

CANOE MINING VENTURES CORP.

- DISCLOSURE POLICY -

INTRODUCTION

Canoe Mining Ventures Corp. (the "**Corporation**"), as a publicly traded company and a reporting issuer, has an obligation to ensure that its directors and its officers, other employees and consultants ("**employees**") comply with the timely disclosure of material information, and the filing of any required material change reports.

Commitment

The Corporation is committed to providing communications that are timely, accurate, broadly disseminated, and that comply with applicable regulatory requirements.

SCOPE OF DISCLOSURE POLICY

This Policy applies to:

- members of the board of directors of the Corporation,
- officers and other employees of the Corporation, including permanent, contract, secondment and temporary agency employees, and
- consultants of the Corporation.

This Policy applies to all methods of public communication in respect of the Corporation, including news releases, management presentations, information on the Corporation's website and other forms of electronic communication. It also extends to oral statements made in interviews with the media, as well as speeches, press conferences and conference calls.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND OBLIGATIONS

Responsibility for Compliance

You are responsible for understanding and complying with this Policy.

Impact of Non-compliance

Any breach of this Policy will be dealt with swiftly and appropriate disciplinary action will be taken if a person's actions are found to violate the Policy. This may include immediate termination of employment or of the business relationship. Where laws have been violated, the Corporation will cooperate fully with the appropriate authorities. Non-compliance with this Policy may also result in common-law or statutory liability, or both, in applicable jurisdictions.

Composition of Disclosure Committee

The Corporation's Board of Directors has a Disclosure Committee comprised of three members, being, the Corporation's:

- Chairman;
- Chief Executive Officer/President; and

- Chief Financial Officer

(Such Chairman, Chief Executive Officer/President; and Chief Financial Officer are collectively the “**Disclosure Committee**”).

Appointment of Chairman

The Committee Chair will be appointed by the Corporation's Board of Directors.

Responsibility of the Disclosure Committee

The Disclosure Committee:

- will consider when transactions, developments and other events constitute material information and require public disclosure,
- will review the Corporation's "core" documents (as listed in Appendix A) after they have been prepared by the persons responsible and before they are presented to the board of directors or have been publicly disclosed, to ensure that the core documents are accurate with respect to all material information, and contain appropriate cautionary language for any forward-looking information,
- will review all news releases, and
- may authorize certain members of management to be responsible for reviewing and approving non-core documents (those documents not listed in Appendix A).

The Disclosure Committee will co-ordinate with the Corporation's Audit Committee and Management, as applicable.

Material information

The term "material information" is defined in securities legislation. Generally, information is considered to be material if it would reasonably be expected to have a significant effect on the market price or value of the Corporation's securities. Some examples of information or events which may be material are set out in Appendix B.

Timely Disclosure

The Corporation will comply with all applicable laws and regulations regarding the timely disclosure of material information, and filing any required material change reports. The Corporation will also comply with the rules of the TSX Venture Exchange regarding disclosure of material information, including the timing of news releases and any requirement to obtain market surveillance pre-clearance.

Nature of Disclosure

No person will disclose material information regarding the Corporation to any other person until it has been generally disseminated to the public according to this Policy. The Disclosure Committee may approve limited exceptions to this prohibition where disclosure is made to the Corporation's auditors, legal counsel, underwriters or other professional advisors in the necessary course of the Corporation's business.

Approval of News Releases by Disclosure Committee

All news releases will be pre-approved by the Disclosure Committee. Following approval by the Disclosure Committee, all news releases will be sent to the members of the Board of Directors

for approval. At least 50% of the members of the Board Directors must communicate their approval of a news release to the Disclosure Committee before it may be issued.

Financial Disclosure

The Corporation's Audit Committee is generally responsible for overseeing the applicable disclosure practices set out in this Policy relating to financial disclosure. Management is generally responsible for overseeing disclosure practices set out in this Policy relating to all other disclosure. Specifically, each of the Audit Committee and management of the Corporation is responsible (as applicable) to the board of directors for:

- reviewing, and if appropriate, recommending approval of disclosure of the Corporation,
- co-ordinating with and reviewing reports of the Disclosure Committee as they relate to disclosure,
- satisfying itself that adequate procedures are in place for reviewing the Corporation's disclosure, including the role of the Disclosure Committee, and
- overseeing compliance with any rules, regulations or guidelines promulgated by regulatory authorities relating to disclosure.

