

**GRAPHITE ONE INC.**

**CODE OF BUSINESS CONDUCT AND ETHICS POLICY**

Upholding a strong sense of ethics and integrity is of the highest importance to Graphite One Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”) and critical to success in its business environment. This Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the “Code”) embodies the Company’s commitment to such ethical principles and sets forth the responsibilities of the Company to its various stakeholders. The Code addresses general business ethical principles, conflicts of interests, special ethical obligations for those with financial reporting responsibilities, reporting of any unlawful or unethical conduct, anti-corruption measures, political contributions and other relevant issues.

**I. GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

The Company believes that effective business relationships can only be built on mutual trust and fair dealing. The Code is applicable to each of the Company’s directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers, each of whom is expected to be familiar with and to conduct themselves in accordance with the standards established herein.

The Code outlines the fundamental principles of legal and ethical business conduct as adopted by the Board of Directors (the “Board”) of Graphite One Inc. It is not intended to be a comprehensive list addressing all legal or ethical issues which may confront the Company’s personnel. Hence, it is essential that all personnel subject to the Code employ good judgment in the application of the principles contained herein.

**II. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST**

Directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers of the Company are expected to make decisions and take actions that are in the best interests of the Company as a whole, and which are not based on or unduly influenced by personal relationships or benefits. A conflict of interest occurs when an individual’s private interest interferes in any way – or even appears to interfere – with the interests of the Company as a whole. A conflict situation can arise when a director, officer, employee, consultant or service provider takes actions or has interests that may make it difficult to perform his or her Company work objectively and effectively. Conflicts of interest also arise when a director, officer, employee, consultant or service provider, or a member of his or her family, receives improper personal benefits as a result of his or her position in the Company. Loans to, or guarantees of obligations of, such persons are of special concern.

Employees, consultants and service providers should avoid any relationship which could create a conflict of interest. Employees, consultants and service providers are expected to disclose such relationships and conflicts to their immediate supervisors. Conflicts of interest involving those with whom the Company does business should also be disclosed in writing to such third parties. A waiver of any conflict of interest must be approved by the Board or an appropriate committee.

Officers of the Company, including the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) are to disclose any conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest to the Board.

Members of the Board are to disclose any conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest to the entire Board as well as any committee on which they serve. Directors are to excuse themselves from participation in any decision of the Board or a committee thereof in any matter in which there is a conflict of interest or

potential conflict of interest. However, if the Board determines that a potential conflict of interest cannot be cured, the individual will be asked to resign from their position with the Company.

Set forth below is specific guidance in respect of certain conflict of interest situations. As it is not possible to list all conflict of interest situations, it is the responsibility of each of the Company's directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers to avoid and properly address any situation involving a conflict of interest or potential conflict of interest. Company personnel who wish to obtain clarification of the Company's conflict of interest principles or further guidance with respect to the proper handling of any specific situation should consult their immediate supervisor, CEO or the Company's outside legal counsel.

1. Directors, officers, employees, consultants, service providers and their family members must avoid any direct or indirect financial relationship with third parties with whom the Company has relationships which would involve a conflict of interest or a potential conflict of interest or compromise the individual's loyalty to the Company. Written permission must be obtained from the CEO before any such individual commences an employment, business or consulting relationship with third parties with whom the Company has relationships; provided, however, if such individual is the CEO or any person who would be considered an "Insider" under applicable securities laws by virtue of such person's relationship to the CEO, written permission must be obtained from the Audit Committee of the Board (the "Audit Committee").
2. Directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers are prohibited from (a) taking for themselves personally opportunities that are discovered through the use of corporate property, information or position, (b) using corporate property, information or position for personal gain, and (c) competing with the Company. Directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers owe a duty to the Company to advance the Company's legitimate interests when the opportunity to do so arises.

