ONTARIO SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE COMMERCIAL LIST

BETWEEN:

CALLIDUS CAPITAL CORPORATION

Applicant

- and -

XCHANGE TECHNOLOGY GROUP LLC, IT XCHANGE FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC, IT XCHANGE CORP., BLUERANGE TECHNOLOGY CORP., BLUERANGE TECHNOLOGY INC., PARTSTOCK COMPUTER LLC AND IT XCHANGE INC.

Respondents

FACTUM OF 2393134 ONTARIO INC.

January 6, 2016

DICKINSON WRIGHT LLP

Barristers & Solicitors 199 Bay Street, Suite 2200 P.O. Box 447 Commerce Court Postal Station Toronto, Ontario M5L 1G4 Fax: (416) 865-1398

JOHN D. LESLIE

LSUC Registration No. 29956P Email: <u>jleslie@dickinsonwright.com</u> Tel: (416) 646-3801

MICHAEL J. BRZEZINSKI

LSUC Registration No. 63573R

Email: <u>mbrzezinski@dickinsonwright.com</u>

Tel: (416) 777-2394

Lawyers for 239314 Ontario Inc.

TO: CHAITONS LLP

500 Yonge St

Toronto, ON M2N 7E9

Harvey Chaiton

Tel: (416) 218-1141 Fax: (416) 218-1841

Lawyers for Duff & Phelps Canada Restructuring Inc., in its capacity as court-appointed Receiver of the Respondents

AND TO: NORTON ROSE FULBRIGHT CANADA LLP

Toronto Office – TD Centre TD Centre, South Tower 79 Wellington St. W., Suite 2300, P.O. Box 128 Toronto, ON M5K 1H1

Alan B. Merskey

Tel: (416) 216-4805 Fax: (416) 216-3930

Lawyers for Jeffrey McFarlane and Republic Funding Ventures LLC

ONTARIO SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE COMMERCIAL LIST

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FACTUM OF 2393134 ONTARIO INC.

PART I – OVERVIEW

- 1. 2393134 Ontario Inc. ("239") purchased substantially all of the business and assets of the Respondents (also collectively defined herein as the "XTG Debtors") pursuant to a Court-approved asset purchase agreement dated as of the 25th day of October, 2013 (the "APA") between 239 and the Court-appointed receiver. 239 is a wholly owned subsidiary of Callidus Capital Corporation ("Callidus"), the principal secured creditor of the XTG Debtors.
- 2. The purchase price under the APA was equal to the XTG Debtors' indebtedness to Callidus less a "carve-out" of \$3 million. It was the intention of all parties to the APA that the "carve-out" be denominated in American dollars. However, due to a drafting error in the APA, the currency was inadvertently stated in Canadian dollars.
- 3. 239 brings this Motion for an Order, *inter alia*, rectifying the APA to reflect the common

intention of the parties to the APA that the "carve-out" be stated as USD\$3 million.

PART II – FACTS

A. Background

Loan Facilities and Guarantee

4. The XTG Debtors, together with other affiliated entities (the "XTG Group"), carried on business in Canada, the United States and elsewhere as suppliers of information technology products, rental assets and programs, including servers, storage devices, laptops and desktop computers with operations.

Reference:

Fifth Report at s. 2.0(3)

5. On October 11, 2012, Callidus acquired certain loan facilities advanced by PNC Bank, National Association ("PNC") to the XTG Debtors in the amount of USD \$22,000,000.00 (the "Loan Facilities"). The Loan Facilities were documented by an Amended and Restated Loan Agreement dated October 11, 2012 between Callidus and the XTG Debtors (as later amended from time to time, the "Loan Agreement").