Pre-Filing of Material Information

When an announcement involving Material Information is to be released, the Corporation will pre-file news releases with the Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada ("**IIROC**") in accordance with section 4 of the TSX Venture Exchange Policy 3.3 "Timely Disclosure" in the following instances:

- Reverse Take-Overs, Changes of Business or other reorganizations;
- Major Transactions including corporate acquisitions or dispositions;
- Change of Control;
- Future Oriented financial information or other operating projections;
- Disclosure of mineral reserves/resources or oil and gas reserves; and
- any other matter involving Material Information that may immediately affect the value or price of the Corporation's securities.

If the Corporation is required under the applicable securities laws to file a material change report, the Corporation will also file a copy of the material change report with the TSX Venture Exchange and IIROC.

Responsibilities with respect to Confidential Information

An important aspect of the Corporation's compliance with disclosure requirements is its ability to maintain confidentiality of corporate information and corporate documents until it is deemed material and must be publicly disseminated. Examples might be discussions or negotiations for a merger, acquisition or a significant transaction.

Current securities laws take into account the need for confidentiality in these types of circumstances, and allow companies to seek permission, through a report filed with appropriate Securities Commissions, to maintain confidentiality of certain information if its release would be unduly detrimental to the Corporation's interest. Where such an application is made and approved, the Corporation is obliged to keep the information confidential to avoid selective disclosure. This request must be renewed every ten days.

Even if the Corporation has been granted regulatory permission to withhold material information, a subsequent leak in a selective setting, such as an analyst meeting or a conference call, will render timing issues moot. In this situation, the information must be broadly disseminated immediately.

Finally, the Corporation understands that the ability to maintain confidentiality does not constitute permission to withhold bad news because such information may be detrimental to the Corporation or its share price. Our policy is to release unfavorable information as promptly as favorable material. We believe that the maintenance of this policy builds public trust in the Corporation, enhances fairness and transparency in our dealings with investors, and is conducive to our long-term success.

All employees should adopt the following practices when dealing with confidential information:

- The number of people, including outside parties such as external legal counsel, with access to undisclosed confidential information, should be limited.
- Employees with such information are prohibited from communicating it to other employees unless in the necessary course of business.
- Sensitive documents should be locked safely.
- Sensitive documents should not be stored where they can be accessed electronically such as shared servers unless measures have been taken to limit access.
- Code names should be used to reduce the risk of inadvertent disclosure.
- Discussions should not take place where they can be overheard, such as in restaurants, elevators, taxis, dinner parties or any other public settings.
- Employees privy to non-public material information must refrain from discussing investment in the Corporation with anyone.

Insider Trading

Under securities legislation, anyone in possession of material information that is not public is considered an "insider". Securities law prohibits such insiders from trading the Corporation's securities, or the securities of other companies that might be affected by the information, or from disclosing such information to third parties.

Prohibition from Trading During Blackout Periods

Employees of the Corporation with insider information are prohibited from trading during a "blackout" period. Provided that the Corporation has an active business, this extends from 10 business days before, and one business day after the release of financial statements, including quarterly reports, to allow the market time to absorb the information. The Corporation's

financial statements are typically issued 60 days after the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters and 120 days after year-end. These periods will change to 45 and 90 days, respectively, if the Corporation is not a venture issuer and may vary in the future if the Corporation becomes obligated to file its financial statements in other jurisdictions. In addition to the planned release of quarterly and year-end financial information, the Corporation will issue press releases, from time to time, when material information develops. In addition to the planned release of quarterly and year-end financial information, the Corporation will issue press releases, from time to time, when Material Information develops. In these circumstances the blackout period is for one business day after the dissemination of the news release, in order to allow the market to absorb the information.

If any employee of the Corporation has any concerns with respect to insider trading rules, blackout periods, etc., they can immediately consult with the Chairman of the Disclosure committee, or the CFO.

Prohibition Against Disclosure of Material Information

Directors, officers, employees and any other person who is in possession of Material Information and/or information about the Corporation or the business of the Corporation that is not known to the investing public ("Non-Public Information") are required to treat all Material Information and Non-Public Information as confidential and are:

- prohibited from disclosing Material Information or Non-Public Information to relatives, friends, or other people who are not directors, officers, employees or consultants of the Corporation. Securities laws also prohibit trades made on the basis of these "tips"; and
- prohibited from disclosing any Material Information or Non-Public Information to directors, officers, employees or consultants of the Corporation, except in accordance with this Disclosure Policy.

Directors, officers, employees and any other person who is in possession of Material Information and/or Non-Public Information are prohibited from trading in (a) the securities of the Corporation (b) the securities of a subsidiary of the Corporation, or (c) the securities of any other company whose value might be affected by changes in the price of the Corporation's securities, until the Material information or Non-Public Information has been fully disclosed and a reasonable time has passed for such information to be disseminated.

