a director of the Company, or any associate or affiliate of any such director, executive officer or senior officer, employee or proposed nominee, is or has been indebted to the Company or any of its subsidiaries, or to any other entity that was provided a guarantee or similar arrangement by the Company or any of its subsidiaries in connection with the indebtedness, at any time since the beginning of the most recently completed financial year of the Company.

MANAGEMENT CONTRACTS

On November 1, 2014 as amended on December 1, 2016, the Company entered into a Management Services Agreement with King & Bay West Management Corp. ("**King & Bay West**") of Suite 1240, 1140 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 4G1, to provide services and facilities to the Company. King & Bay West is a private company which is owned by Mark Morabito of British Columbia, the former Chief Executive Officer and former director of the Company. The following are the executive officers of King & Bay West, all of whom are residents of British Columbia, Canada: Mr. Mark Morabito, President & CEO and Ms. Sheila Paine, Secretary. King & Bay West provides the Company with administrative and management services. The services provided by King & Bay West include shared facilities, geological, technical, accounting, corporate communications, legal and corporate development services. The fees for these management services are determined and allocated to the

Company based on the cost or value of the services provided to the Company as determined by King & Bay West, and the Company reimburses King & Bay West for such costs on a monthly basis.

During the financial year ended March 31, 2017, the Company incurred fees of \$337,478.26 (excluding taxes) to King & Bay West. Of this amount \$315,793.75 was for King & Bay West personnel provided to the Company (including key management personnel) and \$21,684.51 was for overhead and third-party costs incurred by King & Bay West on behalf of the Company.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee Charter

The Audit Committee Charter is attached as Schedule “A” to this Information Circular.

Composition of the Audit Committee

The following are the current members of the Audit Committee:

Stewart Wallis	Not Independent ⁽¹⁾	Financially Literate ⁽¹⁾
Olen Aasen	Not Independent ⁽¹⁾	Financially Literate ⁽¹⁾
Mark Lotz	Independent ⁽¹⁾	Financially Literate ⁽¹⁾

⁽¹⁾ As defined by National Instrument 52-110 (“NI 52-110”).

Until his resignation as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company on July 7, 2016, Mr. Wallis was an executive officer of the Company and therefore is not independent. Mr. Aasen indirectly receives a consulting fee from the issuer for the provision of legal services through King & Bay West and therefore is not independent. Mr. Lotz is an independent director.

Relevant Education and Experience

All of the Audit Committee members are senior level businesspersons with extensive experience in financial matters; each has a broad understanding of accounting principles used to prepare financial statements and varied experience as to general application of such accounting principles, as well as the internal controls and procedures necessary for financial reporting, garnered from working in their individual fields of endeavour. In addition, each of the members of the Audit Committee has knowledge of the role of an audit committee in the realm of reporting companies from their years of experience as directors of public companies other than the Company.

Mr. Wallis is the President of Sundance Geological Ltd., a private entity owned and controlled by him, which provides geological services, including evaluations and prefeasibility studies, for individuals and mining companies based throughout the world. Mr. Wallis is a former Chief Executive Officer, President, director and member of the Audit Committee, of Jet Metal Corp. (now Canada Jetlines Ltd.) (TSX-V). Mr. Wallis has experience with reviewing financial statements and related management discussion and analysis, and discussing financial issues with management, accountants and auditors, and as a result, he possesses the understanding of accounting principles and the ability to analyze and evaluate the financial statements of the Company. Mr. Wallis holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology from McMaster University, in Hamilton, Ontario and is a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia.

Mr. Aasen is a practicing corporate and securities lawyer with more than 10 years’ experience in corporate and securities law. Mr. Aasen is currently the Corporate Secretary and General Counsel for Alderon Iron Ore Corp. (TSX) and the Vice President, Legal and Corporate Secretary for Canada Jetlines Ltd. (TSX-V). Mr. Aasen has experience with reviewing financial statements and related management

discussion and analysis, and discussing financial issues with management, accountants and auditors, and as a result, he possesses the understanding of accounting principles and the ability to analyze and evaluate the financial statements of the Company. Mr. Aasen received his Juris Doctor degree from the University of British Columbia in 2006 and was called to the British Columbia Bar in 2007.

Mr. Lotz is a Chartered Professional Accountant with 22 years of experience primarily in the minerals industry and related securities businesses. He has held CFO positions with several well-known mining and exploration companies including African Queen Mines, Sacre-Coeur Minerals, Ltd., and Prophecy Resources Corp. He has also served as a senior executive officer for two Vancouver based securities firms and a financial compliance officer for the Vancouver Stock Exchange, the predecessor to the TSX Venture Exchange. Mr. Lotz is also a director and serves as a member and Chair of audit committee of Jet Metal Corp. (TSX-V). Mr. Lotz holds a legacy Chartered Accountant (CA) designation and is a member of the Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia. Mr. Lotz received his Bachelor of Business Administration from Simon Fraser University in June 1989.

Audit Committee Oversight

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year was a recommendation of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor not adopted by the Board of Directors.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

During the most recently completed financial year, the Company has not relied on the exemptions contained in sections 2.4, 6.1.1(4), 6.1.1(5), 6.1.1(6) or under part 8 of NI 52-110.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee has adopted specific policies and procedures for the engagement and pre-approval of non-audit services, as described in the attached Audit Committee Charter under the heading "External Auditors". With respect to the engagement of non-audit services, the Audit Committee will:

- (a) review and pre-approve all audit and audit-related services and the fees and other compensation related thereto, and any non-audit services, provided by the Company's external auditors. In the event that the Company wishes to retain the services of the Company's external auditors for tax compliance, tax advice or tax planning, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company shall consult with the Chair of the Audit Committee, who shall have the authority to approve or disapprove on behalf of the Audit Committee, such non-audit services. All other non-audit services shall be approved or disapproved by the Audit Committee as a whole, provided that the pre-approval requirement is waived with respect to the provision of non-audit services if:
 - (i) the aggregate amount of all such non-audit services provided to the Company constitutes not more than five percent of the total amount of revenues paid by the Company to its external auditors during the fiscal year in which the non-audit services are provided,
 - (ii) such services were not recognized by the Company at the time of the engagement to be non-audit services, and
 - (iii) such services are promptly brought to the attention of the Committee by the Company and approved prior to the completion of the audit by the Committee or by one or more members of the Audit Committee who are members of the Board of Directors to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the Audit Committee.

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

External Auditor Service Fees (By Category)

The aggregate fees billed by the Company's external auditors in each of the last two fiscal years for audit fees are set out in the table below. "Audit Fees" includes fees for audit services including the audit services completed for the Company's subsidiaries. "Audit-Related Fees" includes fees 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 not reported under Audit Fees including the review of interim filings. "Tax Fees" includes fees for professional services rendered by the external auditor for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning. "All Other Fees" includes all fees billed by the external auditors for services not covered in the other three categories.

Financial Year Ending	Audit Fees	Audit Related Fees	Tax Fees	All Other Fees
March 31, 2017	\$14,000	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$Nil
March 31, 2016	\$14,000	\$Nil	\$1,500	\$Nil

Exemption

The Company is relying on the exemption 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) of NI 52-110.

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

On June 30, 2005, the Canadian Securities Administrators introduced in final form National Instrument 58-101 – *Disclosure of Corporate Governance Practices* ("NI 58-101") and National Policy 58-201 – *Corporate Governance Guidelines* ("NP 58-201"). The Company has reviewed its own corporate governance practices in light of the NP 58-201 guidelines. In certain cases, the Company's practices comply with NP 58-201, however, the Board of Directors considers that some of the guidelines are not suitable for the Company at its current stage of development and therefore certain guidelines have not been adopted.

Set out below is a description of certain corporate governance practices of the Company, as required by NI 58-101.

Board of Directors

NI 58-201 recommends that boards of directors of reporting issuers be composed of a majority of independent directors. NI 52-110 sets out the standard for director independence. Under NI 52-110, a director is independent if he or she has no direct or indirect material relationship with the Company. A material relationship is a relationship which could, in the view of the Board of Directors, be reasonably expected to interfere with the exercise of a director's independent judgment. During the last financial year, the Board of Directors was composed of a majority of independent directors. Stewart Wallis was the Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company and therefore not considered to be independent. Evelyn Cox and Richard Grayston were considered independent. Effective July 7, 2016, Evelyn Cox resigned as a director and Mark Lotz and Mark J. Morabito were appointed as directors. Also on July 7, 2016, Mr. Wallis resigned as President and Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Morabito was appointed Chief Executive Officer of the Company. After July 7, 2016, the Board consisted of two independent directors, Mr. Grayston and Mr. Lotz. As the former Chief Executive Office and President

of the Company, Mr. Wallis was not considered independent. Mr. Morabito was the Chief Executive officer and therefore not considered independent.