Reference: Amended and Restatement Loan Agreement, Exhibit "A", Responding Motion Record

6. The Loan Facilities included (i) a demand "Revolving Loan" in the amount of \$20,000,000.00 which is margined against "eligible" accounts receivable and inventory and (ii) a demand "Single Advance Loan" in the amount of \$2,000,000.00 which is unmargined. The stated purposes for both the Revolving Loan and the Single Advance Loan were (1) to refinance a portion of the debt assigned from PNC to Callidus, and (2) to provide working capital for daily

business operations and other business purposes of the XTG Debtors.

Reference: Amended and Restatement Loan Agreement, Exhibit "A", Responding Motion Record

7. At the request of the XTG Debtors, Amendment No. 1 to the Loan Agreement was made on November 2, 2012 to include two new demand facilities aggregating \$3,000,000.00 to fund inventory purchases.

Reference: Affidavit of Craig Boyer sworn October 25, 2013 ("Boyer Affidavit") at para. 20, Exhibit "J", Responding Motion Record

8. Thereafter, the XTG Debtors again requested that Callidus provide additional funding under the Loan Agreement. On January 4, 2013, Callidus agreed to do so on the terms and conditions set forth in Amendment No. 2 to the Loan Agreement, including the receipt of additional collateral.

Reference: Boyer Affidavit at para. 21, Exhibit "J", Responding Motion Record

9. The XTG Debtors' obligations to Callidus were secured by security interests, liens and charges upon substantially all of the property, assets and undertakings of the XTG Debtors (the "Security").

Reference: Boyer Affidavit at para. 24, Exhibit "J", Responding Motion Record

10. Callidus required that, and in consideration of the Loan Facilities, Jeffrey McFarlane enter into an Amended and Restated Limited Guarantee, in writing, dated October 11, 2012, as amended by Amendment to Amended and Restated Limited Guarantee dated June 6, 2012, limited to a maximum amount of USD \$3,000,000.00 (collectively, the "Guarantee").

Reference: Amended and Restated Limited Guarantee dated October 11, 2012, filed

Amendment to Amended and Restated Limited Guarantee dated June 6, 2013, Exhibit

"B", Responding Motion Record

11. As security for his obligations under the Guarantee, Mr. McFarlane granted Callidus a

mortgage/charge on the property municipally known as 2590 Sheridan Garden Drive, Oakville,

Ontario.

Reference:

Boyer Affidavit at para. 25, Exhibit "J", Responding Motion Record

Demand on the XTG Debtors

12. By January 2013, the cash needs of the XTG Group exceeded the Revolving Loan's

maximum borrowing limit and Callidus' exposure had significantly increased from USD \$22

million to USD \$36.97 million.

Reference:

Boyer Affidavit at para. 30, Exhibit "J", Responding Motion Record

13. On July 26, 2013, Callidus issued demand for payment in full of the XTG Debtors'

obligations, including all accrued fees and interest, under the Loan Agreement as well as Section

244 Notices under the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act.

Reference:

Boyer Affidavit at para. 34, Exhibit "J", Responding Motion Record

14. According to Callidus' records, the XTG Debtors were indebted to Callidus at the time of

the demands in the amounts of CDN \$2,211,827.73 and USD \$29,163,686.05 for principal owing

as of July 25, 2013 and the amounts of CDN \$6,744.59 and USD \$441,429.42 for interest owing

as at June 30, 2013. The XTG Debtors were also indebted for a Facility Fee in the amount of

\$2,250,000.00.

Reference: Boyer Affidavit at para. 35, **Exhibit "J"**, Responding Motion Record

Forbearance Agreement

15. On August 3, 2013, Callidus and the XTG Debtors entered into a Forbearance Agreement

agreeing to the XTG Debtors' request that it delay and forbear from exercising remedies under

the Loan Agreement and the Security until August 15, 2013.

Reference:

Forbearance Agreement, Exhibit "C", Responding Motion Record

16. The primary purpose of the Forbearance Agreement was to provide Mr. McFarlane with

additional time to continue ongoing negotiations with respect to a sale or refinancing of the XTG

Group's business. Notwithstanding Callidus' forbearance and the extension of time, Mr.