All of the Company's directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers may serve on the boards of directors of other profit-making organizations to the extent that such service will not interfere or conflict with their respective duties to the Company. None of the Company's directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers may serve on the boards of directors of any business organization which is a competitor of the Company, without the informed consent of the independent member of the Board. All individuals must excuse themselves from participating in any matters pertaining to both the Company and the business organization of which they are directors.

3. Individuals who serve as directors of other companies in the circumstances permitted hereunder may retain any compensation earned from that outside directorship unless otherwise specifically prohibited by the Company. Unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Board, individuals may not receive any form of compensation (whether in the form of cash, stock or options) for service on a board of directors of another business organization if such service is at the request of the Company or in connection with the investment of the Company in such business organization. The Company reserves the right to request any individual to resign his or her position as a director of other business organizations if the Board determines that to be in the best interests of the Company.
4. Directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers are prohibited from paying or accepting any bribe, kickback or any other unlawful payment or benefit to

secure any concession, contract or any other favourable treatment. Directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers must report any such attempted actions to the CEO or any member of the Audit Committee. No individual should give gifts beyond those extended in the context of normal business circumstances. Company personnel must observe all applicable government restrictions on gifts and entertainment.

5. Directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers or their immediate families shall not use their position with the Company to solicit any cash, gifts or free services from any of the Company's customers, suppliers or contractors for their or their immediate family or friend's personal benefit. Gifts or entertainment from others should not be accepted if they could be reasonably considered to be extravagant for the service provider, employee, officer or director who receives it, or otherwise improperly influence the Company's business relationship with or create an obligation to a customer, supplier or contractor.
6. Supervisory relationships with family members present special workplace issues. Accordingly, Company personnel must avoid a direct reporting relationship with a family member or any individual with whom a significant relationship exists. If such a relationship exists or occurs, the individuals involved must report the relationship in writing to the CEO.

### **III. FINANCIAL REPORTING RESPONSIBILITIES**

As a public company, it is of critical importance that the Company's filings with the securities commissions and other relevant regulatory authorities be accurate and timely. Hence, all Company personnel are obligated to provide information to ensure that the Company's publicly filed documents are complete and accurate. All Company personnel must take this responsibility seriously and provide prompt and accurate answers and responses to inquiries related to the Company's public disclosure requirements.

The CEO and CFO have the ultimate responsibility for ensuring the integrity of the filings and disclosure made by the Company as required by the rules and regulations of all relevant regulatory authorities. In the performance of their duties relating to the Company's public disclosure obligations, the CEO, the CFO and all Company personnel must:

- Act with honesty and integrity.
- Provide information that is accurate, complete, objective, fair and timely.
- Comply with rules and regulations of federal, state, provincial and local governments and other relevant public and private regulatory authorities.
- Act in good faith with due care, competence and due diligence.
- Respect the confidentiality of information acquired in the course of the performance of one's duties.
- Promote ethical and proper behaviour in the work environment.
- Report to the Chair of the Audit Committee any conduct that the individual believes to be a violation of law or the Code.

#### **IV. CONFIDENTIALITY OF NON-PUBLIC INFORMATION**

Non-public information relating to the Company is the property of the Company and the unauthorized disclosure of such information is strictly forbidden. Questions regarding the appropriateness of disclosing particular information should be discussed with the CEO. Management has the primary responsibility of communicating with investors, the press, employees and other stakeholders on a timely basis and establishing policies for such communication.

The Company's confidentiality policy shall also apply to material non-public information of other companies with whom the Company does business and who have a reasonable expectation of privacy, including, by way of example, the Company's business partners, when that information is obtained in the course of employment with, or other services performed on behalf of the Company. Directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers should treat material non-public information about the Company's business partners with the same care as is required with respect to information relating directly to the Company.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, nothing contained herein limits the ability of the Company's directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers to file a charge or complaint with a governmental, regulatory or law enforcement agency and nothing herein limits their ability to communicate with any such agency or otherwise participate in any investigation or proceeding that may be conducted by any such agency, including providing documents or other information, without notice to the Company.