The proposed Board of Directors is Stewart Wallis, Olen Aasen, Richard Grayston and Mark Lotz. Mr. Wallis is the former Chief Executive Officer and President of the Company and therefore not considered to be independent. Mr. Aasen indirectly receives a consulting fee from the issuer for the provision of legal services through King & Bay West and therefore is not independent. Mr. Grayston is the Interim Chief Executive Officer of the Company and therefore is not independent. Mr. Lotz is an independent director. The Board of Directors believes that, given the Company's reduced level of activity, management is effectively supervised by Mr. Wallis, Mr. Aasen and Mr. Lotz, the non-management directors of the Company, on an informal basis, as the non-management directors are actively and regularly involved in reviewing the operations of the Company and have regular and full access to management.

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the independent directors did not hold regularly scheduled meetings at which the non-independent directors and members of management are not in attendance.

The Company does not currently have a Chair of the Board of Directors or a lead director. To facilitate the Board operating independently of Management, the following processes are in place:

- the Board can hold in-camera meetings with the non-management directors;
- at Board meetings, members of management, including the Chief Executive Officer, are not present for the discussion and determination of certain matters; and
- under the Company's Articles any one director may call a Board meeting.

Directorships

Currently, the following directors serve on the following boards of directors of other public companies:

Director	Public Company Board Membership
Richard Grayston	Red Rock Capital Corp. Teldar Resources Corp.
Olen Aasen	None.
Stewart Wallis	None.
Mark Lotz	Canada Jetlines Ltd. Radiant Health Care Inc. TrackX Holdings Inc. Vodis Pharmaceuticals Inc. World Mahjong Limited

Orientation and Continuing Education

The Company provides an orientation program to new directors. This program consists of providing education regarding directors' responsibilities, corporate governance issues, the audit committee charter, and recent and developing issues related to corporate governance and regulatory reporting. The Company also encourages senior management to participate in professional development programs and courses and supports Management's commitment to training and developing employees. The Board of Directors provides comprehensive information regarding the Company to new directors and continuing education for directors on an ad hoc basis in respect of issues that are necessary for them to understand to meet their obligations as directors.

Ethical Business Conduct

The Board of Directors expects Management to operate the business of the Company in a manner that enhances shareholder value and is consistent with the highest level of integrity. Management is expected to execute the Company's business plan and to meet performance goals and objectives. To date, the Board of Directors has not adopted a formal written Code of Business Conduct and Ethics. However, the current size of the Company's operations and the relatively small number of officers and employees allow the independent members of the Board of Directors to monitor on an ongoing basis the activities of Management and to ensure that the highest standard of ethical conduct is maintained. As the Company grows in size and scope, the Board of Directors anticipates that it will formulate and implement a formal Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

Under the corporate legislation, a director is required to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company and exercise the care, diligence and skill that a reasonably prudent person would exercise in comparable circumstances, and disclose to the board the nature and extent of any interest of the director in any material contract or material transaction, whether made or proposed, if the director is a party to the contract or transaction, is a director or officer (or an individual acting in a similar capacity) of a party to the contract or transaction or has a material interest in a party to the contract or transaction. The director must then abstain from voting on the contract or transaction unless the contract or transaction (i) relates primarily to their remuneration as a director, officer, employee or agent of the Company or an affiliate of the Company, (ii) is for indemnity or insurance for the benefit of the director in connection with the Company, or (iii) is with an affiliate of the Company. If the director abstains from voting after disclosure of their interest, the directors approve the contract or transaction and the contract or transaction was reasonable and fair to the Company at the time it was entered into, the contract or transaction is not invalid and the director is not accountable to the Company for any profit realized from the contract or transaction. Otherwise, the director must have acted honestly and in good faith, the contract or transaction must have been reasonable and fair to the Company and the contract or transaction be approved by the shareholders by a special resolution after receiving full disclosure of its terms in order for the director to avoid such liability or the contract or transaction being invalid.

Nomination of Directors

The Company does not at this time have a specific committee responsible for the nomination of directors. The Board of Directors determines new nominees to the Board of Directors, although a formal process has not been adopted. The nominees are generally the result of recruitment efforts by the Board of Directors members, including both formal and informal discussions among Board of Directors members and the CEO. Proposed directors' credentials are reviewed in advance of a Board of Directors meeting with one or more members of the Board of Directors prior to the proposed director's nomination.

Compensation

During the financial year ended March 31, 2017, the Board of Directors did not have a compensation committee. The quantity and quality of the directors' and executive officers' compensation is reviewed and determined by the Board of Directors as a whole. Further details about the Company's compensation practices are disclosed in the Company's Statement of Executive Compensation for the year ended March 31, 2017 attached as Schedule "B" to this Information Circular.

Other Board Committees

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

Assessments

The Board of Directors does not, at present, have a formal process in place for assessing the effectiveness of the Board of Directors as a whole, its committees or individual directors, but will consider implementing one in the future should circumstances warrant.

PARTICULARS OF OTHER MATTERS TO BE ACTED UPON

Approval and Ratification of Stock Option Plan

At the Meeting, Shareholders will be asked to consider, and if thought advisable, approve the Company's stock option plan (the "**Plan**") which was last approved by Shareholders at the Company's annual and general meeting of Shareholders held December 16, 2016. The Plan is a "rolling" stock option plan and is established to attract and retain employees, consultants, officers or directors to the Company and to motivate them to advance the interests of the Company by affording them with the opportunity to acquire an equity interest in the Company.

The Plan reserves for issuance a maximum of 10% of the Common Shares at the time of a grant of options under the Plan. The Plan is administered by the Board of Directors and provides for grants of non-transferable options under the Plan at the discretion of the Board of Directors to directors, senior officers, employees, management company employees of, or consultants to, the Company and its subsidiaries, or their permitted assigns (each an "**Eligible Person**").

The Board of Directors has the authority under the Plan to determine the exercise price per Common Share at the time an option is granted, but such price shall not be less than the closing price of the Common Shares on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "**Exchange**") on the last trading day preceding the date on which the grant of the option is approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also has the authority under the Plan to determine other terms and conditions relating to the grant of options, including any applicable vesting provisions, provided that any options granted to consultants performing Investor Relations Activities must vest in stages over a period of not less than 12 months with no more than one-quarter of the options vesting in any three-month period.

The term of options granted under the Plan shall not exceed 10 years from the date of grant. However, as permitted by the Policy, the Plan has been amended to include an automatic extension of the expiry date associated with any option that expires during a trading blackout period imposed by the Company in accordance with insider trading policies. Under the Plan, if an option expires within a blackout period, the expiry date will be automatically extended to ten (10) business days following the date on which the blackout period is lifted.

All options granted under the Plan are not assignable or transferable other than by will or the laws of dissent and distribution. Other than Eligible Persons engaged in Investor Relations Activities, if an optionee ceases to be an Eligible Person for any reason whatsoever other than termination for cause or death, each fully vested option held by such optionee will cease to be exercisable 90 days following the termination date (being the date on which such optionee ceases to be an Eligible Person), provided that in no event shall such right extend beyond the expiry date of such options. If an optionee dies, the legal representative of the optionee may exercise the optionee's options within one year after the date of the optionee's death but only up to and including the original option expiry date. In the case of an optionee who is an Eligible Person engaged in Investor Relations Activities, each fully vested option held by such optionee will cease to be exercisable within 30 days from the date such optionee ceases to provide Investor Relations Activities, provided that in no event shall such right extend beyond the expiry date of such options. In the case of an optionee who is an Eligible Person who is terminated for cause, any option held by such optionee shall expire immediately.

In adherence with the TSX Venture Exchange Policy 4.4 – *Incentive Stock Options* (the “**Policy**”), the Plan also includes the following limitations on stock option grants:

- (a) unless the Company obtains shareholder approval (which must be disinterested shareholder approval if required by the policies of the Exchange) the aggregate number of Common Shares issuable pursuant to options granted under the Plan, together with Common Shares issuable under any other Share Compensation Arrangement of the Company shall not at any time exceed 10% of the number of Common Shares outstanding immediately prior to the grant of any such option;
- (b) the aggregate number of Common Shares issuable to any one Eligible Person who is a Consultant (as defined in the Plan) shall not, within a one year period, exceed 2% of the number of Common Shares outstanding immediately prior to the grant of any such option;
- (c) the aggregate number of Common Shares issuable to all Eligible Persons retained in Investor Relations Activities shall not, within a one year period, exceed 2% of the number of Common Shares outstanding immediately prior to the grant of any such option; and
- (d) unless the Company obtains disinterested shareholder approval, the aggregate number of Common Shares issuable to any one Eligible Person (and where permitted, any companies that are wholly owned by that Eligible) shall not, within a one year period, exceed 5% of the number of Common Shares outstanding immediately prior to the grant of any such option.