McFarlane failed to generate any offers acceptable to Callidus.

Reference:

Boyer Affidavit at para. 37, Exhibit "J", Responding Motion Record

17. Callidus' obligations under the Forbearance Agreement were subject to the satisfaction of

several conditions, including that Mr. McFarlane deliver to Callidus a Withdrawal Agreement by

which Mr. McFarlane would be "immediately removed from any active executive or

management role with the Borrowers."

Reference:

Forbearance Agreement, Exhibit "C", Responding Motion Record at p. 81-82

Withdrawal Agreement, Exhibit "D", Responding Motion Record

18. Pursuant to the Forbearance Agreement, Mr. McFarlane acknowledged that he executed

the Guarantee and was in default thereunder.

Reference:

Forbearance Agreement, Exhibit "C", Responding Motion Record at p. 76 and 79

19. Pursuant to the Forbearance Agreement, Mr. McFarlane further agreed that the

Obligations, together with interest accrued and accruing thereon, and all fees, costs, expenses

and other charges now or hereafter payable by the XTG Debtors and Mr. McFarlane to Callidus

are unconditionally owing by the XTG Debtors and Mr. McFarlane to Callidus and the XTG

Debtors and Mr. McFarlane have no defences, set-offs or counterclaims with respect to the

Obligations. If there are any such defences, claims for set-off, counterclaim, claim, cause of

action, damages or otherwise on any basis whatsoever against Callidus, Mr. McFarlane expressly

released and discharged the same and Mr. McFarlane agreed that Callidus can rely upon Mr.

McFarlane's acknowledgment and release as a full and complete answer to same.

Reference:

Forbearance Agreement, Exhibit "C", Responding Motion Record at p. 77

20. At the request of the XTG Debtors, an amendment to the Forbearance Agreement was

entered into between the parties which, inter alia, extended the forbearance period from August 15,

2013 to September 4, 2013.

Reference:

Boyer Affidavit at para. 43, Exhibit "J", Responding Motion Record

XTG's Attempts to Find an Investor

(i) Canaccord Process:

21. In May of 2013, the XTG Group retained Canaccord Genuity Corp. ("Canaccord") to

provide various advisory services, including a refinancing solicitation process to identify potential

investors for the XTG Group.

Reference:

Boyer Affidavit at para. 45, Exhibit "J", Responding Motion Record

22. Following an extensive solicitation process conducted by Canaccord, including negotiations

with any party that expressed an interest in the business of the XTG Group, the best expression of

interest obtained from a third party was a non-binding and conditional letter of intent valued at an

amount which was far less than what Callidus was owed by the XTG Debtors.

Reference:

Boyer Affidavit at para. 45, Exhibit "J", Responding Motion Record

23. The Canaccord solicitation process included the following steps:

a. Canaccord identified 56 parties, including financial parties, strategic parties and private

equity firms that it believed may have an interest in participating in a refinancing of the

XTG Group;

b. Interested parties were required to sign a confidentiality agreement in order to obtain a

confidential information memorandum ("CIM") prepared by Canaccord;

c. Information concerning the XTG Group was provided in a virtual data room. The data

room contained financial and other information, including employee data, occupancy

leases, Callidus and Triangle loan agreements and supplier and customer information;

and

d. Canaccord arranged for interested parties to meet with management and tour XTG

Group's premises, upon request.

Reference:

Boyer Affidavit at para. 46, Exhibit "J", Responding Motion Record

24. The results of the Canaccord solicitation process were as follows:

a. Twenty-three parties executed the Confidentiality Agreement and received a CIM. The

balance of the parties did not express an interest in the opportunity.

b. Canaccord received five verbal expressions of interest and three term sheets. Only one

of these three parties performed due diligence. That party passed on the opportunity

shortly after it commenced diligence.

c. On August 15, 2013, Mr. McFarlane submitted to Callidus a letter of intent from one

party who participated in the Canaccord process (the "Letter of Intent"). The Letter of