If any employee of the Corporation is not sure or uncertain as to whether information is Material Information or Non-Public they can immediately consult with the Chairman of the Disclosure committee, or the CFO.

Designated Spokespersons

The Corporation will designate a limited number of spokespersons responsible for communicating with the investment community, the media and the general public, as applicable, on a regular basis. The Corporation's designed spokespersons are the people holding the following or comparable positions:

- Chairman
- Chief Executive Officer / President,
- Chief Financial Officer

- Chief Operating Officer, and
- legal counsel.

Individuals holding the above positions may designate others to be a spokesperson as a back-up or to respond to specific inquiries. Employees who are not authorized spokespersons must not respond to inquiries (including "no-names" or "off the record" basis) from the investment community, the media or the general public.

Rumours

Generally, the Corporation will not comment, affirmatively or negatively, on rumours, unless they are otherwise advised by the Corporation's legal counsel. This also applies to rumours on the Internet. The Corporation will, however, clarify or deny a rumour if the presence of the rumour is causing unusual market activity.

Forward-looking information

The Corporation may provide forward-looking information in accordance with applicable securities law requirements. Any forward-looking information (written or oral) must be identified as forward-looking information and include meaningful cautionary language. As well, oral statements must be limited to forecasts supported by written disclosure. The Corporation will not update publicly or revise any forward-looking information, except as required by applicable law.

Individual and group meetings with analysts, investors and the media

The Corporation recognizes that meetings with analysts and investors are, or may become, an important part of the Corporation's business. The Corporation will meet or communicate with analysts and investors, as appropriate, provided that the Corporation's spokespersons:

- provide only publicly disclosed information or non-material information, and
- do not provide disclosure in a way that may alter the materiality of information (for example by presenting it in smaller, non-material components).

The Corporation's spokespersons also may not provide information on upcoming material events or announcements to the media on "an exclusive basis". This prohibition applies even if the media representative offers to hold the story until it is publicly announced by the Corporation.

Analyst reports

If the Corporation is asked to review draft analysts' reports, only authorized spokespersons will comment on such reports. As well, any such comments will be limited to identifying publicly disclosed information that could affect the analyst's model, and to pointing out inaccuracies or omissions by referring to publicly available information.

The Corporation will not provide analyst reports (draft or final) through any means to a person outside of the Corporation, including posting such information on its website. The Corporation may provide copies of analyst reports to directors, officers, employees or legal counsel in the necessary course of business.

The Corporation may post on its website a complete list of all the investment firms and analysts who provide research coverage on the Corporation, regardless of their recommendations. If

provided, such list will not include links to the analysts' or any other third party's email address, websites or publications.

Quiet Periods

In the event that the Corporation does attract Analyst coverage, the Corporation may, as deemed appropriate by the Disclosure Committee, designate a quarterly quiet period during which no earnings guidance or comments with respect to the current quarter's operations or expected results will be provided to analysts, investors or other market professionals. During the designated quiet period, communications with analysts, investors and market professionals should be limited to responding to inquiries concerning publicly available or non-material information.

Electronic communications

If the Corporation has a website, the Disclosure Committee shall be responsible for reviewing, maintaining and updating the Corporation's website and ensuring it complies with applicable securities laws, the policies of any stock exchange on which the Corporation is listed and the Corporation's internal disclosure policies. It is the Corporation's policy to have available on its website financial statements and press releases and to provide a link to SEDAR where all of the Corporation's continuous disclosure filings can be reviewed. The Corporation's policy is not to post analyst's reports on its website.

Chatrooms bulletin boards and e-mails

The Corporation shall not participate in, host or link to chatrooms or internet bulletin boards and employees of the Corporation are prohibited from discussing corporate matters in these forums.

Assistance

If any employee or director requires assistance interpreting this Policy or who is faced with a question relating to this Policy:

- Directors should consult with the Chairman of the Board, the CEO/President or legal counsel.
- Employees should consult with the Chairman of the Disclosure committee, or the CEO/President.

EFFECTIVE DATE

This Policy was approved and adopted by the Board on December 12, 2013 and is and shall be effective and in full force and effect in accordance with its terms and conditions from and after such date.

Appendix A

Core Documents

Core documents include:

- prospectus,
- take-over bid circular,
- issuer bid circular,
- management's discussion and analysis (annual and interim),
- information circular
- annual financial statements
- interim financial statements
- material change report
- annual information form

Appendix B

Excerpts from National Policy 51-201 "Disclosure Standards" regarding materiality

Materiality Standard

1. The definitions of "material fact" and "material change" under securities legislation are based on a market impact test.
2. The definition of a "material fact" includes a two part materiality test. A fact is material when it (i) significantly affects the market price or value of a security; or (ii) would reasonably be expected to have a significant effect on the market price or value of a security.