Furthermore, the Plan provides that shareholder approval must be obtained to effect any of the following modifications to the Plan: (a) an increase in the benefits under the Plan; (b) an increase in the number of Common Shares which may be issued under the Plan; (c) modifications to the requirements as to the eligibility for participation in the Plan; (d) modifications to the limitations on the number of options that may be granted to any one person or category of persons under the Plan; (e) modifications to the method for determining the exercise price of options granted under the Plan; (f) an increase in the maximum option period; or (g) modifications to the expiry and termination provisions applicable to options granted under the Plan.

The Company currently has 42,737,750 Common Shares outstanding which means 4,273,775 Common Shares could be reserved for issuance upon the exercise of stock options. As of the date of this circular, there is a total of 3,400,000 Common Shares reserved for the exercise of outstanding stock options.

Therefore, at the Meeting, Shareholders will be asked to pass a resolution in the following form:

“BE IT RESOLVED, as an Ordinary Resolution of the Shareholders of the Company, that:

1. Subject to regulatory approval, the 10% rolling stock option plan (the “**Plan**”) pursuant to which the directors may, from time to time, authorize the issuance of options to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the company to a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares at the time of the grant, with a maximum of 5% of the Company’s issued and outstanding shares being reserved to any one person on a yearly basis, be and is hereby approved and ratified.
2. The Company be and is hereby authorized to grant stock options pursuant to and subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan entitling the option holders to purchase Common Shares of the Company.

3. Any one director or officer of the Company be and is hereby authorized to execute any and all documents as the director or officer deems necessary to give effect to the transactions contemplated in the Plan.”

The full text of the Plan will be available for review at the Meeting and may be obtained from the Company prior to the Meeting by sending a request in writing to the Company at Suite 1240, 1140 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4G1.

Management recommends that Shareholders vote in favour of the resolution to approve the Plan. **In the absence of contrary instruction, the persons named in the enclosed Instrument of Proxy intend to vote for the approval of the resolution to approve the Plan.**

Adoption of New Articles

The Company is seeking shareholder approval that the Articles of the Company be altered by cancelling and deleting the existing Articles and adopting a new set of Articles in the form attached hereto as Schedule “C” (the “**Proposed Articles**”).

The primary reason for adopting the Proposed Articles is to modernize the Company's Articles and to provide greater flexibility to the Board of Directors in carrying out the business of the Company.

The Company’s current Articles were adopted on September 10, 2004 and have not been updated since then. The Proposed Articles incorporate modern terminology and adopt modern best practices and corporate governance principles.

The Board of Directors has identified a number of key differences between the Company's current Articles and the Proposed Articles, as follows:

- (a) *Alteration of Capital and Shares* – The Proposed Articles provide that significant changes to the Company's capital structure require shareholder approval, but certain other changes, such as share consolidations and subdivisions, can be approved by the Board of Directors as permitted under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) (“BCA”). This permits the Board of Directors some flexibility in altering certain aspects of the Company's capital structure without requiring shareholder approval and therefore having to incur the costs of calling and holding a meeting of shareholders for this purpose. The Proposed Articles also provide that if the BCA does not specify: (a) the type of resolution and the Proposed Articles do not specify another type of resolution, the Company may by resolution of the directors authorize any act of the Company, including without limitation, an alteration of the Proposed Articles; or (b) the type of shareholders’ resolution and the Proposed Articles do not specify another type of shareholders’ resolution, the Company may by ordinary resolution authorize any act of the Company.
- (b) *Alternate Directors* – Unlike the Company's current Articles, the Proposed Articles do not provide for alternate directors to be appointed in the event that a director is unable to attend a Board or committee meeting. This is in accordance with best and standard governance practices.

Therefore, at the Meeting, Shareholders will be asked to pass a resolution in the following form:

“BE IT RESOLVED, as an Special Resolution of the Shareholders of the Company, that:

1. The Articles of the Company be altered by deleting and cancelling the Company's existing Articles and adopting new Articles in the form attached as Schedule “C” to the Company's

Management Information Circular dated November 3, 2017, subject to such modifications as are necessary or desirable to give effect to all of the special resolutions passed at this meeting.

2. Any one officer or director of the Company be and is hereby authorized to execute and deliver all documents and do all things as, in the opinion of such director or officer, is necessary or desirable to implement this special resolution, including any filings with the Registrar of Companies (British Columbia) that may be necessary to give effect to this special resolution.
3. The Board of Directors may make such modifications to the Company's Notice of Articles or Articles as necessary or desirable, in the discretion of the Board of Directors, to give effect to the special resolution approved hereby and the Board of Directors, may in their sole discretion and without further approval from the shareholders, revoke this special resolution or postpone the implementation of this special resolution."

To be approved, the affirmative vote of a majority of not less than 2/3 of the votes cast on the resolution is required. The Board of Directors recommends that shareholders vote FOR the approval of the adoption of the Proposed Articles. The persons named in the accompanying form of proxy intend to vote FOR the resolution, unless otherwise instructed on a properly executed and validly deposited proxy.

OTHER MATTERS

It is not known if any other matters will come before the Meeting other than set forth above and in the Notice of Meeting, but if such should occur, the persons named in the accompanying Proxy intend to vote on any poll, on such matters in accordance with their best judgment, exercising discretionary authority with respect to amendments or variations of matters identified in the Notice of Meeting and other matters which may properly come before the Meeting or any adjournment thereof.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information regarding the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Shareholders can obtain copies of the Company's financial statements and management discussion and analysis of financial results by sending a request in writing to the Company at 1240, 1140 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4G1. Financial information regarding the Company is provided in the Company's audited comparative financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 and in the accompanying management discussion and analysis, both of which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

DATED at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 3rd day of November, 2017.

Richard Grayston

Richard Grayston
Interim Chief Executive Officer

**SCHEDULE “A”
to the Information Circular as at November 3, 2017 of
Logan Resources Ltd.**

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

The following Audit Committee Charter was adopted by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors of Logan Resources Ltd. (the “Company”):

Mandate

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

- serve as an independent and objective party to monitor the Company’s financial reporting and internal control system and review the Company’s financial statements;
- review and appraise the performance of the Company’s external auditors; and
- provide an open avenue of communication among the Company’s auditors, financial and senior management and the Board of Directors.

Composition

The Committee shall be comprised of a minimum three directors as determined by the Board of Directors. If the Company ceases to be a “venture issuer” (as that term is defined in National Instrument 52-110), then all of the members of the Committee shall be free from any relationship that, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, would interfere with the exercise of his or her independent judgment as a member of the Committee.

If the Company ceases to be a “venture issuer” (as that term is defined in National Instrument 52-110), then all members of the Committee shall have accounting or related financial management expertise. All members of the Committee that are not financially literate will work towards becoming financially literate to obtain a working familiarity with basic finance and accounting practices. For the purposes of the Company's Audit Committee Charter, the definition of “financially literate” is the ability to read and understand a set of financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can presumably be expected to be raised by the Company's financial statements.

The members of the Committee shall be elected by the Board of Directors at its first meeting following the annual shareholders’ meeting. Unless a Chair is elected by the full Board of Directors, the members of the Committee may designate a Chair by a majority vote of the full Committee membership. The position description and responsibilities of the Chair are set out in Schedule “A” attached hereto.

Meetings

The Committee shall meet at least quarterly, or more frequently as circumstances dictate. As part of its job to foster open communication, the Committee will meet at least annually with the Chief Financial Officer

and the external auditors in separate sessions. The Committee may ask members of management of the Company or others to attend meetings or to provide information as necessary.

Quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Committee shall be a majority of the number of members of the Committee or such greater number as the Committee shall by resolution determine.

Meetings of the Committee shall be held from time to time as the Committee or the Chair shall determine upon 48 hours' notice to each of its members. The notice period may be waived by unanimous resolution of the Committee.

The Committee shall keep minutes of its meetings which shall be submitted to the Board. The Committee may, from time to time, appoint any person who need not be a member, to act as a secretary at any meeting.

Any matters to be determined by the Committee shall be decided by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of the Committee called for such purpose. Actions of the Committee may be taken by an instrument or instruments in writing signed by all of the members of the Committee, and such actions shall be effective as though they had been decided by a majority of votes cast at a meeting of the Committee called for such purpose. The Committee shall report its determinations to the Board at the next scheduled meeting of the Board, or earlier as the Committee deems necessary.

Responsibilities and Duties

To fulfill its responsibilities and duties, the Committee shall:

1. Documents/Reports Review

- (a) review and update this Audit Committee Charter annually; and
- (b) review the Company's financial statements, MD&A and any annual and interim earnings press releases before the Company publicly discloses this information and any reports or other financial information (including quarterly financial statements), which are submitted to any governmental body, or to the public, including any certification, report, opinion, or review rendered by the external auditors.