#### **V. PROTECTION AND USE OF CORPORATE ASSETS**

The Company's assets must not be misappropriated for personal use by directors, officers, employees, consultants or service providers. Directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers shall protect the Company's assets and ensure their efficient use. Theft, carelessness and waste have a direct impact on the Company's viability. All Company assets should only be used for legitimate business purposes.

No assets of the Company, including the time of Company personnel, the use of the Company's premises or equipment and direct or indirect monetary payments, may be contributed to any political candidate, political action committee, political party or ballot measure without the approval of the Board.

The Company receives requests from time to time for contributions to charitable and local community or development causes in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Such requests should be considered in the context of the Company's overall policies on corporate social responsibility and must be approved by the CEO or CFO. Where such donations are made, care must be taken to ensure that (a) the charity or cause is bona fide and not operated directly or indirectly for the benefit of any governmental official or political candidate or party, (b) the donation is not prohibited under any applicable anti-corruption or other law, and (c) that such donations are accurately described and properly documented and recorded in the Company's books and records. Any questions with respect to such donations should be directed to the CEO.

#### **VI. COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS**

The Company expects all directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers to comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations and to be able to recognize potential liabilities, seeking legal advice where appropriate. The Company expects all directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers to comply with the Code and all other Company codes and policies.

Directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers must not only comply with the requirements of applicable laws, rules, regulations, policies and the Code, they must ensure that their actions do not give the appearance of violating the Code or indicate a casual attitude towards compliance with laws, rules, regulations, policies and the Code.

If there are any doubts as to whether a course of action is proper or about the application or interpretation of any legal requirement, directors, officers, employees and consultants should discuss such issues with their supervisor or manager, the CEO, the CFO or a member of the Audit Committee.

In particular, all directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers shall comply with laws, rules and regulations prohibiting insider trading. Insider trading is both unethical and illegal and will lead to disciplinary action, including dismissal or removal from office in appropriate circumstances.

The Board may adopt a Corporate Disclosure and Trading Policy for the purposes of educating and ensuring that all subject persons are fully aware of the rules and regulations of all relevant regulatory authorities with respect to insider trading. All Company personnel shall have full access to the CEO and the Company's outside counsel with respect to any insider trading questions or issues.

The Board's governance and oversight functions do not relieve the Company's executive management of its primary responsibility of preparing financial statements which accurately and fairly present the Company's financial results and condition, the responsibility of each executive officer to fully comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements or the responsibility of each executive officer to uphold the ethical principles adopted by the Company.

## **VII. ANTI-CORRUPTION**

The Company is committed to conducting business in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations and the highest ethical standards in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including with respect to the *Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act* (the "CFOPA") in Canada and the *Foreign Corrupt Practices Act* in the United States (together, the "Acts"). To that end, directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers are prohibited from offering, paying, promising, authorizing or acquiescing in the giving of any bribe, kick back or other illicit payment, inducement, benefit or thing of value to any governmental official, directly or indirectly through a third party for the purpose of (a) influencing an official act or decision, (b) inducing such official to do or omit to do any act to affect or influence any governmental or official act or decision, or (c) securing any concession, contract or other improper advantage, in each case, in order to obtain or retain business or an advantage in the conduct of business in violation of applicable laws of Canada and the United States and any other anti-corruption laws of any jurisdiction in which the Company does business. The Company will not authorize, participate in or tolerate any business practice that does not comply with or that violates the intent of the Code.