Intent was submitted directly to Mr. McFarlane and not through Canaccord.

d. The Letter of Intent was an offer to purchase for \$15 million (plus \$2 million in

preferred equity in the acquiring "newco") all of XTG Group's business and assets (i.e.

not a refinancing), before adjustments for past due payables (over \$4.5 million at that

time). The Letter of Intent was subject to diligence, financing and required a 60-day

exclusivity period.

e. Callidus advised McFarlane that it was not prepared to consider the Letter of Intent.

f. Financing for the Letter of Intent transaction was to be provided by a US private equity

firm (the "PE Firm"). As an alternative to the Letter of Intent, the PE Firm made an

offer to purchase the Callidus debt for \$17 million. This offer was also not acceptable to

Callidus.

Reference:

Boyer Affidavit at para. 47, Exhibit "J", Responding Motion Record

(ii) KPMG Process:

25. KPMG was engaged in February of 2013 by the XTG Group to conduct a refinancing

solicitation process. The process terminated in June of 2013. Mr. McFarlane was KPMG's

principal contact. Only one term sheet was submitted under the KPMG Process. This party passed

on the opportunity after it performed due diligence.

Reference:

Boyer Affidavit at paras. 48-49, Exhibit "J", Responding Motion Record

B. The Receivership Order

26. Despite the forbearance extension, the XTG Debtors were unable to refinance and defaulted

on the terms of the Forbearance Agreement by failing to make payment on their obligations by

September 4, 2013. This triggered Callidus' right to appoint a receiver, on consent.

Reference:

Boyer Affidavit at para. 44, Exhibit "J", Responding Motion Record

27. Pursuant to the Order of Regional Senior Justice Morawetz dated October 29, 2013 (the

"Receivership Order"), Duff & Phelps Canada Restructuring Inc. ("Duff & Phelps") was

appointed receiver (the "Receiver") of all of the assets, undertakings and properties of the XTG

Debtors.

Reference:

Receivership Order, Appendix "A", Fifth Report of the Receiver dated April 1, 2015

("Fifth Report")

C. Sale Process and Transaction

28. The Receivership Order approved a Court-supervised sale process (the "Sale Process")

of substantially all of the XTG Debtors' business and assets, which process included a "stalking

¹ KSV Kofman Inc. effective July 1, 2015

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horse" offer submitted by 239 on the terms and conditions contained in the APA (the "Transaction").

Reference:

Receivership Order, Appendix "A", Fifth Report

The APA was negotiated among 239, Callidus and Duff & Phelps in advance of the 29.

receivership in contemplation of the stalking horse offer.

Reference:

Fifth Report at s. 3.1(1)

30. The following summarizes the key terms and conditions of the APA/stalking horse offer:

Vendor: the Receiver.

b. Purchaser: 239.

c. Purchased Assets: Substantially all of XTG Group's core business and assets and the

shares of its foreign affiliates.

d. Purchase Price: The amount owing to Callidus by the XTG Debtors at the date of

closing, plus priority payables at the date of closing, less \$3 million. The Purchase Price

will be satisfied in part by credit bid and in part by payment or assumption of priority

payables.

e. Priority obligations: Assumed by 239 or paid at closing, including GE debt (to the extent

it ranks in priority to Callidus and remains unpaid after closing), priming government

obligations, priority employee claims and sales tax obligations.

f. Assumed Obligations: 239 to assume all obligations related to Transferred Employees,

obligations under Assumed Contracts, priming claims (unless paid in full on or prior to

closing) and post-filing obligations incurred from operating the business during the

receivership proceedings.

g. Employees: 239 intends to offer employment to the majority of the existing employees

on terms substantially similar to their existing employment.

h. Representations and warranties: Consistent with insolvency transactions, i.e. to be

completed on an "as is, where is" basis without material representations and warranties.

i. Closing: The Business Day that is two days following the date of the entry of the U.S.