2. External Auditors

- (a) review annually, the performance of the external auditors who shall be ultimately accountable to the Company's Board of Directors and the Committee as representatives of the shareholders of the Company;
- (b) obtain annually, a formal written statement of external auditors setting forth all relationships between the external auditors and the Company, consistent with the professional standards for the external auditors;
- (c) review and discuss with the external auditors any disclosed relationships or services that may impact the objectivity and independence of the external auditors;
- (d) take, or recommend that the Company's full Board of Directors take appropriate action to oversee the independence of the external auditors, including the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting;
- (e) recommend to the Company's Board of Directors the selection and, where applicable, the replacement of the external auditors nominated annually for shareholder approval;

- (f) recommend to the Company's Board of Directors the compensation to be paid to the external auditors;
- (g) at each meeting, consult with the external auditors, without the presence of management, about the quality of the Company's accounting principles, internal controls and the completeness and accuracy of the Company's financial statements;
- (h) review and approve the Company's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditors of the Company;
- (i) review with management and the external auditors the audit plan for the year-end financial statements and intended template for such statements; and
- (j) review and pre-approve all audit and audit-related services and the fees and other compensation related thereto, and any non-audit services, provided by the Company's external auditors. In the event that the Company wishes to retain the services of the Company's external auditors for tax compliance, tax advice or tax planning, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company shall consult with the Chair of the Committee, who shall have the authority to approve or disapprove on behalf of the Committee, such non-audit services. All other non-audit services shall be approved or disapproved by the Committee as a whole, provided that the pre-approval requirement is waived with respect to the provision of non-audit services if:
 - (i) the aggregate amount of all such non-audit services provided to the Company constitutes not more than five percent of the total amount of revenues paid by the Company to its external auditors during the fiscal year in which the non-audit services are provided,
 - (ii) such services were not recognized by the Company at the time of the engagement to be non-audit services, and
 - (iii) such services are promptly brought to the attention of the Committee by the Company and approved prior to the completion of the audit by the Committee or by one or more members of the Committee who are members of the Board of Directors to whom authority to grant such approvals has been delegated by the Committee.

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

3. Financial Reporting Processes

- (a) in consultation with the external auditors, review with management the integrity of the Company's financial reporting process, both internal and external;
- (b) consider the external auditors' judgments about the quality and appropriateness of the Company's accounting principles as applied in its financial reporting;
- (c) consider and approve, if appropriate, changes to the Company's auditing and accounting principles and practices as suggested by the external auditors and management;
- (d) review significant judgments made by management in the preparation of the financial statements and the view of the external auditors as to appropriateness of such judgments;

- (e) following completion of the annual audit, review separately with management and the external auditors any significant difficulties encountered during the course of the audit, including any restrictions on the scope of work or access to required information;
- (f) review any significant disagreement among management and the external auditors in connection with the preparation of the financial statements;
- (g) review with the external auditors and management the extent to which changes and improvements in financial or accounting practices have been implemented;
- (h) review any complaints or concerns about any questionable accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters;
- (i) review certification process;
- (j) establish a procedure for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters; and
- (k) establish a procedure for the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

4. Other Responsibilities

- (a) review any related-party transactions;
- (b) the Committee shall perform any other activities consistent with this Charter and governing law, as the Committee or the Board deems necessary or appropriate.

Authority

The Committee shall have the authority to:

- (a) engage independent counsel and other advisors including accounting or other consultants or experts as it determines necessary to carry out its duties;
- (b) set and pay the compensation for advisors employed by the Committee;
- (c) communicate directly with the internal and external auditors;
- (d) access, on an unrestricted basis, the books and records of the Company; and
- (e) conduct any investigation appropriate to its responsibilities, and it may request the external auditors, as well as any officer of the Company, or outside counsel for the Company, to attend a meeting of the Committee or to meet with any members of, or advisors to, the Committee;
- (f) the Committee shall have the authority to engage the external auditors to perform a review of the interim financial statements.

SCHEDULE "A"

Position Description for the Chair of the Audit Committee

I. Purpose

The Chair of the Audit Committee of the Board shall be a director who is elected by the Board to act as the leader of the Committee in assisting the Board in fulfilling its financial reporting and control responsibilities to the shareholders of the Company.

II. Who may be Chair

The Chair will be selected from amongst the directors of the Company who have a sufficient level of financial sophistication and experience in dealing with financial issues to ensure the leadership and effectiveness of the Committee.

III. Responsibilities

The following are the primary responsibilities of the Chair:

- chairing all meetings of the Committee in a manner that promotes meaningful discussion;
- ensuring adherence to the Committee's Charter and that the adequacy of the Committee's Charter is reviewed annually;
- providing leadership to the Committee to enhance the Committee's effectiveness, including:
 - providing the information to the Board relative to the Committee's issues and initiatives and reviewing and submitting to the Board an appraisal of the Company's independent auditors and internal auditing functions;
 - ensuring that the Committee works as a cohesive team with open communication, as well as ensuring open lines of communication among the independent auditors, financial and senior management and the Board of Directors for financial and control matters;
 - ensuring that the resources available to the Committee are adequate to support its work and to resolve issues in a timely manner;
 - ensuring that the Committee serves as an objective party to monitor the Company's financial reporting process and internal control systems, as well as to monitor the relationship between the Company and the independent auditors to ensure independence;
 - ensuring that procedures are in place to assess the audit activities of the independent auditors and the internal audit functions; and
 - ensuring that procedures are in place for dealing with complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal controls and auditing matters, and for employees to submit confidential anonymous concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.
- managing the Committee, including:
 - adopting procedures to ensure that the Committee can conduct its work effectively and efficiently, including committee structure and composition, scheduling, and management of meetings;

- preparing the agenda of the Committee meetings and ensuring pre-meeting material is distributed in a timely manner and is appropriate in terms of relevance, efficient format and detail;
- ensuring meetings are appropriate in terms of frequency, length and content;
- obtaining and reviewing with the Committee an annual report from the independent auditors, and arranging meetings with the auditors and financial management to review the scope of the proposed audit for the current year, its staffing and the audit procedures to be used;
- overseeing the Committee's participation in the Company's accounting and financial reporting process and the audits of its financial statements;
- ensuring that the auditors report directly to the Committee, as representatives of the Company's shareholders; and
- annually reviewing with the Committee its own performance.

**SCHEDULE “B”
to the Information Circular as at November 3, 2017 of
Logan Resources Ltd.**

**LOGAN RESOURCES LTD.
(the “Company”)**

**FORM 51-102F6V
STATEMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION
(For the Year Ended March 31, 2017)**

GENERAL

The following information, dated as of September 19, 2017, is provided as required under Form 51-102F6V for Venture Issuers (the “**Form**”), as such term is defined in National Instrument 51-102.

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

- (a) each individual who, in respect of the Company, during any part of the most recently completed financial year, served as chief executive officer (“**CEO**”), including an individual performing functions similar to a CEO;
- (b) each individual who, in respect of the Company, during any part of the most recently completed financial year, served as chief financial officer (“**CFO**”), including an individual performing functions similar to a CFO;
- (c) in respect of the company and its subsidiaries, the most highly compensated executive officer other than the individuals identified in paragraphs (a) and (b) at the end of the most recently completed financial year whose total compensation was more than \$150,000, as determined in accordance with subsection 1.3(5) of Form 51-102F6V, for that financial year;
- (d) each individual who would be a NEO under paragraph (c) but for the fact that the individual was not an executive officer of the Company, and was not acting in a similar capacity, at the end of that financial year.

DIRECTOR AND NEO COMPENSATION

Director and NEO Compensation, Excluding Options and Compensation Securities

The following table of compensation, excluding options and compensation securities, provides a summary of the compensation paid by the Company to each NEO and director of the Company for the two most recently completed financial years ended March 31, 2017 and 2016. Options and compensation securities are disclosed under the heading “Stock Options and Other Compensation Securities and Instruments” of this Form.