For the purposes of this section, the term "things of value" includes money, kick backs, loans, rewards, provision of hospitality, facilities or services at less than full cost, extravagant gifts or entertainment, phony jobs or consulting positions, charitable or political contributions and any other advantage or benefit. The term "government official" includes (a) any employee, official or representative of any government or any ministry, agency, authority or related entity of any government, including any corporation, joint venture or similar entity owned, controlled or operated by or for the benefit of any governmental authority, (b) any employee, official or representative of any public international organization (such as the World Bank), (c) any employee, official or representative of any political party, party official or candidate for office, and (d) close relatives of any of the foregoing, including spouses, children and other immediate family members. Specific examples of government officials include government ministers, ambassadors, military and police personnel, members of legislative bodies, judges, regional officials and staff of any of the foregoing.

The law does not prohibit all business transactions with government officials, but since those transactions carry special risks, they must be reviewed to determine what additional safeguards may be necessary to protect the Company. Any dealings with close relatives of government officials also require careful scrutiny. Company personnel and service providers should consult with the CEO before entering into any transactions with such persons.

### *Gifts and Entertainment*

The Company prohibits the giving of inducements, including gifts and entertainment, to government officials on a scale that might be perceived as creating an obligation on that official. When considering the scale of the inducement, Company personnel should consider the frequency with which such expenses are incurred for a particular official. Modest costs frequently incurred can, when aggregated, amount to lavish and potentially improper payments.

Modest gifts that are customary may sometimes be appropriate. The approval of the CEO must be obtained for any gift to a government official in excess of US\$250 or the amount permitted under the laws of the jurisdiction in which the gift is being given, whichever is lower.

All gifts given by the Company or any director, officer, employee, consultant or service provider must comply with the Company's policies on the provision of and reimbursement for gifts, entertainment, and meals and with relevant accounting and recordkeeping provisions so that such expenses are properly described and accurately documented and recorded. All offers of gifts to officials must be permissible under local law and should be transparent to the official's organization. Gifts in the form of cash should never be given. Great care must be taken when offering any benefit while the official is in the process of making a discretionary decision affecting the Company. Personnel should consult with the CEO before making any such gift.

### *Travel and Related Expenses*

In infrequent situations, it may be appropriate for the Company to pay travel and related expenses for government officials, for example, if a trip is required in connection with a contract negotiation or for a site visit required in order to demonstrate certain capabilities or practices to such government officials. In such cases, reasonable expenses may be paid only when they have been preapproved by the CEO and where such payments are permitted under all applicable laws. Any such expenses must be reasonable in amount, relate directly to the required purpose of such travel for required individuals only and must be properly described and accurately documented and recorded by the Company.

Wherever possible, Company personnel should contract directly with vendors of services rather than making direct payment or reimbursement to an official.

Per diems or cash allowances should not be paid directly to any government official. The Company may pay per diems or cash allowances to the relevant government agency (a) as required or permitted by local law, and (b) in modest amounts, to defray legitimate expenses incurred by an official for an approved purpose where those expenses are not paid directly by the Company to the vendor.

No director, officer, employee, consultant or service provider should agree to any request for a false invoice or receipt or payment of any expense that is unusual, excessive, inadequately or improperly described or that otherwise raises questions under the Code or any Company policy with respect to accounting and recordkeeping.

Any payment that is not specifically covered by the Code should be assessed against the spirit of the Code and must be specifically approved by the CEO prior to any payment or promise of payment.

#### *Business Partners, Agents and Consultants*

The prohibitions in the Code extend to payments or other things of value being made available indirectly through an intermediary, such as an agent or other third party, to a government official. Business partners, agents, consultants and other third parties should be chosen carefully, after proper due diligence is carried out. Such due diligence should include determining whether a proposed partner is in fact qualified for the position, whether it has personal or professional ties to the government, the number and reputation of its clientele and its reputation in the local community.

If Company personnel are wilfully ignorant of the possibility that the third party will make an improper payment or commitment, and particularly if they disregard red flags signalling the possibility of an improper payment or commitment, the law may be violated. Red flags include (a) requests for unusual or secretive payments, including payments to offshore accounts, shell companies, third parties or entities whose ownership structure is unclear, (b) requests for cash transactions or for false or misleading documentation, (c) reluctance to certify compliance with applicable laws, and (d) an official's apparent lack of qualifications or required resources, and should be reported immediately to the CEO, CEO or other member of management.