Order approving the transaction.

j. Conditions: The only material condition precedent is the approval of the Ontario Court

and the US Court approving the transaction.

k. Transition Services Agreement: A Transition Services Agreement is to be utilized to

assist to transition the existing operations to 239.

Reference:

Asset Purchase Agreement, Appendix "D", Fifth Report

Boyer Affidavit at para. 62, Exhibit "J", Responding Motion Record

31. At the time of the Receivership Order, Callidus was owed in excess of USD \$38 million by

the XTG Debtors. As noted at paragraph 30(d), above, it was agreed that the purchase price for the

Purchased Assets (the "Purchase Price") would be the amount of the XTG Debtors' obligations to

Callidus as at the completion of the Transaction, less a "carve out" of USD \$3 million, plus the

aggregate amount of all other obligations owing by the XTG Debtors to third parties with security

ranking in priority to the security held by Callidus (the "Priority Payables"). The Purchase Price

(other than the Priority Payables) was to be satisfied by way of a credit bid.

Reference:

Fifth Report at s. 3.1(2) and (5)

32. No offers were submitted during the Sale Process and on November 22, 2013 Regional

Senior Justice Morawetz granted a Sale Approval and Vesting Order in accordance with the APA

(the "Vesting Order").

Reference:

Vesting Order, Appendix "C", Fifth Report

33. The Transaction closed on January 2, 2015 upon delivery of the Receiver's Certificate to

239. Pursuant to Paragraph 3 of the Vesting Order, upon delivery of the Receiver's Certificate, "all

of the right, title and interest of the XTG Debtors in and to the Purchased Assets vested absolutely

in the Purchaser, its nominees or assignees".

Reference:

Receiver's Certificate, Appendix "E", Fifth Report

D. Intention of the Parties

34. The "carve out" was intended to be USD \$3 million, the amount of the XTG Debtors'

indebtedness owing to Callidus by Mr. McFarlane pursuant to the Guarantee.

Reference:

Fifth Report at s. 3.1

Written Interrogatories of the Receiver at q. 3

35. Section 1 of the Amended and Restated Limited Guarantee dated October 11, 2012,

provides:

The undersigned hereby jointly and severally (if more than one) hereby guarantees payment to the Lender, upon demand therefore being made upon the undersigned, of all Obligations (as defined in the Loan Agreement) now or at any time and from time to time hereafter due or owing to the Lender from or by the Borrowers or by any successor corporation of the

Borrowers, limited to the amount of Three Million and 001/00 Dollars ($\underline{US\$}3,000,000.00$) in

total; plus interest thereon ... [Emphasis added]

Reference: Amended and Restated Limited Guarantee dated October 11, 2012, filed

36. The Amendment to Amended and Restated Limited Guarantee dated June 6, 2013

incorporates by reference the Amended and Restated Limited Guarantee dated October 11, 2012

and at Section 2 (c) references the USD \$3 million figure.

Reference: Amendment to Amended and Restated Limited Guarantee dated June 6, 2013,

Responding Motion Record, p. 72

37. The purpose of the "carve out" was to preserve Callidus' right to pursue Mr. McFarlane

under the Guarantee.

Reference: Fifth Report at s. 3.1(5)

38. The particulars of the Purchase Price, including the amount of the "carve-out", are set out in

section 2.03 of the APA. Through inadvertence and a drafting error, the currency referenced at

section 2.03 of the APA (and section 2.04 – Satisfaction of Purchase Price) was stated in Canadian

dollars as opposed to American dollars.

Reference:

Asset Purchase Agreement, Appendix "D", Fifth Report

39. Mr. McFarlane acknowledged during cross-examination and in his affidavit sworn in

connection with this Motion that his liability under the Guarantee is USD\$3 million.

Reference:

Transcript of Cross-Examination of J. McFarlane dated November 11, 2015 at p. 6-7, q.