Table of Compensation, Excluding Compensation Securities							
Name and position	Year ⁽¹⁾	Salary, consulting fee, retainer or commission (\$) ⁽²⁾	Bonus (\$) ⁽²⁾	Committee or meeting fees (\$) ⁽²⁾	Value of perquisites (\$) ⁽²⁾	Value of all other compensation (\$) ⁽²⁾	Total compensation (\$) ⁽²⁾
Mark J. Morabito ⁽³⁾ CEO and Director	2017	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carlo Valente ⁽⁴⁾ Chief Financial Officer	2017	21,718	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	21,718
	2016	3,564	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3,564
Stewart Wallis ⁽⁵⁾ Director and former CEO & President	2017	12,240	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	12,240
	2016	840	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	840
Richard Grayston ⁽⁶⁾ Director	2017	Nil	Nil	4,000	Nil	Nil	4,000
	2016	Nil	Nil	4,000	Nil	Nil	4,000
Evelyn Cox ⁽⁷⁾ Director	2017	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mark Lotz ⁽⁸⁾ Director	2017	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2016	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

NOTES:

- (1) Financial years ended March 31.
- (2) All amounts shown were paid in Canadian currency, the reporting currency of the Company.
- (3) On July 7, 2016, Mr. Morabito was appointed as Chief Executive Officer & President and a Director of the Company. Currently, Mr. Morabito is the Chief Executive Officer and a Director. Mr. Morabito receives no compensation for his services as Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company.
- (4) Mr. Valente was appointed CFO on July 26, 2013. Mr. Valente does not receive compensation directly from the Company. Mr. Valente is an employee of King & Bay West Management Corp. (“**King & Bay West**”). King & Bay West is a company that provides management services to the Company. King & Bay West invoices the Company on a monthly basis for fees for management services provided which are determined based on the usage of such services by the Company. The amount set out for Mr. Valente is the amount paid by King & Bay West directly to Mr. Valente during the applicable fiscal year based on the estimated time Mr. Valente spent providing services to the Company.
- (5) Mr. Wallis was appointed President and CEO of the Company on March 25, 2014 and resigned this position effective July 7, 2016. Mr. Wallis did not receive compensation directly from the Company. Mr. Wallis, through his company, Sundance Geological Ltd., is a consultant to King & Bay West. King & Bay West is a company that provides management services to the Company. King & Bay West invoices the Company on a monthly basis for fees for management services provided which are determined based on the usage of such services by the Company. The amount set out for Mr. Wallis is the amount paid by King & Bay West directly to Mr. Wallis, through Sundance Geological Ltd., during the applicable fiscal year based on the estimated time Mr. Wallis spent providing services to the Company. Mr. Wallis currently serves on the Board of Directors of the Company but is not compensated for his services as a director.
- (6) Mr. Grayston receives directors’ fees in the amount of \$1,000 per quarter for acting as chair of the audit committee.
- (7) Ms. Cox resigned as a director of the Company effective July 7, 2016 and received no compensation for her services as a director.
- (8) Mr. Lotz was appointed as a director of the Company effective July 7, 2017 and receives no compensation for his services as a director.

Stock Options and Other Compensation Securities and Instruments

The following table of compensation securities provides a summary of all compensation securities granted or issued by the Company to each NEO and director of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2017, for services provided or to be provided, directly or indirectly, to the Company or any of its subsidiaries:

Compensation Securities							
Name and position	Type of compensation security (2) (3) (4)	Number of compensation securities, number of underlying securities, and percentage ¹ of class (1)	Date of issue or grant	Issue, conversation or exercise price (\$)	Closing price of security or underlying security on date of grant (\$)	Closing price of security or underlying security at year end (\$)	Expiry Date
Mark J. Morabito CEO and Director	Stock Options	600,000 Options, 600,000 Common Shares, 1.26%	2016-08-04	0.12	0.115	0.085	2021-08-04
Carlo Valente, Chief Financial Officer	Stock Options	300,000 Options, 300,000 Common Shares, 0.63%	2016-08-04	0.12	0.115	0.085	2021-08-04
Stewart Wallis Director and former CEO and President	Stock Options	250,000 Options, 250,000 Common Shares, 0.52%	2016-08-04	0.12	0.115	0.085	2021-08-04
Richard Grayston Director	Stock Options	250,000 Options, 250,000 Common Shares, 0.52%	2016-08-04	0.12	0.115	0.085	2021-08-04
Evelyn Cox ⁽⁵⁾ Director	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mark Lotz, Director	Stock Options	250,000 Options, 250,000 Common Shares, 0.52%	2016-08-04	0.12	0.115	0.085	2021-08-04

NOTES:

- (1) As at March 31, 2017 the total amount of compensation securities and underlying securities held by each NEO and director are the amounts shown in the table above beside the name of each NEO and director.
- (2) No compensation security has been repriced, cancelled and replaced, had its term extended, or otherwise been modified financial year ended March 31, 2017.
- (3) The compensation securities detailed above vest in four equal instalments over a period of two years, with the first 25% vesting on the date which is six months from the date of the grant.
- (4) There are no restrictions or conditions for converting, exercising or exchanging the compensation securities.
- (5) No compensation securities were issued to Ms. Cox during the financial year ended March 31, 2017. Ms. Cox resigned as a director effective July 7, 2016.

The following table provides a summary of each exercise of compensation securities by each NEO and director of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2017:

Exercise of Compensation Securities							
Name and position	Type of compensation security	Number of underlying securities exercised ⁽¹⁾	Exercise price per security (\$)	Date of exercise	Closing price per security on date of exercise (\$)	Difference between exercise price and closing price on date of exercise (\$)	Total value on exercise date (\$)
Mark J. Morabito, CEO and Director	Stock Options	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carlo Valente, Chief Financial Officer	Stock Options	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Stewart Wallis, Director and former President and CEO	Stock Options	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Richard Grayston, Director	Stock Options	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Evelyn Cox, Director	N/A	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mark Lotz Director	Stock Options	Nil	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTES:

- (1) No compensation securities were exercised by any NEOs or directors of the Company during the financial year ended March 31, 2017.

Stock Option Plan and Other Incentive Plans

The Company has no other incentive plans other than its stock option plan (the “**Option Plan**”). The Option Plan reserves for issuance a maximum of 10% of the Company’s Common Shares (the “**Shares**”) at the time of a grant of options under the Option Plan. The Option Plan is administered by the Board and provides for grants of non-transferable options under the Option Plan at the discretion of the Board to directors, senior officers, employees, management company employees of, or consultants to, the Company and its subsidiaries, or their permitted assigns (each an “**Eligible Person**”).

The Board of Directors has the authority under the Plan to determine the exercise price per Common Share at the time an option is granted, but such price shall not be less than the closing price of the Common Shares on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “Exchange”) on the last trading day preceding the date on which the grant of the option is approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also has the authority under the Plan to determine other terms and conditions relating to the grant of options, including any applicable vesting provisions, provided that any options granted to consultants performing Investor Relations Activities must vest in stages over a period of not less than 12 months with no more than one-quarter of the options vesting in any three-month period.

The term of options granted under the Plan shall not exceed 10 years from the date of grant. However, as permitted by the Policy, the Plan has been amended to include an automatic extension of the expiry date associated with any option that expires during a trading

blackout period imposed by the Company in accordance with insider trading policies. Under the Plan, if an option expires within a blackout period, the expiry date will be automatically extended to ten (10) business days following the date on which the blackout period is lifted.

All options granted under the Plan are not assignable or transferable other than by will or the laws of dissent and distribution. Other than Eligible Persons engaged in Investor Relations Activities, if an optionee ceases to be an Eligible Person for any reason whatsoever other than termination for cause or death, each fully vested option held by such optionee will cease to be exercisable 90 days following the termination date (being the date on which such optionee ceases to be an Eligible Person), provided that in no event shall such right extend beyond the expiry date of such options. If an optionee dies, the legal representative of the optionee may exercise the optionee's options within one year after the date of the optionee's death but only up to and including the original option expiry date. In the case of an optionee who is an Eligible Person engaged in Investor Relations Activities, each fully vested option held by such optionee will cease to be exercisable within 30 days from the date such optionee ceases to provide Investor Relations Activities, provided that in no event shall such right extend beyond the expiry date of such options. In the case of an optionee who is an Eligible Person who is terminated for cause, any option held by such optionee shall expire immediately.

In adherence with the TSX Venture Exchange Policy 4.4 – *Incentive Stock Options* (the “**Policy**”), the Plan also includes the following limitations on stock option grants:

- (c) unless the Company obtains shareholder approval (which must be disinterested shareholder approval if required by the policies of the Exchange) the aggregate number of Common Shares issuable pursuant to options granted under the Plan, together with Common Shares issuable under any other Share Compensation Arrangement of the Company shall not at any time exceed 10% of the number of Common Shares outstanding immediately prior to the grant of any such option;
- (d) the aggregate number of Common Shares issuable to any one Eligible Person who is a Consultant (as defined in the Plan) shall not, within a one year period, exceed 2% of the number of Common Shares outstanding immediately prior to the grant of any such option;
- (e) the aggregate number of Common Shares issuable to all Eligible Persons retained in Investor Relations Activities shall not, within a one year period, exceed 2% of the number of Common Shares outstanding immediately prior to the grant of any such option; and
- (f) unless the Company obtains disinterested shareholder approval, the aggregate number of Common Shares issuable to any one Eligible Person (and where permitted, any companies that are wholly owned by that Eligible) shall not, within a one year period, exceed 5% of the number of Common Shares outstanding immediately prior to the grant of any such option.