It is important that Company personnel consult with the CEO on proposed contractual or investment relationships in connection with business outside Canada that may directly or indirectly involve government officials, so that any legal risks can be identified and addressed. Contractual provisions and safeguards will be important, and no third party should be asked to work on the Company's behalf in circumstances that may involve dealing with government officials without there being a written contract in place or other document in which the third party acknowledges and agrees to abide by the standards set out in the Code. Ongoing monitoring of the relationship to ensure the Company is not put at risk by the conduct of a third party is essential.

#### *Facilitation Payments*

No payment, regardless of the amount, may be made to a government official, including a low-level government employee, to expedite or secure the performance of a common, routine, non-discretionary business service or governmental task. Even nominal payments (sometimes known as "facilitation" or "grease" payments) constitute bribery, and are strictly prohibited under the CFPOA, regardless of whether the payment occurs in Canada or abroad. Examples of a routine governmental action by a public official are providing phone service or police protection, issuing a non-discretionary permit or license, and processing an official document, such as a visa or work permit.

#### *Books and Records*

Laws that govern the Company's international business activities require that the Company's books and records be complete and accurate. The Company's books and records must correctly record both quantitative and qualitative aspects of a transaction. Quantitative aspects refer to the amount of the transaction. Qualitative aspects include the written description of the transaction and the accounts that are credited or debited for the transaction. Company personnel must ensure that there is a reasonable relationship between the substance of a transaction and how it is described in the Company's books and records.

### *General Obligations and Consequences*

The Company will ensure that appropriate anti-corruption education is provided to all management, accounting, internal audit and other personnel involved in conducting or supervising international business operations who may have contact with government officials in the course of their duties. Such individuals may be asked to provide from time to time a certification that (a) he or she has read and understands the Code, (b) he or she is not aware of any fact or circumstance which indicates that a violation of the Code has occurred, and (c) he or she will promptly report any instance of such non-compliance in accordance with the provisions of the Code.

Any person receiving a request that such person suspects to be improper with respect to a payment or other favour from a government official, joint venture partner or third party, must immediately and explicitly refuse to make such payment, must instruct any applicable third party that they are not authorized to make such payment on the Company's behalf and must do so in a manner that makes it clear that such refusals are absolute and without hidden meaning. Such requests should be reported immediately to the CEO, CFO or other member of management.

Giving a bribe or making an improper offer can subject the Company and its employees to fines, even imprisonment, either in the country where the government official works, in the United States or Canada, or sometimes in the employee's home country. Consequences can also include the confiscation of corporate profits that have arisen as a result of the bribe being made, loss of contracts, and other penalties. Giving a bribe or making an improper payment is a serious violation of the Code, which can lead to discipline up to and including termination of employment.

Company personnel should also refer to Schedule A to the Code – “Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption – What Are My Obligations?”

### **VIII. FAIR DEALING**

Each director, officer, employee, consultant and service provider shall endeavour to deal fairly with the Company's suppliers, competitors and employees. No director, officer, employee, consultant or service provider is permitted to take unfair advantage of anyone through manipulation, concealment, abuse of privileged information, misrepresentation of material facts, or any other unfair-dealing practice.

### **IX. SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

Safety and environmental protection are fundamental values of the Company and every director, officer, employee, consultant and service provider have a role in ensuring the Company's operations comply with safety and environmental legislation and standards.

Each director, officer, employee, consultant and service provider is responsible for taking all prudent precautions in every activity to ensure both personal safety and the safety of others.

### **X. FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

All directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers are entitled to work in an environment free from discrimination, harassment and violence in which all individuals are treated with respect and dignity. As such, the Company will not tolerate any form of discrimination, harassment or violence. Any director, officer, employee, consultant or service provider whose behaviour constitutes discrimination, harassment or violence will be subject to disciplinary action including, without limitation, termination for cause, and further legal action.