Materiality Determinations

1. In making materiality judgments, it is necessary to take into account a number of factors that cannot be captured in a simple bright-line standard or test. These include the nature of the information itself, the volatility of the company's securities and prevailing market conditions. The materiality of a particular event or piece of information may vary between companies according to their size, the nature of their operations and many other factors. An event that is "significant" or "major" for a smaller company may not be material to a larger company. Under volatile market conditions, apparently insignificant variances between earnings projections and actual results can have a significant impact on share price once released. For example, information regarding a company's ability to meet consensus earnings published by securities analysts should not be selectively disclosed before general public release.
2. We encourage companies to monitor the market's reaction to information that is publicly disclosed. Ongoing monitoring and assessment of market reaction to different disclosure will be helpful when making materiality judgments in the future. As a guiding principle, if there is any doubt about whether particular information is material, we encourage companies to err on the side of materiality and release information publicly.

Examples of Potentially Material Information

The following are examples of the types of events or information which may be material. This list is not exhaustive and is not a substitute for companies exercising their own judgment in making materiality determinations.

Changes in Corporate Structure

- changes in share ownership that may affect control of the company
- major reorganizations, amalgamations, or mergers
- take-over bids, issuer bids, or insider bids

Changes in Capital Structure

- the public or private sale of additional securities
- planned repurchases or redemptions of securities

- planned splits of common shares or offerings of warrants or rights to buy shares
- any share consolidation, share exchange, or stock dividend
- changes in a company's dividend payments or policies
- the possible initiation of a proxy fight
- material modifications to rights of security holders

Changes in Financial Results

- a significant increase or decrease in near-term earnings prospects
- unexpected changes in the financial results for any periods
- shifts in financial circumstances, such as cash flow reductions, major asset write-offs or write-downs
- changes in the value or composition of the company's assets
- any material change in the company's accounting policy

Changes in Business and Operations

- any development that affects the company's resources, technology, products or markets
- a significant change in capital investment plans or corporate objectives
- major labour disputes or disputes with major contractors or suppliers
- significant new contracts, products, patents, or services or significant losses of contracts or business
- significant discoveries by resource companies
- changes to the board of directors or executive management, including the departure of the company's CEO, President or CFO (or persons in equivalent positions)
- the commencement of, or developments in, material legal proceedings or regulatory matters
- waivers of corporate ethics and conduct rules for officers, directors, and other key employees
- any notice that reliance on a prior audit is no longer permissible
- de-listing of the company's securities or their movement from one quotation system or exchange to another

Acquisitions and Dispositions

- significant acquisitions or dispositions of assets, property or joint venture interests

Effective December 12, 2013

- acquisitions of other companies, including a take-over bid for, or merger with, another company

Changes in Credit Arrangements

- the borrowing or lending of a significant amount of money
- any mortgaging or encumbering of the company's assets
- defaults under debt obligations, agreements to restructure debt, or planned enforcement procedures by a bank or any other creditors
- changes in rating agency decisions
- significant new credit arrangements

External Political, Economic and Social Developments

Companies are not generally required to interpret the impact of external political, economic and social developments on their affairs. However, if an external development will have or has had a direct effect on the business and affairs of a company that is both material and uncharacteristic of the effect generally experienced by other companies engaged in the same business or industry, the company is urged to explain, where practical, the particular impact on them. For example, a change in government policy that affects most companies in a particular industry does not require an announcement, but if it affects only one or a few companies in a material way, such companies should make an announcement.

Exchange Policies

1. The Toronto Stock Exchange Inc. (TSX), and the TSX Venture Exchange Inc. (TSX Venture) each have adopted timely disclosure policy statements which include many examples of the types of events or information which may be material. Companies should also refer to the guidance provided in these policies when trying to assess the materiality of a particular fact, change or piece of information.
2. The TSX and TSX Venture policies require the timely disclosure of "material information". Material information includes both material facts and material changes relating to the business and affairs of a company. The timely disclosure obligations in the exchanges' policies exceed those found in securities legislation. It is not uncommon, or inappropriate, for exchanges to impose requirements on their listed companies which go beyond those imposed by securities legislation. We expect listed companies to comply with the requirements of the exchange they are listed on. Companies who do not comply with an exchange's requirements could find themselves subject to an administrative proceeding before a provincial securities regulator.