Furthermore, the Plan provides that shareholder approval must be obtained to effect any of the following modifications to the Plan: (a) an increase in the benefits under the Plan; (b) an increase in the number of Common Shares which may be issued under the Plan; (c) modifications to the requirements as to the eligibility for participation in the Plan; (d) modifications to the limitations on the number of options that may be granted to any one person or category of persons under the Plan; (e) modifications to the method for determining the exercise price of options granted under the Plan; (f) an increase in the

maximum option period; or (g) modifications to the expiry and termination provisions applicable to options granted under the Plan.

As at March 31, 2017, the Company had 42,737,750 Common Shares outstanding which means 4,273,775 Common Shares could be reserved for issuance upon the exercise of stock options. As at March 31, 2017, there is a total of 2,800,000 Common Shares reserved for the exercise of outstanding stock options.

The Option Plan is subject to yearly approval by the Company's shareholders. The Option Plan was last approved by the Company's shareholders on December 15, 2016.

Employment, Consulting and Management Agreements

The material terms of the employment, consulting and management agreements of the Company are described under the heading "Director and NEO Compensation, Excluding Options and Compensation Securities". As of March 31, 2017, there were no provisions in any contract, agreement, plan or arrangement that provide for payments to a NEO or director at, following, or in connection with any termination (whether voluntary, involuntary or constructive), resignation, retirement, a change of control in the Company or a change in the NEO's responsibilities.

Oversight and Description of Director and NEO Compensation

During the financial year ended March 31, 2017, the Board of Directors of the Company did not have a compensation committee. The Board of Directors as a whole is responsible for determining all forms of compensation to be granted to the Named Executive Officers and the directors. Compensation of Named Executive Officers and directors is determined based on discussion by the Board of Directors based on subjective factors, without any formal objectives, criteria or analysis. The Company's Named Executive Officers are compensated through consulting agreements and or management services arrangements. The Board of Directors does not have a pre-determined compensation plan and does not engage in benchmarking practices. The general objectives of the Company's compensation strategy are to (a) compensate management in a manner that encourages and rewards a high level of performance and results with a view to increasing long-term shareholder value; and (b) align management's interests with the long-term interests of shareholders.

The key elements of executive compensation awarded by the Company are base salary or management fees. There is no policy or target regarding cash and non-cash elements of the Company's compensation program. The Board of Directors is of the view that all elements should be considered, rather than any single element. The Company does not currently provide its NEOs with personal benefits and does not grant performance or other bonuses.

Long Term Incentives

The Company has a Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") for the granting of stock options to the directors, officers and consultants of the Company. The purpose of granting such stock options is to assist the Company in compensating, attracting, retaining and motivating such persons and to closely align the personal interest of such persons to that of the Company's shareholders. The allocation of options under the Plan is determined by the Board of Directors which, in determining such allocations, considers such factors as previous grants to individuals, overall company performance, peer company performance, share price performance, the business

environment and labour market, the role and performance of the individual in question and, in the case of grants to non-executive directors, the amount of time directed to the Company's affairs. No stock options were granted during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2016.

Hedging Restrictions

The Company does not have any policies that restrict an NEO or director from purchasing financial instruments, including, for greater certainty, prepaid variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars, or units of exchange funds, that are designed to hedge or offset a decrease in market value of equity securities granted as compensation or held, directly or indirectly, by the NEO or director.

Risk Management and Assessment

In light of the Company's size, current activity level and the balance between long-term objectives and short-term financial goals with respect to the Company's executive compensation program, the Board does not deem it necessary to consider at this time the implications of the risks associated with its compensation policies and practices.

While the Company has not awarded any discretionary bonuses in the past three financial years, there is a risk associated with its approach to discretionary bonuses as there are no pre-defined objectives, target amounts or caps. As a result, there is some incentive for Named Executive Officers to take on unmanageable risk and unsustainable performance over the long term in order to achieve a short term discretionary bonus payout. The Company is aware of this risk and at such time the Company moves to a more advanced stage of development, it is expected that the Company will develop a bonus program with pre-defined objectives and target amounts in order to mitigate these risks.

The Company views stock options as a valuable tool for aligning the interest of management and Shareholders in the long-term growth and success of the Company. The Company is aware that stock option grants that vest immediately may create an incentive for management to maximize short term gains at the expense of the long-term success of the Company. In order to mitigate this risk, option grants are generally subject to vesting period of two years from the date of grant.

Director Compensation

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2017, the Company had no formal director compensation program; Other than directors' fees paid to Richard Grayston (Chair of the Audit Committee), no cash compensation was paid to the directors of the Company in their capacity as directors during the financial year ended March 31, 2017. During the year ended March 31, 2017, the directors of the Company are not Named Executive Officers, were granted an aggregate of 500,000 stock options to purchase Common Shares pursuant to the Company's incentive stock option plan.

Changes Subsequent to Year-End

There have been no significant changes made to the Company's compensation policies subsequent to the financial year ended March 31, 2017.

Pension

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

SCHEDULE "C"
to the Information Circular as at November 3, 2017 of
Logan Resources Ltd.

NEW ARTICLES

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BUSINESS CORPORATIONS ACT

ARTICLES

of

LOGAN RESOURCES LTD.

**PART 1
INTERPRETATION**

1.1 Definitions. In these Articles, unless the context otherwise requires:

“**board of directors**”, “**directors**” and “**board**” mean the directors or sole director of the Company for the time being;

“***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;

“**legal personal representative**” means the personal or other legal representative of the shareholder;

“**registered address**” of a shareholder means the shareholder’s address as recorded in the central securities register;

“**seal**” means the seal of the Company, if any.

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

**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 Acknowledgement. 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 acknowledgement of the shareholder's right to obtain such a share certificate, provided that in respect of a share held jointly by several persons, the Company is not bound to issue more than one share certificate and delivery of a share certificate for a share to one of several joint shareholders or to one of the shareholders' duly authorized agents will be sufficient delivery to all.

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

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

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

2.6 Replacement of Lost, Stolen or Destroyed Certificate or Acknowledgement. If a share certificate or a non-transferable written acknowledgement of a shareholder's right to obtain a share certificate is lost, stolen or destroyed, a replacement share certificate or acknowledgement, as the case may be, must be issued to the person entitled to that share certificate or acknowledgement, as the case may be, if the directors receive:

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

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

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

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

PART 3 ISSUE OF SHARES

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART 4 SHARE REGISTERS

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

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

PART 5 SHARE TRANSFERS

5.1 Registering Transfers. A transfer of a share of the Company must not be registered unless:

- (a) the Company or the transfer agent or registrar for the class or series of share to be transferred has received:
- (b) 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;
 - (i) 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 acknowledgment 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
 - (ii) 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
- (c) 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 Form of Instrument of Transfer. The instrument of transfer in respect of any share of the Company must be either in the form, if any, on the back of the Company's share certificates or in any other form that may be approved by the directors from time to time.

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

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

- (a) in the name of the person named as transferee in that instrument of transfer; or

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

5.5 Enquiry as to Title Not Required. Neither the Company nor any director, officer or agent of the Company is bound to inquire into the title of the person named in the instrument of transfer as transferee or, if no person is named as transferee in the instrument of transfer, of the person on whose behalf the instrument is deposited for the purpose of having the transfer registered or is liable for any claim related to registering the transfer by the shareholder or by any intermediate owner or holder of the shares, of any interest in the shares, of any share certificate representing such shares or of any written acknowledgement of a right to obtain a share certificate for such shares.

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

PART 6 TRANSMISSION OF SHARES

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

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

PART 7 PURCHASE OF SHARES

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

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

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

7.3 Sale and Voting of Purchased Shares. If the Company retains a share redeemed, purchased or otherwise acquired by it, the Company may sell, gift or otherwise dispose of the share, but, while such share is held by the Company, it:

- (a) is not entitled to vote the share at a meeting of its shareholders;

- (b) must not pay a dividend in respect of the share; and
- (c) must not make any other distribution in respect of the share.