Workplace discrimination means any action, policy or differential treatment (either intentional or unintentional) having an adverse impact on an individual on the basis of race, ancestry, place of origin, colour, ethnic origin, citizenship, creed, sex, pregnancy, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, age, marital status, family status, disability or other unmeritorious consideration.

Workplace harassment means a course of inappropriate comments or actions against an individual in a workplace that is known or ought reasonably to be known to be unwelcome. This would include, without limitation, unwelcome remarks or gestures or conduct that may be detrimental to a person's physical or psychological dignity or well-being, or which may otherwise cause unreasonable discomfort to the person. Harassment can occur, but is not limited to occurring on any of the same grounds as discrimination. Workplace harassment can take many forms including, without limitation:

- Abuse of authority – where an individual misuses the power and authority inherent in a position to improperly interfere with or influence another person's career.
- Poisoned work environment – characterized by any activity or behaviour, not necessarily directed at anyone in particular, that creates a hostile or offensive workplace.
- Psychological harassment – includes humiliating or abusive behaviour that may lower a person's self-esteem or may cause the person torment.
- Workplace bullying – repeated, health-harming mistreatment of one or more persons (the targets) by one or more perpetrators.
- Sexual harassment – includes making unwelcome sexual advances, unwelcome physical touching, making any request for sexual favours, making remarks or aspersions of a sexual nature relating to another person, and subjecting another person to unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature.
- Verbal harassment.

Workplace violence is any physical assault, attempted physical assault or threatening behaviour occurring in the workplace.

Any individual who feels discriminated against, harassed or is subjected to workplace violence is encouraged (but is not obligated to do so) to explain to the other party that the conduct is unwelcome. If an individual feels that he or she can safely make it known to the person responsible for the behaviour that the behaviour is unwelcome, this may resolve the matter, or may assist the individual later if he or she makes a complaint.

If the situation cannot be resolved by speaking to the person responsible for the behaviour (or a complainant feels that it is not safe to speak with the person responsible), the behaviour should be reported to a supervisor, executive officer or the Chair or any other member of the Audit Committee. Where immediate assistance is required for situations of violence, security or emergency services should be contacted.

The Company will not tolerate retaliation against anyone who, in good faith, reports a concern or unwelcome behaviour or who participates in an investigation, even if the allegation ultimately is not substantiated. Anyone, regardless of position or tenure, found to have engaged in retaliatory conduct against someone who has raised a concern or reported an unwelcome behaviour in good faith will be subject to disciplinary action, possibly including termination. Every director, officer, employee, consultant and service provider has the right to pursue a complaint without reprisal, retaliation or threat of either, for doing so.

Note that the Company's policy against retaliation does not exempt a person from discipline if the person has engaged in improper conduct. However, the Company encourages personnel to self-report violations, and, depending on the specific circumstances, may treat self-reporting as a mitigating factor when assessing the nature of disciplinary measures to be taken.

Nothing in this Code is intended to prevent or discourage an individual from making a complaint with the BC Human Rights Tribunal within the applicable time limits or to exercise any other legal avenues that may be available.

## **XI. RESPONSIBILITY**

Each director, officer, employee, consultant and service provider must be familiar with and adhere to the provisions of the Code and to the standards set out in the applicable policies of the Company. The Company expects all personnel to take all responsible steps to prevent a violation of the Code, to identify and raise potential issues before they lead to problems and to seek additional guidance when necessary. If violations occur, they must be reported immediately.

Failure to adhere to the Code may lead to disciplinary action, including dismissal or removal from office in appropriate circumstances. Compliance with the Code is mandatory. In particular, no director, officer, employee, consultant or service provider will suffer adverse consequences for refusing to make payments that are prohibited by the Code.

## **XII. WHERE TO SEEK CLARIFICATION**

Unless otherwise provided in the Code, directors and officers should refer questions relating to the Code or its application to a particular situation to the CEO, CFO or any member of the Company's Audit Committee.