6, 8 and 9

McFarlane Affidavit at para. 8, Responding Motion Record

40. The Receiver's First Report dated November 19, 2013 recommending the Transaction

correctly referenced the "carve-out" amount as USD \$3 million as did the Receiver's Pre-Filing

Report dated October 25, 2013.

Reference:

Receiver's First Report, Appendix "B", Fifth Report

41. It was at all times the intention of the parties that the "carve-out" correspond to the amount

of the Guarantee (i.e. USD \$3 million). It was due to an oversight that the "carve-out" in the APA

was denominated in Canadian dollars.

Reference:

Fifth Report at s. 3.2(1)

Written Interrogatories of the Receiver at q. 3, filed

42. The error has not at any time altered the intention of the parties or factored into Callidus'

internal assumptions and calculations regarding the APA, the Guarantee and/or related matters.

Reference:

Fifth Report at s. 3.2(1)

43. In its written responses to the written interrogatories requested by counsel for Mr.

McFarlane, the Receiver confirmed that counsel for the Receiver and Callidus (and 239) had

discussions in the weeks leading up to the receivership application regarding the purchase price and

structure of the Transaction, and reached a mutual understanding that the contemplated purchase

price would be equal to the Callidus debt less the amount of the Guarantee, which was stated as

USD \$3 million.

Reference:

Written Interrogatories at q. 3, filed

44. On December 15, 2015, the Receiver responded to additional written questions posed by

counsel for Mr. McFarlane confirming, in detail, that all currency references in its Pre-Filing

Report to the Court dated October 25, 2013, unless specified otherwise therein, were in American dollars.

Reference: Letter from Chaitons LLP to Norton Rose Fulbright LLP dated December 15, 2015, filed

PART III – ISSUES

45. The issue before this Court is whether the APA, as approved by the Vesting Order, can be rectified so that the "carve-out" of USD \$3 million referenced at sections 2.03 and 2.04 of the APA is denominated in American dollars as opposed to Canadian dollars?

PART IV – LAW AND ARGUMENT

46. Rectification is an equitable remedy. As the Supreme Court of Canada stated in *Sylvan Lake Golf & Tennis Club Ltd. v Performance Industries Ltd.*: "[t]he court's task in a rectification case is corrective, not speculative. It is to restore the parties to their original bargain, not to rectify a belatedly recognized error of judgment by one party or the other."

Reference: Sylvan Lake Golf & Tennis Club Ltd. v Performance Industries Ltd., 2002 CarswellAlta 187, 2002 SCC 19 (S.C.C.) at para. 31, **Tab 1**, BOA

47. In Wasauksing First Nation v. Wasausink Lands Inc. the Court of Appeal for Ontario stated:

an applicant seeking rectification of a written agreement must demonstrate, on 'convincing proof', that the parties had a common intention, antecedent to the formal document in question and evidenced by some outward expression of accord, that continued unchanged until the time that the formal document was executed by the parties and that the formal document mistakenly did not conform to the prior common intention.

Reference: Wasauksing First nation v. Wasausink Lands Inc., 2004 CarswellOnt 936, [2004] 2 C.N.L.R. 355 (Ont. C.A.) at para. 77 [Wasauksing], **Tab 2**, BOA

48. To obtain an order rectifying a contract, the applicant must prove:

(a) a common intention held by the parties to the contract before the making of the

written contract alleged to be deficient;

(b) that this common intention remained unchanged at the date that the written contract

was signed; and

(c) that the written contract, by mistake, does not conform to the parties' prior common

intention.

Reference:

Aim Funds Management Inc. v. Aim Trimark Corporate Class Inc., 2009 CarswellOnt

7006, 2010 G.T.C. 1002 (Ont. S.C.J.) at para. 21, Tab 3, BOA

Wasauksing, supra at para. 81

49. The evidence before the Court, as detailed in the Fifth Report, the appendices thereto, the

responses to the Written Interrogatories of the Receiver, and the Affidavit of Craig Boyer sworn

October 25, 2013, demonstrates a clear and ongoing intention on the part of 239, the Receiver and

Callidus that the "carve-out" be denominated in American dollars in order to correspond to the

currency of the Guarantee, which remained unchanged at the time of executing the APA.