PART 8 BORROWING POWERS

8.1 Borrowing Powers. The Company, if authorized by the directors, may:

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

PART 9 ALTERATIONS

9.1 Change in Authorized Share Structure by Shareholders. Subject to the special rights and restrictions attached to any class or series of shares from time to time, the shareholders may from time to time, by ordinary resolution, authorize the Company to effect a change to the authorized share structure of the Company and to the Notice of Articles and these Articles where applicable, to:

- (a) create one or more classes 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;
- (c) if the Company is authorized to issue shares of a class of shares with par value,
 - (i) subject to section 74 of the Business Corporations Act, decrease the par value of those shares,
 - (ii) increase the par value of those shares if none of the shares of that class of shares are allotted or issued; or
- (d) change all or any of its unissued, or fully paid issued, shares with par value into shares without par value;
- (e) change all or any of its unissued shares without par value into shares with par value;
- (f) eliminate any class or series of shares if none of the shares of that class or series of shares are allotted or issued; or

- (g) alter the identifying name of any of its shares;
- (h) 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; or
- (i) otherwise alter its authorized share structure when required or permitted to do so by the *Business Corporations Act*.

9.2 Change in Authorized Share Structure by Directors. The directors may from time to time, by resolution, authorize the Company to effect a change to the authorized share structure of the Company and to the Notice of Articles and these Articles where applicable, to:

- (a) create one or more series of shares and if no such shares of such a series are issued, to also attach special rights and restrictions to such series or to alter any such special rights and restrictions;
- (b) subdivide all or any of its unissued, or fully paid issued, shares with par value into shares of smaller par value;
- (c) subdivide all or any of its unissued, or fully paid issued, shares without par value;
- (d) consolidate all or any of its unissued, or fully paid issued, shares with par value into shares of larger par value; or
- (e) consolidate all or any of its unissued, or fully paid issued, shares without par value.

9.3 Special Rights and Restrictions. Subject to Article 9.4, the shareholders may from time to time, by ordinary resolution, authorize the Company to effect a change to these Articles to:

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

9.4 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* or under the Notice of Articles or these Articles unless the shareholders holding shares of the class or series of shares to which the right or special right is attached consent by a special separate resolution of those shareholders.

9.5 Change of Name. The Company may by directors resolution authorize an alteration of its Notice of Articles in order to change its name.

9.6 Other Alterations. If the *Business Corporations Act* does not specify:

- (a) the type of resolution and these Articles do not specify another type of resolution, the Company may by resolution of the directors authorize any act of the Company, including without limitation, an alteration of these Articles; or

- (b) the type of shareholders' resolution and these Articles do not specify another type of shareholders' resolution, the Company may by ordinary resolution authorize any act of the Company.

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

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

10.3 Calling of Meetings of Shareholders. The directors may, whenever they think fit, call a meeting of shareholders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10.8 Notice of Special Business at Meetings of Shareholders. If a meeting of shareholders is to consider special business within the meaning of Article 11.1, the notice of meeting must:

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

PART 11 PROCEEDINGS AT MEETINGS OF SHAREHOLDERS

11.1 Special Business. At a meeting of shareholders, the following business is special business:

- (a) at a meeting of shareholders that is not an annual general meeting, all business is special business except business relating to the conduct of or voting at the meeting;
- (b) at an annual general meeting, all business is special business except for the following:
 - (i) business relating to the conduct of or voting at the meeting;
 - (ii) consideration of any financial statements of the Company presented to the meeting;
 - (iii) consideration of any reports of the directors or auditor;
 - (iv) the setting or changing of the number of directors;
 - (v) the election or appointment of directors;
 - (vi) the appointment of an auditor;

- (vii) the setting of the remuneration of an auditor;
- (viii) business arising out of a report of the directors not requiring the passing of a special resolution or an exceptional resolution;
- (ix) any other business which, under these Articles or the *Business Corporations Act*, may be transacted at a meeting of shareholders without prior notice of the business being given to the shareholders.

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

11.3 Quorum. Subject to the special rights and restrictions attached to the shares of any class or series of shares, the quorum for the transaction of business at a meeting of shareholders is two persons present in person or by proxy who, in the aggregate, hold or represent by proxy at least 5% of the issued shares entitled to be voted at the meeting.

11.4 One Shareholder May Constitute Quorum. If there is only one shareholder entitled to vote at a meeting of shareholders:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

11.15 Motion Need Not be Seconded. No motion proposed at a meeting of shareholders need be seconded unless the chair of the meeting rules otherwise, and the chair of any meeting of shareholders is entitled to propose or second a motion.

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

11.17 Manner of Taking Poll. Subject to Article 11.18, if a poll is duly demanded at a meeting of shareholders:

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

11.18 Demand for Poll on Adjournment. A poll demanded at a meeting of shareholders on a question of adjournment must be taken immediately at the meeting.

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

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

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

11.22 Demand for Poll Not to Prevent Continuance of Meeting. The demand for a poll at a meeting of shareholders does not, unless the chair of the meeting so rules, prevent the continuation of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which a poll has been demanded.

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

11.24 Meeting by Telephone or Other Communications Medium. A shareholder or proxy holder may participate in a meeting of the shareholders in person or by telephone if all shareholders or proxy holders participating in the meeting, whether in person or by telephone or other communications medium, are able to communicate with each other. A shareholder or proxy holder may participate in a meeting of the shareholders by a communications medium other than telephone if all shareholders or proxy holders participating in the meeting, whether in person or by telephone or other communications medium, are able to communicate with each other and if all shareholders or proxy holders who wish to participate in the meeting agree to such participation. A shareholder or proxy holder who participates in a meeting in a manner contemplated by this Article 11.24 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.

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:

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

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

12.3 Votes by Joint Holders. If there are joint shareholders registered in respect of any share:

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

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

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

- (a) for that purpose, the instrument appointing a representative must:
 - (i) be received at the registered office of the Company or at any other place specified, in the notice calling the meeting, for the receipt of proxies, at least the number of business days specified in the notice for the receipt of proxies, or if no number of days is specified, two business days before the day set for the holding of the meeting; or
 - (ii) be provided, at the meeting, to the chair of the meeting or to a person designated by the chair of the meeting;
- (b) if a representative is appointed under this Article 12.5:

- (i) 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
- (ii) the representative, if present at the meeting, is to be counted for the purpose of forming a quorum and is deemed to be a shareholder present in person at the meeting.

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

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

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

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

12.9 When Proxy Holder Need Not Be Shareholder. A person must not be appointed as a proxy holder unless the person is a shareholder, although a person who is not a shareholder may be appointed as a proxy holder if:

- (a) the person appointing the proxy holder is a corporation or a representative of a corporation appointed under Article 12.5;
- (b) the Company has at the time of the meeting for which the proxy holder is to be appointed only one shareholder entitled to vote at the meeting; or
- (c) 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.

12.10 Deposit of Proxy. A proxy for a meeting of shareholders must:

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

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

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

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

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

[Name of Company]
(the "Company")

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

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

Signed this _____ day of _____, _____.

(Signature of shareholder)

(Name of shareholder - printed)

12.13 Revocation of Proxy. Subject to Article 12.14, every proxy may be revoked by an instrument in writing that is:

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

12.14 Revocation of Proxy Must Be Signed. An instrument referred to in Article 12.13 must be signed as follows:

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

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

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 *Business Corporations Act*. The number of directors, excluding additional directors appointed under Article 14.8, is set at:

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

13.2 Change in Number of Directors. If the number of directors is set under Articles 13.1(b)(i) or 13.1(c)(i):

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

13.3 Directors' Acts Valid Despite Vacancy. An act or proceeding of the directors is not invalid merely because fewer than the number of directors set or otherwise required under these Articles is in office.

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

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

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

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

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

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:

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

14.2 Consent to be a Director. No election, appointment or designation of an individual as a director is valid unless:

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

14.3 Failure to Elect or Appoint Directors. If:

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

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

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

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

14.5 Directors May Fill Casual Vacancies. Any casual vacancy occurring in the board of directors may be filled by the directors.

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

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

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

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

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

14.9 Ceasing to be a Director. A director ceases to be a director when:

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

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

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

PART 15 POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

15.1 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.

15.2 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 16 DISCLOSURE OF INTEREST OF DIRECTORS

16.1 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*.

16.2 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.

16.3 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.

16.4 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*.

16.5 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.

16.6 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.

16.7 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.

16.8 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 17 PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

17.1 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.

17.2 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.

17.3 Chair of Meetings. The following individual is entitled to preside as chair at a meeting of directors:

- (a) the chair of the board, if any;
- (b) in the absence of the chair of the board, the president, if any, if the president is a director; or
- (c) any other director chosen by the directors if:
 - (i) 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;
 - (ii) neither the chair of the board nor the president, if a director, is willing to chair the meeting; or
 - (iii) the chair of the board and the president, if a director, have advised the secretary, if any, or any other director, that they will not be present at the meeting.

17.4 Meetings by Telephone or Other Communications Medium. A director may participate in a meeting of the directors or of any committee of the directors in person or by telephone if all directors participating in the meeting, whether in person or by telephone or other communications medium, are able to communicate with each other. A director may participate in a meeting of the directors or of any committee of the directors by a communications medium other than telephone if all directors participating in the meeting, whether in person or by telephone or other communications medium, are able to communicate with each other and if all directors who wish to participate in the meeting agree to such participation. A director who participates in a meeting in a manner contemplated by this Article 17.4 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.