Unless otherwise provided in the Code, employees, consultants and service providers should refer questions relating to the Code or its application to a particular situation to their supervisor or manager. If the issue is one which the employee feels unable to discuss with their supervisor or manager, the matter should be discussed with the CEO, CFO or any member of the Company's Audit Committee.

## **XIII. REPORTING BREACHES OF THE CODE**

All personnel are required to report suspected breaches of the Code or violations of applicable laws, rules, regulations or other Company policies to their supervisor, an executive officer, or the Chair or any other member of the Audit Committee.

All personnel have a responsibility for maintaining financial integrity in the Company's records, consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, and federal, provincial and state securities laws. Suspected fraud or securities law violations should be reported directly to the Chair or any other member of the Audit Committee.

Retaliation against any person who in good faith voices a concern, files a report or participates in any subsequent related investigation (including an investigation by any governmental, regulatory or law enforcement body) is strictly prohibited. Officers or employees found to have engaged in retaliatory behaviour may be subject to discipline up to and including termination.

#### **XIV. WAIVERS FROM CODE**

In extraordinary circumstances and where it is clearly in the Company's best interest to do so, the Company may waive compliance with a requirement under the Code for a director, officer, employee, consultant or service provider. Conditions may be attached to this waiver. Any waiver of the Code for directors or executive officers must be approved by the Board and must be disclosed as required by all applicable laws.

The director, officer, employee, consultant or service provider to whom a waiver is granted accepts that public disclosure of the granting of any such waiver may be required by applicable securities laws, regulations, policies or guidelines (including those of a stock exchange on which the Company's stock may be listed).

No waiver as to any rights or remedies of the Company's directors, officers, employees, consultants or service providers under any applicable laws relating to the reporting of any suspected violations of the Code shall be permitted.

This Code of Business Conduct and Ethics Policy was approved by the Board on May 6, 2021.

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## **SCHEDULE A**

### **ANTI-BRIBERY AND ANTI-CORRUPTION – WHAT ARE MY OBLIGATIONS?**

**There are two main obligations that apply to all Company personnel:**

1. **You must not pay any bribes.** You must not offer, promise, authorize, or give or acquiesce in giving, to a government official, either directly or indirectly, payments of cash or in kind, or inducements of any kind, including but not limited to excessive entertaining, if in so doing there might be even an appearance that the payment or inducement would create an obligation on any recipient or improperly influence the recipient to act or refrain from acting in a way that would influence an official exercise of discretionary authority.

You must not make any payment, regardless of the amount, to any government official, including a low-level government employee, to expedite or secure the performance of a routine, common, non-discretionary governmental action.

You should avoid placing yourself in a position where a bribe could be requested, if at all possible. If you believe that you may have been solicited for a bribe, contact the CEO as soon as possible for assistance.

2. **You must accurately reflect transactions in the Company's books and records.** Company personnel must ensure that the Company's books are kept complete and accurate, both quantitatively and qualitatively. All expense reports must be complete and accurate. You should never accede to requests for false invoices or for payment of expenses that are unusual, excessive, inadequately or improperly described, or otherwise raise questions under the Code or related Company guidelines on accounts and recordkeeping.

**What should I do if I hear rumours of improper payments or identify any red flags in the course of carrying out the Company's business?**

- Report them to your supervisor, an executive officer, or the Chair or any other member of the Audit Committee immediately.

**What should I do if I receive a request for payment that I suspect may be improper from an official or a third party?**

- Refuse to make the payment – explain that the Company does not make such payments.
- Instruct the third party that they are not authorized to make the payment on the Company's behalf, and explain that the Company cannot continue to do business with them if they make the payment.
- Make clear that your refusals are absolute, and do not come with a “wink and a nod”.
- Consult with the CEO, CFO or any member of the Company's Audit Committee regarding the next steps.