50. The Receiver, whose counsel drafted the APA, concedes that it was due to an oversight that

the "carve-out" was denominated in Canadian dollars. Nonetheless, it was always intended and

agreed by all parties to the APA that the "carve-out" would be USD\$3 million, as reflected in the

description of the Transaction in the Receiver's Pre-Filing Report and its First Report.

51. Mr. McFarlane has adduced no evidence to the contrary. In fact, during cross-examination

he conceded that the only basis for his allegation that the "carve out" was to be denominated in

Canadian dollars is the publically filed court documents.

Reference:

Transcript of Cross-Examination of J. McFarlane dated November 11, 2015 at p. 12, q.

29-32, filed

52. Mr. McFarlane is attempting to use a drafting error in the APA, an agreement to which he was not a party, to limit his obligations under the Guarantee. He is attempting to do so notwithstanding the express wording of the Guarantee limiting his liability to USD \$3 million and his acknowledgement in the Forbearance Agreement that the Guarantee is a binding obligation.

PART V – ORDER REQUESTED

- 53. For the reasons set out above, 239 respectfully requests from this Honourable Court an Order:
 - (a) directing that sections 2.03 and 2.04 of the APA be rectified so as to modify the currency of the \$3 million "carve-out" referenced therein from Canadian dollars to American dollars; and
 - (b) declaring that the APA, as rectified, be approved and recognized under the terms of the Receivership Order and Vesting Order, *nunc pro tunc*.

ALL OF WHICH IS RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED this 6th day of January, 2016.

Jøhn D. Leslie

DICKINSON WRIGHT LLP

Barristers & Solicitors 199 Bay Street, Suite 2200 P.O. box 447 Commerce Court Postal Station Toronto, ON M5L 1G4 Fax: (416) 865-1398

JOHN D. LESLIE

LSUC Registration No. 29956P Email: <u>jleslie@dickinsonwright.com</u> Tel: (416) 646-3801

MICHAEL J. BRZEZINSKI

LSUC Registration No. 63573R

Email: <u>mbrzezinski@dickinsonwright.com</u>

Tel: (416) 777-2394

Lawyers for 2393134 Ontario Inc.

SCHEDULE "A"

LIST OF AUTHORITIES

- 1. Sylvan Lake Golf & Tennis Club Ltd. v Performance Industries Ltd., 2002 CarswellAlta 187, 2002 SCC 19 (S.C.C.)
- 2. Wasauksing First Nation v. Wasausink Lands Inc., 2004 CarswellOnt 936, [2004] 2 C.N.L.R. 355 (Ont. C.A.)
- 3. Aim Funds Management Inc. v. Aim Trimark Corporate Class Inc., 2009 CarswellOnt 7006, 2010 G.T.C. 1002 (Ont. S.C.J.)

SCHEDULE "B"

TEXT OF STATUTES, REGULATIONS & BY - LAWS

None.

ONTARIO SUPERIOR COURT OF JUSTICE

PROCEEDING COMMENCED AT TORONTO

FACTUM OF 2393134 ONTARIO INC.

DICKINSON WRIGHT LLP

Barristers & Solicitors

199 Bay Street, Suite 2200

P.O. box 447 Commerce Court Postal Station

Toronto, ON M5L 1G4

Fax: (416) 865-1398

JOHN D. LESLIE

LSUC Registration No. 29956P

Email: jleslie@dickinsonwright.com

Tel: (416) 646-3801

MICHAEL J. BRZEZINSKI

LSUC Registration No. 63573R

Email: mbrzezinski@dickinsonwright.com

Tel: (416) 777-2394

Lawyers for 2393134 Ontario Inc.

TORONTO 57558-1 1028078v10

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