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

17.6 Notice of Meetings. Other than for meetings held at regular intervals as determined by the directors pursuant to Article 17.1, reasonable notice of each meeting of the directors, specifying the place, day and time of that meeting must be given to each of the directors by any method set out in Article 23.1 or orally or by telephone.

17.7 When Notice Not Required. It is not necessary to give notice of a meeting of the directors to a director if:

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

- (b) the director has waived notice of the meeting.

17.8 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.

17.9 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 such 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.

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

17.11 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.

17.12 Consent Resolutions in Writing. A resolution of the directors or of any committee of the directors consented to in writing by all of the directors entitled to vote on it, whether by signed document, fax, email or any other method of transmitting legibly recorded messages, is as valid and effective as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors or of the committee of the directors duly called and held. Such resolution may be in two or more counterparts which together are deemed to constitute one resolution in writing. A resolution passed in that manner is effective on the date stated in the resolution or on the latest date stated on any counterpart. A resolution of the directors or of any committee of the directors passed in accordance with this Article 17.12 is deemed to be a proceeding at a meeting of directors or of the committee of the directors and to be as valid and effective as if it had been passed at a meeting of the directors or of the committee of the directors that satisfies all the requirements of the *Business Corporations Act* and all the requirements of these Articles relating to meetings of the directors or of a committee of the directors.

PART 18 EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMITTEES

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

- (a) the power to fill vacancies in the board of directors;
- (b) the power to remove a director;
- (c) the power to change the membership of, or fill vacancies in, any committee of the directors; and

- (d) such other powers, if any, as may be set out in the resolution or any subsequent directors' resolution.

18.2 Appointment and Powers of Other Committees. The directors may, by resolution:

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

18.3 Obligations of Committees. Any committee appointed under Articles 18.1 or 18.2, in the exercise of the powers delegated to it, must:

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

18.4 Powers of Board. The directors may, at any time, with respect to a committee appointed under Articles 18.1 or 18.2:

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

18.5 Committee Meetings. Subject to Article 18.3(a) and unless the directors otherwise provide in the resolution appointing the committee or in any subsequent resolution, with respect to a committee appointed under Articles 18.1 or 18.2:

- (a) the committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper;
- (b) the committee may elect a chair of its meetings but, if no chair of a meeting is elected, or if at a meeting the chair of the meeting is not present within 15 minutes after the time set for holding the meeting, the directors present who are members of the committee may choose one of their number to chair the meeting;

- (c) a majority of the members of the committee constitutes a quorum of the committee; and
- (d) questions arising at any meeting of the committee are determined by a majority of votes of the members present, and in case of an equality of votes, the chair of the meeting does not have a second or casting vote.

PART 19 OFFICERS

19.1 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.

19.2 Functions, Duties and Powers of Officers. The directors may, for each officer:

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

19.3 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 the managing director must be a director. Any other officer need not be a director.

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

PART 20 INDEMNIFICATION

20.1 Definitions. In this Article 20:

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

- (c) “**expenses**” has the meaning set out in the *Business Corporations Act*.

20.2 Mandatory Indemnification of Directors and Former Directors. Subject to the *Business Corporations Act*, the Company must indemnify a director or former director of the Company and his or her heirs and legal personal representatives against all eligible penalties to which such person is or may be liable, and the Company must, after the final disposition of an eligible proceeding, pay the expenses actually and reasonably incurred by such person in respect of that proceeding. Each director is deemed to have contracted with the Company on the terms of the indemnity contained in this Article 20.2.

20.3 Deemed Contract. Each director is deemed to have contracted with the Company on the terms of the indemnity referred to in this Part.

20.4 Optional Indemnification. Except as otherwise required by the *Business Corporations Act* and subject to Article 20.2, the Company may from time to time indemnify and save harmless any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative (other than an action by or in the right of the Company) by reason of the fact that he or she is or was an employee or agent of the Company, or is or was serving at the request of the Company as an employee, agent of or participant in another entity against expenses (including legal fees), judgments, fines and any amount actually and reasonably incurred by him or her in connection with such action, suit or proceeding if he or she acted honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company or, as the case may be, to the best interests of the other entity for which he or she served at the Company’s request and, with respect to any criminal or administrative action or proceeding that is enforced by a monetary penalty, had reasonable grounds for believing that his or her conduct was lawful. The termination of any action, suit or proceeding by judgment, order, settlement or conviction will not, of itself, create a presumption that the person did not act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company or other entity and, with respect to any criminal or administrative action or proceeding that is enforced by a monetary penalty, had no reasonable grounds for believing that his or her conduct was lawful.

20.5 Right of Indemnity not Exclusive. The provisions for indemnification contained in these Articles will not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which any person seeking indemnification may be entitled under any agreement, vote of shareholders or directors or otherwise, both as to action in his or her official capacity and as to action in another capacity, and will continue as to a person who has ceased to be a director, officer, employee or agent and will inure to the benefit of that person’s heirs and legal representatives.

20.6 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.

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

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

- (d) 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 21 DIVIDENDS

21.1 Payment of Dividends Subject to Special Rights. The provisions of this Article 21 are subject to the rights, if any, of shareholders holding shares with special rights as to dividends.

21.2 Declaration of Dividends. Subject to the *Business Corporations Act* and the rights of the holders of issued shares of the Company, the directors may from time to time declare and authorize payment of such dividends as they may deem advisable.

21.3 No Notice Required. The directors need not give notice to any shareholder of any declaration under Article 21.2.

21.4 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.

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

21.6 Settlement of Difficulties. If any difficulty arises in regard to a distribution under Article 21.5, the directors may settle the difficulty as they deem advisable, and, in particular, may:

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

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

21.8 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.

21.9 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.

21.10 Dividend Bears No Interest. No dividend bears interest against the Company.

21.11 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.

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

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

PART 22 DOCUMENTS, RECORDS AND REPORTS

22.1 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*.

22.2 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.

PART 23 NOTICES

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

- (a) mail addressed to the person at the applicable address for that person as follows:
 - (i) for a record mailed to a shareholder, the shareholder's registered address;
 - (ii) 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;
 - (iii) in any other case, the mailing address of the intended recipient;
- (b) delivery at the applicable address for that person as follows, addressed to the person:
 - (i) for a record delivered to a shareholder, the shareholder's registered address;

- (ii) 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;
- (iii) in any other case, the delivery address of the intended recipient;
- (c) by making the document available or by transmitting it by electronic means (including facsimile and email or otherwise) in accordance with such directions as may be given by such shareholder to the Company for such purpose;
- (d) by making the document available to such shareholder electronically or by any other method permitted by applicable securities law; or
- (e) physical delivery to the intended recipient.

23.2 Deemed Receipt of Mailing. A record that is mailed to a person by ordinary mail to the applicable address for that person referred to in Article 23.1 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.

23.3 Certificate of Sending. A certificate signed by the secretary, if any, or other officer of the Company or of any other corporation acting in that behalf for the Company stating that a notice, statement, report or other record was addressed as required by Article 23.1, prepaid and mailed or otherwise sent as permitted by Article 23.1 is conclusive evidence of that fact.

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

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

- (a) mailing the record, addressed to them:
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) at the address, if any, supplied to the Company for that purpose by the persons claiming to be so entitled; or
- (b) if an address referred to in paragraph (a)(ii) 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.

PART 24
SEAL AND EXECUTION OF DOCUMENTS

24.1 Who May Attest Seal. Except as provided in Articles 24.2 and 24.3, the Company's seal, if any, must not be impressed on any record except when that impression is attested by the signatures of:

- (a) any two directors;
- (b) any officer, together with any director;
- (c) if the Company only has one director, that director; or
- (d) any one or more directors or officers or persons as may be determined by the directors.

24.2 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 24.1, the impression of the seal may be attested by the signature of any director or officer.

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

24.4 Execution of Documents Generally. The Directors may from time to time by resolution appoint any one or more persons, officers or Directors for the purpose of executing any instrument, document or agreement in the name of and on behalf of the Company for which the seal need not be affixed, and if no such person, officer or Director is appointed, then any one officer or Director of the Company may execute such instrument, document or agreement.

**PART 25
PROHIBITIONS**

25.1 Definitions. In this Article 25:

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

25.2 Application. Article 25.3 does not apply to the Company if and for so long as it is a public company or a pre-existing reporting company which has the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions as part of its Articles or to which the Statutory Reporting Company Provisions apply.

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

LOGAN RESOURCES LTD.

Carlo Valente, CFO

DATED as of December 21, 2017.